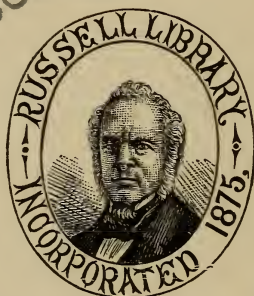


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VOL. IV

1899 A

Printed by Order of the General Assembly

HARTFORD
1899

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RETURNS
OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
IN
RELATION TO JAILS
AND THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
AND
REPORTS IN RELATION TO LICENSES
IN THE
State of Connecticut
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

✻
COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY.
✻

HARTFORD, CONN.
Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company
1899.

State of Connecticut.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, December 31, 1898.

The following report of the statements and returns of the County Commissioners of the several counties for the years ending June 30, 1897, and June 30, 1898, is made to the General Assembly at its January Session, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1982 of the General Statutes.

CHARLES PHELPS,
Secretary.

Returns Concerning Jails.

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of HARTFORD, for the year ending June 30, 1897.

[Certified by Edward W. Dewey, Robert A. Potter, and Frederick W. Dean, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1896,	. . . . .	322
Committed during the year,	. . . . .	2,470 — 2,792
Discharged during the year,	. . . . .	2,482
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1897,	. . . . .	310

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	.	.	.	Males,	2,145	Females,	265	Total white,	2,410
Colored,	.	.	.	Males,	48	Females,	12	Total colored,	60
					<u>2,193</u>		<u>277</u>		<u>2,470</u>

AGE.

Over 21 years, .	Males, 2,049	Females, 264	Total adults, 2,313
Under 21 years, .	Males, 144	Females, 13	Total minors, 157
	<u>2,193</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>2,470</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	799
of other states,	603
of other countries,	1,068
of this state who cannot read or write,	19
of other states who cannot read or write,	31
of other countries who cannot read or write,	237
Who have been strictly temperate,	9
moderate drinkers,	2,378
habitually intemperate,	83
married,	640
in prison before,	1,350

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	10	Keeping house of ill-fame,	6
Assault,	183	Larceny,	268
Assault with intent to kill,	8	Lewd conduct,	11
Attempt at rape,	1	Making or passing counterfeit money,	5
Bastardy,	4	Malicious injury,	3
Bigamy,	2	Neglect of family,	14
Breach of the peace,	228	Obtaining goods on false pretense,	28
Burglary,	53	Perjury,	2
Civil process,	12	Rape,	2
Common drunkards,	78	Resisting officer,	34
Common prostitutes,	41	Robbery,	9
Contempt of court,	11	Seduction,	2
Cruelty to animals,	3	Setting fires,	2
Defrauding,	18	Stealing from the person,	15
Drunkenness,	909	Taking horse without leave,	3
Embezzlement,	12	Trespassing on railroad property,	128
Forgery,	3	Vagrancy,	281
Fornication,	21	Violation of liquor law,	6
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	7	All other offences,	29
Horse stealing,	3		
House breaking,	4		
Injury to property,	1		
Total,			2,470
Average number in confinement during the year,			295.9

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to court and not returned,	246
By bail or recognizance,	27	Sent to court and sentenced,	234
By payment of fine and costs,	432	Sent to state prison,	33
By expiration of sentence,	1,391	By process not specified above,	21
By state's attorney,	22	Died,	4
By county commissioners,	71		
Total,			2,482

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending June 30, 1897.

[Certified by A. B. Dunham, Jacob D. Walter, and H. D. Munson, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1896,	292		
Committed during the year,	2,875	—	3,167
Discharged during the year,			2,823
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1897,			344

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males, 2,563	Females, 242	Total white, 2,805
Colored,	Males, 56	Females, 14	Total colored, 70
	2,619	256	2,875

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . .	Males, 2,466	Females, 243	Total adults, 2,709
Under 21 years, . . .	Males, 153	Females, 13	Total minors, 166
	<u>2,619</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>2,875</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	1,140
of other states,	664
of other countries,	1,071
of this state who cannot read or write,	52
of other states who cannot read or write,	29
of other countries who cannot read or write,	420
Who have been strictly temperate,	*
moderate drinkers,	*
habitually intemperate,	*
married,	1,066
in prison before,	2,060

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	4	Larceny,	171
Assault,	116	Lewd conduct,	60
Assault with intent to kill,	10	Making or passing counter-	
Attempt at rape,	8	feit money,	5
Bastardy,	7	Manslaughter,	1
Bigamy,	1	Murder,	2
Breach of the peace,	405	Neglect of family,	45
Burglary,	63	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Civil process,	23	tense,	18
Common drunkards,	18	Rape,	4
Common prostitutes,	2	Resisting officer,	71
Contempt of court,	8	Robbery,	5
Cruelty to animals,	10	Seduction,	1
Defrauding,	14	Setting fires,	1
Drunkenness,	1,383	Stealing from the person,	15
Embezzlement,	15	Taking horse without leave,	3
Forgery,	9	Tramps,	5
Fornication,	15	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	19	erty,	65
Horse stealing,	1	Vagrancy,	163
Injury to property,	18	Violation of liquor law,	6
Keeping house of ill-fame,	15	All other offenses,	70
Total,			<u>2,875</u>
Average number in confinement during the year,			310

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	125	Sent to state prison,	124
By payment of fine and costs,	522	Escaped and not retaken,	3
By expiration of sentence,	1,750	By process not specified	
By state's attorney,	48	above,	5
By county commissioners,	121	Died,	2
Sent to court and not re-			
turned,	123		
Total,			<u>2,823</u>

* Not returned.

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for the
year ending June 30, 1897.*

[Certified by J. T. Batty, G. L. Hewitt, and R. W. Chadwick, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1896,	80	
Committed during the year,	870—	950
Discharged during the year,		838
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1897,		112

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males, 767	Females, 54	Total white, 821
Colored, Males, 41	Females, 8	Total colored, 49
	808	62
		870

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males, 730	Females, 61	Total adults, 791
Under 21 years, Males, 78	Females, 1	Total minors, 79
	808	62
		870

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	314
of other states,	260
of other countries,	296
of this state who cannot read or write,	18
of other states who cannot read or write,	38
of other countries who cannot read or write,	95
Who have been strictly temperate,	6
moderate drinkers,	373
habitually intemperate,	68
married,	280
in prison before,	442

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	4	Injury to property,	4
Assault,	15	Keeping house of ill-fame,	6
Assault with intent to kill,	7	Larceny,	59
Bastardy,	1	Lewd conduct,	1
Breach of the peace,	113	Murder,	3
Burglary,	51	Neglect of family,	3
Civil process,	3	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Common drunkards,	2	tense,	7
Contempt of court,	2	Resisting officer,	6
Cruelty to animals,	2	Setting fires,	3
Defrauding,	2	Stealing from the person,	5
Drunkenness,	453	Tramps,	9
Embezzlement,	4	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Forgery,	8	erty,	8
Fornication,	2	Vagrancy,	61
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	6	Violation of liquor law,	3
Horse stealing,	3	All other offenses,	14

Total,	870
Average number in confinement during the year,	76 $\frac{69}{100}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	15	Sent to court and not returned,	19
By payment of fine and costs,	221	Sent to state reform school,	4
By expiration of sentence,	531	Sent to state prison,	17
By state's attorney,	5	Escaped and not retaken,	1
By county commissioners,	6	Insane asylum,	1
Transferred to other jails, for trial, 18			
Total,			<u>838</u>

Returns concerning Jails, for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1897.

[Certified by Whitman S. Mead, Henry Lee, and James E. Miller, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1896,	200		
Committed during the year,	2,077—	2,277	
Discharged during the year,		<u>2,122</u>	
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1897,			155

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males, 1,783	Females, 170	Total white, 1,953
Colored,	Males, 94	Females, 30	Total colored, 124
	<u>1,877</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>2,077</u>

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males, 1,721	Females, 180	Total adults, 1,901
Under 21 years,	Males, 156	Females, 20	Total minors, 176
	<u>1,877</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>2,077</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	640
of other states,	616
of other countries,	821
of this state who cannot read or write,	9
of other states who cannot read or write,	10
of other countries who cannot read or write,	130
Who have been strictly temperate,	27
moderate drinkers,	373
habitually intemperate,	1,677
married,	451
in prison before,	1,276

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Abortion,	4	Larceny,	241
Adultery,	4	Lewd conduct,	9
Assault,	200	Manslaughter,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	48	Murder,	6
Attempt at rape,	2	Neglect of family,	11
Bastardy,	6	Obtaining goods on false pre- tense,	11
Bigamy,	6	Perjury,	1
Breach of the peace,	231	Rape,	6
Burglary,	110	Resisting officer,	25
Civil process,	8	Robbery,	7
Common drunkards,	15	Seduction,	3
Common prostitutes,	24	Stealing from the person,	29
Defrauding,	17	Taking horse without leave,	11
Drunkennes,	594	Tramps,	6
Embezzlement,	7	Trespassing on railroad prop- erty,	72
Forgery,	4	Vagrancy,	232
Fornication,	2	Violation of liquor law,	1
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	27	All other offenses,	62
Horse stealing,	7		
Injury to property,	19		
Keeping house of ill-fame,	8		
Total,			2,077
Average number in confinement during the year,			209 ⁸¹ / ₁₀₀

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Transferred to other jails, for trial,	32
By bail or recognizance,	30	Sent to court and not re- turned,	45
By payment of fine and costs,	286	Sent to state prison,	31
By expiration of sentence,	1,431	By process not specified above,	63
By state's attorney,	65	Died,	3
By county commissioners,	135		
Total,			2,122

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30, 1897.

[Certified by E. H. Hall, D. A. Baker, E. L. Palmer, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1896,	54		
Committed during the year,	343	—	397
Discharged during the year,			354
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1897,			43

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males, 337	Females, 4	Total white, 341
Colored,	Males, 2	Females, 0	Total colored, 2
	339	4	343

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	321	Females,	4	Total adults,	325
Under 21 years,	Males,	18	Females,	0	Total minors,	18
		339			4	343

NATIVITY.

Natives of this state,	107
of other states,	107
of other countries,	129
of this state who cannot read or write,	19
of other states who cannot read or write,	9
of other countries who cannot read or write,	36
Who have been strictly temperate,	17
moderate drinkers,	314
habitually intemperate,	12
married,	122
in prison before,	161

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	2	House breaking,	5
Assault,	21	Larceny,	23
Breach of the peace,	45	Neglect of family,	1
Common drunkards,	1	Resisting officer,	5
Cruelty to animals,	2	Stealing from the person,	3
Defrauding,	5	Trespassing on railroad	
Drunkenness,	162	property,	5
Embezzlement,	1	Vagrancy,	34
Fornication,	3	Violation of liquor law,	5
Horse stealing,	3	All other offenses,	17
Total,			343
Average number in confinement during the year,			50

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	1	Sent to court and not returned,	2
By payment of fine and costs,	45	Sent to state prison,	9
By expiration of sentence,	267	Escaped and not retaken,	4
By state's attorney,	9	By process not specified above,	1
By county commissioners,	16		
Total,			354

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1897.

[Certified by N. L. Webster, S. N. Pettibone, and Geo. W. Hall, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1896,	38
Committed during the year,	363—
Discharged during the year,	345
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1897,	56

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . .	Males,	333	Females,	8	Total white,	341
Colored, . . .	Males,	22	Females,	0	Total colored,	22
		<u>355</u>		<u>8</u>		<u>363</u>

AGE.

Over 21 years, . .	Males,	332	Females,	7	Total adults,	339
Under 21 years, . .	Males,	23	Females,	1	Total minors,	24
		<u>355</u>		<u>8</u>		<u>363</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	161
of other states,	93
of other countries,	109
of this state who cannot read or write,	15
of other states who cannot read or write,	13
of other countries who cannot read or write,	31
Who have been strictly temperate,	21
moderate drinkers,	248
habitually intemperate,	43
married,	96
in prison before,	151

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	2	Malicious injury,	2
Assault,	25	Neglect of family,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	4	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Attempt at rape,	4	tense,	2
Breach of the peace,	18	Resisting officer,	1
Burglary,	16	Seduction,	1
Civil process,	1	Stealing from the person,	5
Common drunkard,	3	Taking horse without leave,	1
Defrauding,	7	Tramps,	8
Drunkenness,	143	Trespassing on railroad	
Fornication,	3	property,	22
Horse stealing,	1	Vagrancy,	68
Injury to property,	2	Violation of liquor law,	1
Larceny,	15	All other offenses,	5
Lewd conduct,	2		
Total,			<u>363</u>
Average number in confinement during the year,			51 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	6	By county commissioners,	5
By payment of fine and costs,	71	Sent to court and not returned,	18
By expiration of sentence,	218	Sent to state prison,	16
By state's attorney,	6	By process not specified above,	5
Total,			<u>345</u>

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending June 30, 1897.

[Certified by John J. Hubbard, William H. Scoville, George A. Olcott, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1896,	44	
Committed during the year,	262	306
Discharged during the year,		284
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1897,		22

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	248	Females, 9	Total white,	257
Colored, . . . Males,	5	Females, 0	Total colored,	5
	253	9		262

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . . Males,	245	Females, 7	Total adults,	252
Under 21 years, . . . Males,	8	Females, 2	Total minors,	10
	253	9		262

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	96
of other states,	31
of other countries,	135
of this state who cannot read or write,	6
of other states who cannot read or write,	5
of other countries who cannot read or write,	38
Who have been strictly temperate,	2
moderate drinkers,	172
habitually intemperate,	88
married,	63
in prison before,	141

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Assault,	21	Frequenting house of ill-fame,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	2	Injury to property,	2
Breach of the peace,	5	Larceny,	2
Burglary,	7	Murder,	2
Civil process,	1	Robbery,	14
Common drunkards,	2	Stealing from the person,	1
Cruelty to animals,	3	Tramps,	2
Defrauding,	5	Vagrancy,	29
Drunkenness,	157	All other offenses,	4
Embezzlement,	2		
Total,			262
Average number in confinement during the year,			37 $\frac{1}{2}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	5	By county commissioners,	2
By payment of fine and costs,	36	Sent to state prison,	7
By expiration of sentence,	234		
Total,			<u>284</u>

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June 30, 1897.

[Certified by J. W. Chandler, J. H. Buell, and John Thompson, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1896,	7	
Committed during the year,	72	— 79
Discharged during the year,		<u>66</u>
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1897,		<u>13</u>

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	78	Females,	1	Total white,	79
Colored, Males,	0	Females,	0	Total colored,	0
	<u>78</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>79</u>

AGE.

Over 21 years Males,	75	Females,	1	Total adults,	76
Under 21 years, Males,	3	Females,	0	Total minors,	3
	<u>78</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>79</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	35
of other states,	*
of other countries,	44
of this state who cannot read or write,	*
of other states who cannot read or write,	4
of other countries who cannot read or write,	*
Who have been strictly temperate,	0
moderate drinkers,	39
habitually intemperate,	40
married,	26
in prison before,	*

* Not returned.

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Assault,	8	Horse stealing,	4
Bastardy,	1	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Breach of the peace,	11	tense,	2
Burglary,	1	Vagrancy,	2
Common drunkards,	3	Violation of liquor law,	1
Drunkenness,	37	All other offenses,	9
Total,			<u>79</u>
Average number in confinement during the year,			$7\frac{22}{117}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By payment of fine and costs,	14	Sent to court and not returned,	1
By expiration of sentence,	41	Sent to state prison,	4
By state's attorney,	1	Escaped and not retaken,	1
By county commissioners,	3		
Total,			<u>65</u>

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

		Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Males.	White,	2,145	2,563	767	1,783	337	333	248	78	8,254
	Colored,	48	56	41	94	2	22	5	..	263
	Adults,	2,049	2,466	730	1,721	321	332	245	75	7,939
	Minors,	144	153	78	156	18	23	8	3	583
	Total Males,	2,193	2,619	808	1,877	339	355	253	78	8,522
Females.	White,	265	242	54	170	4	8	9	1	753
	Colored,	12	14	8	30	...	...	...	...	64
	Adults,	264	243	61	180	4	7	7	1	767
	Minors,	13	13	1	20	...	1	2	..	50
	Total Females,	277	256	62	200	4	8	9	1	817
	Totals,	2,470	2,875	870	2,077	343	363	262	79	6,339
	Natives of this state,	799	1,140	314	640	107	161	96	35	3,292
	Natives of other states,	603	664	260	616	107	93	31	..	2,374
	Natives of other countries,	1,068	1,071	296	821	129	109	135	44	3,673
	Totals,	2,470	2,875	870	2,077	343	363	262	79	9,339
	Natives of this state who cannot read or write,	19	52	18	9	19	15	6	*	.....
	Natives of other states who cannot read or write,	31	29	38	10	9	13	5	4	.....
	Natives of other countries who cannot read or write,	237	420	95	130	36	31	38	*	.....
	Totals,	287	501	151	149	64	59	49	4	.....
	Strictly temperate,	9	*	6	27	17	21	2	..	.....
	Moderate drinkers,	2,378	*	373	373	314	248	172	39	.....
	Habitually intemperate,	83	*	68	1,677	12	43	88	40	.....
	Married,	640	1,066	280	451	122	96	63	26	.....
	In prison before,	1,350	2,060	442	1,276	161	151	141	*	.....

* Not returned.

SUMMARY OF OFFENSES.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES COMMITTED.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Abortion,	10	4	4	4	2	2	...	...	4
Adultery,	183	116	5	200	21	25	21	8	589
Assault,	8	10	7	48	...	4	2	...	79
Assault with intent to kill,	1	8	...	2	...	4	...	...	15
Attempt at rape,	4	7	1	6	...	...	...	1	19
Bastardy,	2	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	9
Bigamy,	228	405	113	231	45	18	5	11	1,056
Breach of the peace,	53	63	51	110	...	16	7	1	301
Burglary,	12	23	3	8	...	1	1	...	48
Civil process,	78	18	2	15	1	3	2	3	122
Common drunkards,	41	2	...	24	...	...	...	...	67
Common prostitutes,	11	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	21
Contempt of court,	3	10	2	...	2	...	3	...	20
Cruelty to animals,	18	14	2	17	5	7	5	...	68
Defrauding,	909	1,383	453	594	162	143	157	37	3,839
Drunkenness,	12	15	4	7	1	...	2	...	41
Embezzlement,	3	9	8	4	...	...	...	...	24
Forgery,	21	15	2	2	3	3	...	...	46
Fornication,	7	19	6	27	...	...	1	...	60
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	3	1	3	7	3	1	...	4	22
Horse stealing,	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	9
House breaking,	11	18	4	19	...	2	2	...	56
Injury to property,	6	15	6	8	...	...	...	...	35
Keeping house of ill-fame,	268	171	59	241	23	15	2	...	779
Larceny,	11	60	1	9	...	2	...	...	83
Lewd conduct,	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Making or passing count'f't money,	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
Malicious injury, . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Manslaughter, . . . . .	...	2	3	6	...	...	2	...	13
Murder,	14	45	3	11	1	1	...	...	75
Neglect of family,	28	18	7	11	...	2	...	2	68
Obtaining goods on false pretense,	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Perjury,	2	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	12
Rape,	34	71	6	25	5	1	...	...	142
Resisting officer,	9	5	...	7	...	...	14	...	35
Robbery,	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	7
Seduction,	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Setting fires,	15	15	5	29	3	5	1	...	73
Stealing from the person,	3	3	...	11	...	1	...	...	18
Taking horse without leave, . . . . .	...	5	9	6	...	8	2	...	30
Tramps,	128	65	8	72	5	22	...	...	300
Trespassing on railroad property,	281	163	61	232	34	68	29	2	870
Vagrancy,	6	6	3	1	5	1	...	1	23
Violation of liquor law,	29	70	14	62	17	5	4	9	210
All other offenses,									
Totals,	2,470	2,875	870	2,077	343	363	262	79	9,339

Receipts and Expenses of the Several Counties

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

Receipts of the County of HARTFORD for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$35,336.10
from the United States,	71.44
on civil process,	66.33
from city,	425.11
from earnings of prisoners,	1,700.00
“ sales at jail,	103.14
“ temporary loans,	73,000.00
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	8,463.40
“ license transfers,	210.00
“ forfeited license bonds,	900.00
“ state for county home,	11,039.63
“ Glastonbury “ “	13 14
“ East Windsor school money,	276.75
“ interest on deposits,	629.56
“ coal, county building,	129.66
Total,	\$132,364.26
Balance in county treasury, July 1, 1896,	20,305.52
Balance at county home, July 1, 1896,	26.86
	\$152,696.64
Key fees,	1,198.50

AMOUNT DUE THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$3,823.53
United States for board of prisoners,	88.54
civil process,	1.92
	\$3,913.99

Expenditures of the County of HARTFORD for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$11,625.67
“ clothing,	1,934.23
“ bedding,	768.98
“ fuel,	3,054.54
“ light,	464.08
“ medicines,	443.76
“ medical attendance,	167 00
“ salary of jailer,	1,000.00
“ salary of assistants,	6,202.83
“ salary of chaplain,	200.00
“ building and repairs,	1,693.85

Paid at jail for furniture,	\$491.50
" board of sick prisoners,	26.00
" water and ice,	824.00
" telephone,	97.67
" transportation,	79.50
" stationery and stamps,	62.18
" supplies,	2,578.92
" addition to jail,	44,000.00
" advertising jail report,	83.00
Insurance at jail,	260.00
Paid at courthouse for telephone,	211.35
repairs,	590.21
water and ice,	150.78
janitor and assistants,	2,031.00
furniture,	149.00
gas,	129.97
coal,	309.27
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	5,631.82
" expenses,	12,153.44
" school furniture,	249.80
salary of county commissioners (13 mos.),	4,785.34
" county treasurer,	300.00
" county auditors,	20.00
insurance county building,	100.00
incidental office expenses,	327.01
towns for highway,	29,645.36
for reporting violations of liquor law,	22.50
Loan paid,	5,000.00
Paid for license books,	104.00
interest on loans,	6,796.43
legal expenses,	165.00
for bar library,	300.00
Total,	\$145,230.99
Balance board of managers of county home, June 30, 1897,	268.25
Balance in hands of treasurer, June 30, 1897,	7,198.40

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Accepted orders on county treasurer,	\$166,000.00
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Receipts of the County of NEW HAVEN for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners : from the state,	\$36,561.64
from the United States,	533.52
on civil process,	39.31
from earnings of prisoners,	4,050.00
“ old bones and grease,	158.84
“ meals to prisoners,	680.10
“ telephone and messages,	22.48
“ postage stamps,	.76
“ old copper,	2.00
“ old boiler,	62.50
“ rebate from F. M. Brown & Co.,	13.69
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	18,858.10
“ license transfers,	301.00
“ forfeited license bonds,	297.74

Received from county tax,	\$10,995.47
“ towns for county home,	136.01
“ state “ “ “	16,160.94
“ joint bridge board,	37.50
“ bond issue,	40,562.33
“ loan (temporary),	12,000.00
“ rent of law chambers,	3,140.00
Total,	\$144,613.93
Cash on hand June 30, 1896,	27,812.30
	<hr/>
	\$172,426.23

Expenditures of the County of NEW HAVEN for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$13,231.93
“ clothing and bedding,	793.58
“ fuel,	2,722.00
“ light,	788.72
“ medicines,	342.59
“ medical attendance,	300.00
“ salary of jailer,	1,500.00
“ salaries of assistants,	4,096.00
“ salary of chaplain,	125.00
“ furniture and repairs,	3,073.60
“ water and ice,	660.52
“ telephone,	115.33
“ transportation,	79.15
“ stationery and stamps,	58.82
“ shoes,	595.29
“ tobacco,	325.50
“ sundries,	20.15
“ jail contract and repairs,	16,682.02
Paid at courthouse for repairs,	4,551.16
“ telephone,	142.75
“ street sprinkling water,	29.66
“ janitor Waterbury and New Haven courthouse,	50.00
“ engineer,	900.00
“ fuel,	25.50
“ elevator power,	240.30
“ elevator attendant,	600.00
“ standard electric time,	80.83
“ courthouse furniture,	1,077.29
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	6,440.36
“ expenses, supplies, and board of children outside of home,	23,061.59
“ sewer tax,	1,072.58
salary of county commissioners,	4,183.75
“ “ treasurer,	400.00
“ “ auditors,	200.00
insurance,	2,548.79
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	224.18
incidental office expenses,	67.00
attorney fees,	91.38
gas,	26.86

Paid joint bridge board,	\$1,350.00
towns, on account of improved highways,	15,329.42
printing,	427.20
temporary loan,	12,000.00
interest,	2,418.98
Dime Savings Bank note,	10,000 00
Waterbury courthouse,	14,196.06
revocation costs,	86.56
court records,	64 00
courthouse incidentals,	130 68
interest on bonds,	4,217 50
bar library,	1,500.00
Total,	<u>\$154,844.58</u>
Cash in hands county treasurer, June 30, 1897,	17,581.65
	<u>\$172,426.23</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest,	\$140,000 00
Notes at 5 per cent. interest,	45,000 00
Total,	<u>\$185,000.00</u>

Receipts of the County of NEW LONDON for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$8,791.82
from the U. S.,	172.80
on appeal,	3.21
on civil process,	5 53
from earnings of prisoners,	2,005.36
“ sales at jail,	34.20
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	3,715 90
“ license transfers,	44.00
“ forfeited bonds,	270.00
“ state for county home,	4,547.22
“ state for county home school fund,	74.25
Total,	<u>\$19,664.29</u>

Expenditures of the County of NEW LONDON for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,029.90
“ clothing,	243 12
“ bedding,	79.27
“ fuel,	585.64
“ light,	53.87
“ medicines,	208 85
“ medical attendance,	36 00
“ salary of jailers,	1,752.00
“ salary of assistants,	1,185.56
“ building and repairs,	697.67
“ board of sick prisoners,	16.29

Paid at jail for water and ice,	\$220.75
" telephone,	123.00
" stationery and stamps,	112.50
" barn expenses,	544.54
" material for labor,	119.98
" pigs (3),	9.00
" all other expenses,	98.73
at courthouse for repairs,	483.28
" telephone,	28.00
" janitor,	146.85
on account of county home, building and repairs,	363.07
expenses,	3,449.61
teacher,	300.00
salary of county commissioners,	1,997.64
" treasurer,	240.00
" auditors,	40.00
attorney,	100.00
insurance,	227.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	73.85
incidental office expenses,	65.95
good roads,	4,303.00
advertising,	104.19
furniture for law library,	105.00
proportionate expense Norwich courthouse,	731.00
Total,	<u>\$21,875.11</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Due town of Norwich for good roads,	\$950.00
New London for good roads,	1,037.50
Bozrah,	734.00
Griswold,	950.00
Groton,	950.00
Montville,	950.00
Voluntown,	375.00
Waterford,	950.00
Preston,	37.34
Total,	<u>\$6,933.84</u>

*Receipts of the County of FAIRFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1897,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$24,627.12
on civil process,	17.29
on appeal,	107.00
from earnings of prisoners,	1,200.00
" sales at jail,	34.36
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	11,672.35
" interest on deposits,	122.13
" rentals,	37.50
" town of Bridgewater, repair of bridge,	39.42
" interest, town of Norwalk,	19.08
" county tax,	22,097.77
Total,	<u>\$59,974.02</u>
Balance,	7,504.32
	<u>\$67,478.34</u>

AMOUNT DUE THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$1,672.44
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Expenditures of the County of FAIRFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$7,607.06
" clothing,	1,151.62
" bedding,	408.32
" fuel,	1,202.62
" light,	589.15
" medicines,	303.30
" medical attendance,	150.00
" salary of jailer,	1,500.00
" salary of assistants,	4,080.00
" salary of chaplain,	100.00
" building and repairs,	2,063.91
" water and ice,	970.21
" telephone,	192.15
" transportation,	121.78
" stationery and stamps,	95.22
" engineer,	831.96
" supplies,	2,669.05
" miscellaneous,	16.40
" stable expenses,	95.98
Paid at courthouse for repairs,	1,311.38
" telephone,	152.10
" janitor,	1,749.96
" elevator,	420.00
" supplies superior court,	307.67
" furniture,	91.50
on account of county home,	2,000.00
interest on bonds, etc.,	3,702.25
Paid salary county commissioners,	5,245.11
" of county treasurer,	300.00
" of county auditors,	220.00
insurance,	26.60
for stationery, blanks, and stamps,	443.65
incidental office expenses,	71.45
attorneys' fees,	272.97
one half maintenance of bridges,	1,350.00
Babbit's bridge, repairs,	264.34
law library association,	1,383.30
key fees,	1,053.50
clerk fees, violation of liquor law,	26.50
improvement highways,	6,628.72
common pleas expenses,	24.97
Total expenses,	\$51,194.70
Additional orders not paid, June 30, 1896,	32.50
Balance on hand,	16,251.14
Total,	\$67,478.34

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds at 4 per cent. interest,	\$105,000.00
Notes at 4 per cent. interest,	10,000.00
Total,	\$115,000.00

*Receipts of the County of WINDHAM for the year ending June 30, 1897,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$5,157.94
from earnings of prisoners,	908.23
“ sales at jail,	172.42
“ produce sold,	383.12
“ live stock sold,	93.83
“ rebate on telephone,	10.50
“ board of poor debtors,	21.00
“ private board,	7.37
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,159.71
“ license transfers,	24 00
“ state for county home,	4,714.40
“ produce sold at county home,	354.40
“ rent of house on jail property,	6.00
“ borrowed money,	68,700.00
Total,	<u>\$81,712.92</u>

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$1,881.46
Earnings of prisoners at jail,	902.82
Total,	<u>\$2,784.28</u>

*Expenditures of the County of WINDHAM for the year ending June 30,
1897, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,528.34
“ clothing,	432.69
“ bedding,	10.35
“ fuel,	295.87
“ light,	18.76
“ medicines and medical attendance,	131.11
“ salary of jailer,	800.04
“ salary of assistants,	1,127.32
“ repairs,	15.93
“ furniture,	460.31
“ telephone,	126.39
“ grain,	654.50
“ hardware,	74.79
“ housework,	171.00
“ outside labor,	789.94
“ blacksmithing,	108.67
“ fertilizers,	231.00
“ live stock,	35.15
“ all other expenses,	640.10
on account of new jail and barn,	42,064.36
good roads,	11,440 00
interest money,	1,877.26
county home: for building and repairs, expenses,	237.25 4,860.11
salary of county commissioners,	832.08
“ of county treasurer,	100.00
“ of county auditors,	10.00

Paid insurance,	\$146.35
files for records,	32.00
record books,	40.25
overdraft of June 30, 1896,	1,239.04
outstanding orders, notes,	5,900.00
office rent, clerk of court,	200.00
telephone,	38.40
printing,	58.00
purchase of land,	460.00
miscellaneous expenses,	382.10
Total,	<u>\$79,569.46</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 4 per cent. interest,	\$66,500.00
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Receipts of the County of LITCHFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$6,062.46
on civil process,	35.41
from earnings of prisoners,	433.08
“ sales at jail,	42.80
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,082.80
“ towns for county home,	1,048.43
“ state for county home,	4,505.87
“ Seth Pratt, error,	16.00
“ repair, wagon,	1.00
“ loans,	3,500.00
Total,	<u>\$16,727.85</u>

AMOUNT DUE THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$1,392.43
“ “ for county home,	1,235.14
Towns for county home,	209.57
Labor, prisoners,	221.33
Total,	<u>\$3,058.47</u>

Expenditures of the County of LITCHFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,677.91
“ clothing,	192.50
“ bedding,	102.45
“ fuel,	674.72
“ medicines,	144.10
“ medical attendance,	170.25
“ light,	75.57
“ salary of jailer,	800.00
“ salary of assistants,	949.50
“ building and repairs,	412.56
“ furniture,	52.69
“ telephone,	60.50

Paid at jail for water and ice,	\$165.84
“ transportation,	3.35
“ stationery and stamps,	99.75
“ supplies,	555.63
“ printing and advertising,	38.50
“ escaped prisoners,	112.00
“ insane prisoner to hospital,	45.00
“ fire extinguishers,	81.00
“ American flag,	7.00
“ pair bobs,	12.00
“ annotating statutes,	5.00
“ freight and express,	25.36
at courthouse for repairs,	94.39
telephone,	9.00
water and ice,	7.00
janitor,	7.50
rent, Falls Village, two years,	200.00
“ office clerk of court,	25.00
on account of county home,	5,558.71
salary of county commissioners,	950.81
“ of county auditors,	20.00
“ of county treasurer,	150.00
insurance,	150.00
law books, New Milford,	18.00
legal expenses,	5.00
adoption papers,	7.38
burial Betsey Johnson,	18.00
interest on loans,	141.67
loans,	3,500.00
Total,	<u>\$18,325.64</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Outstanding orders bearing interest,	\$3,500.00
“ “ not bearing interest,	2,169.44
Total,	<u>\$5,669.44</u>

Receipts of the County of MIDDLESEX for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$4,426.05
on civil process,	4.00
from earnings of the prisoners,	436.28
“ sales at jail,	22.25
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,118.80
“ forfeited license bonds,	300.00
“ county tax,	17,819.48
Received from state for county home,	5,274.27
“ sales of furniture, old courtroom,	15.00
“ school money, town of Haddam,	92.25
“ sales at municipal building,	58.34
“ rebate on interest,	6.36

Received from miscellaneous,	\$150 00
" borrowed money,	14,000.00
Total,	\$43,723.08
Cash on hand June 30, 1896,	316.32
	<hr/>
	\$44,039.40

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$822.20
state, for board of children at temporary home,	1,335.87
Total,	<hr/>
	\$2,158.07

Expenditures of the County of MIDDLESEX for the year ending June 30, 1897, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,113.53
" clothing,	178.78
" bedding,	28.00
" fuel, Haddam jail,	458.91
" fuel, Middletown jail,	205.13
" medical attendance, Haddam,	63.67
" salary of jailer, Haddam,	720.00
" salary of jailer, Middletown,	487.06
" salary of assistants,	1,167.50
" salary of chaplain,	25.00
" building and repairs, Haddam,	528.32
" building and repairs, Middletown,	87.20
" furniture, Haddam,	7.04
" water and ice,	23.00
" telephone, Haddam,	66.70
" freight and transportation,	67.80
" transfer of prisoners,	593.12
" superintendence of jail,	200.00
" farm expenses,	355.20
at courthouse for janitor,	200 00
" engineer,	245.90
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	150.09
" expenses,	5,711.77
salary of county commissioners,	2,047.84
" county treasurer,	200 00
" county auditors,	60.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	109 70
incidental office expenses,	71.55
telephone at office,	78.25
road money to towns,	11,280.89
borrowed money,	12,500.00
furnishing county building,	1,285.12
rent of temporary court,	350.00
work in county clerk's office,	38.00
maintenance of county building,	1,428.16
legal expenses,	76.80
interest,	150.16
miscellaneous,	25.61
Total,	<hr/>
Cash on hand June 30, 1897,	\$43,385 80
	653 60
	<hr/>
	\$44,039.40

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, \$7,500 00

*Receipts of the County of TOLLAND for the year ending June 30, 1897,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$1,074.12
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	560.92
“ county tax,	4,225.11
“ towns for county home,	156.00
“ state, “ “	5,112.86
“ money borrowed,	8,000.00
Total,	<u>\$19,129.01</u>

*Expenditures of the County of TOLLAND for the year ending June 30,
1897, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	1,242.64
“ clothing,	35.25
“ bedding,	48.84
“ fuel,	431.97
“ medicine,	10.15
“ medical attendance,	20.00
“ salary of jailer,	800.00
“ furniture,	6.58
“ water and ice,	52.50
“ telephone,	31.50
“ stationery and stamps,	30.90
on account of county home,	3,720.36
salary of county commissioners (13 months),	1,780.14
“ county treasurer,	75.00
“ county auditors,	40.00
insurance,	120.00
legal advice,	15.00
county clerk for services,	11.24
painting and labor on county buildings,	98.06
interest,	645.20
repairs on county buildings,	150.78

On account of good roads.

Paid town of Vernon,	\$1,930.00
“ “ Somers,	1,930.00
“ “ Stafford,	950.00
“ “ Mansfield,	896.00
“ “ Andover,	367.00
“ “ Ellington,	950.00
Total,	<u>\$16,389.15</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 5 per cent. interest, \$21,000.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ON LICENSES.

REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

For the Year ending June 30, 1897,

IN RELATION TO LICENSES.

TOWNS.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Hartford,	*3 203	\$339.00 88,608.00	*1 19	\$17.00 } 3,651.00 }	43	\$1,978.00	265	\$94,593.00	\$4,729.65	\$89,863.35
Bristol,	*2 12	76.00 } 5,439.00 }	1	50.00	7	350.00	20	5,915.00	295.75	5,619.25
Burlington, .....	..	1,855.00	..	.....	..	.....	8	1,855.00	92.75	1,762.25
Canton, .....	..	.....	..	.....	3	30.00	3	30.00	1.50	28.50
East Granby,	1	150.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	150.00	7.50	142.50
East Hartford, .....	..	.....	..	.....	3	30.00	3	30.00	1.50	28.50
East Windsor,	8	2,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	8	2,000.00	100.00	1,900.00
Enfield,	20	9,000.00	*1 1	{ 34.00 } { 200.00 }	3	112.00	24	9,346.00	467.30	8,878.70
Farmington,	10	4,500.00	..	.....	3	110.00	13	4,610.00	230.50	4,379.50
Glastonbury, .....	..	.....	..	.....	1	10.00	1	10.00	.50	9.50
Granby,	3	450.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	450.00	22.50	427.50
Manchester, .....	..	.....	..	.....	7	84.00	7	84.00	4.20	79.80
New Britain,	*1 71	38.00 } 30,256.00 }	13	2,268.00	13	650.00	97	33,212.00	1,660.60	31,551.40
Plainville,	8	1,896.00	..	.....	2	100.00	10	1,996.00	99.80	1,896.20
Southington,	15	6,413.00	1	200.00	3	150.00	19	6,763.00	338.15	6,424.85
Suffield,	4	900.00	..	.....	..	.....	4	900.00	45.00	855.00
Wethersfield, .....	..	.....	..	.....	2	20.00	2	20.00	1.00	19.00
Windsor,	7	1,584.00	2	118.00	2	100.00	11	1,802.00	90.10	1,711.90
Windsor Locks,	7	1,750.00	..	.....	2	60.00	9	1,810.00	90.50	1,719.50
Total,	377	\$155,254.00	37	\$6,538.00	94	\$3,784.00	508	\$165,576.00	\$8,278.80	\$157,297.20

* Application for license renewal refused.

NEW HAVEN Co.

401	\$171,515.00	37	\$7,400.00	73	\$3,310.00	511	\$192,225.00	\$9,111.25	*\$155,802.32
148	65,080.00	16	3,055.00	28	1,400.00	192	69,535.00	3,476.75	66,058.25
44	18,940.00	1	185.00	6	300.00	51	19,425.00	971.25	18,453.75
6	1,300.00	..	.....	..	.....	6	1,300.00	65.00	1,235.00
16	5,915.00	..	.....	..	.....	19	6,065.00	303.25	5,761.75
1	200.00	..	.....	1	50.00	2	250.00	12.50	237.50
35	14,885.00	1	200.00	6	300.00	42	15,385.00	769.25	14,615.75
1	65.00	..	.....	1	12.00	2	77.00	3.85	73.15
5	2,065.00	2	400.00	2	62.00	9	2,527.00	126.35	2,400.65
..	..	..	.....	2	14.00	2	14.00	.70	13.30
81	35,665.00	10	1,870.00	15	712.00	106	38,247.00	1,912.35	36,334.65
7	2,775.00	..	.....	3	120.00	10	2,895.00	144.75	2,750.25
34	14,650.00	1	200.00	10	490.00	45	15,340.00	767.00	14,573.00
23	6,005.00	2	235.00	2	100.00	27	6,340.00	317.00	6,023.00
12	4,400.00	..	.....	2	100.00	14	4,500.00	225.00	4,275.00
2	400.00	..	.....	..	.....	2	400.00	20.00	380.00
29	12,035.00	1	200.00	4	137.00	34	12,372.00	618.60	11,753.40
845	\$355,895.00	71	\$13,745.00	158	\$7,257.00	1,074	\$376,897.00	\$18,844.85	\$340,740.72

NEW LONDON Co.

64	\$28,218.00	7	\$1,018.00	6	\$300.00	77	\$59,536.00	\$1,476.80	\$28,059.20
83	36,243.00	11	1,834.00	18	855.00	112	38,932.00	1,946.60	36,985.40
6	1,500.00	..	.....	1	50.00	7	1,550.00	77.50	1,472.50
..	..	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
5	2,250.00	1	184.00	1	50.00	7	2,484.00	124.20	2,359.80
..	..	2	..	2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80
3	750.00	2	284.00	..	.....	5	1,034.00	51.70	982.30
3	710.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	710.00	35.50	674.50
..	New London,	..	.....	3	36.00	3	36.00	1.80	34.20
..	Norwich,	six	transfers,	rs,	..	..	12.00	12.00	..
..	..	six-	teen transfe	rs,	..	..	32.00	32.00	..
164	\$69,671.00	21	\$3,320.00	32	\$1,327.00	217	\$74,362.00	\$3,759.90	\$70,602.10

* Paid Treasurer Police Fund, New Haven, \$8,655.71. Paid Treasurer Firemen's Fund, New Haven, \$8,655.72. Total, \$17,311.43.

TOWNS.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Fairfield Co.										
Bridgeport,	280	\$122,695 00	27	\$5,135 00	33	\$1,615 00	340	\$129,445 00	\$6,472 25	\$122,972 75
Danbury,	54	21,550 00	3	515 00	15	740 00	72	22,805 00	1,140 25	21,664 75
Bethel, .....	..	..	..	..	2	24 00	2	24 00	1 20	22 80
Brookfield,	1	150 00	..	..	..	..	1	150 00	7 50	142 50
Darien,	5	1,050 00	..	..	..	..	5	1,050 00	52 50	997 50
Fairfield,	4	1,650 00	1	100 00	2	100 00	7	1,850 00	92 50	1,757 50
Greenwich,	22	9,490 00	2	400 00	2	100 00	26	9,990 00	499 50	9,490 50
Huntington,	5	2,065 00	..	..	2	100 00	7	2,165 00	108 25	2,056 75
New Canaan, .....	..	..	..	..	3	39 00	3	39 00	1 95	37 05
Newtown,	10	4,500 00	..	..	2	100 00	12	4,600 00	230 00	4,370 00
Norwalk,	56	24,195 00	1	200 00	9	412 00	66	24,907 00	1,240 35	23,566 65
Ridgefield, .....	..	..	..	..	1	12 00	..	12 00	60	11 40
Stamford,	71	29,000 00	12	1,835 00	7	350 00	90	31,185 00	1,559 25	29,625 75
Straitford,	12	2,175 00	..	..	2	100 00	14	2,275 00	113 75	2,161 25
Westport,	7	3,000 00	..	..	1	50 00	8	3,050 00	152 50	2,897 50
Total, ..	527	\$221,520 00	46	\$8,185 00	81	\$3,742 00	654	\$233,447 00	\$11,672 35	\$221,774 65
LITCHFIELD Co.										
Litchfield,	3	\$525 00	2	\$400 00	3	\$150 00	8	\$1,075 00	\$53 75	\$1,021 25
Winchester,	8	3,600 00	1	200 00	6	300 00	15	4,100 00	205 00	3,895 00
New Milford,	7	3,150 00	..	..	2	100 00	9	3,250 00	102 50	3,087 50
Barkhamsted,	1	150 00	..	..	1	50 00	2	200 00	10 00	190 00
Canaan, .....	..	..	..	..	1	12 00	1	12 00	60	11 40
Cornwall,	1	150 00	..	..	..	..	1	150 00	7 50	142 50
Kent,	1	250 00	..	..	..	..	1	250 00	12 50	237 50
New Hartford,	4	1,800 00	..	..	2	100 00	6	1,900 00	95 00	1,805 00
Norfolk,	4	1,000 00	..	..	1	50 00	5	1,050 00	52 50	997 50
North Canaan, .....	..	..	..	..	2	24 00	2	24 00	1 20	22 80
Plymouth, .....	..	..	..	..	2	24 00	2	24 00	1 20	22 80
Salisbury, .....	..	..	..	..	2	24 00	2	24 00	1 20	22 80
Sharon,	3	750 00	..	..	..	..	3	750 00	37 50	712 50
Thomaston,	6	2,700 00	2	400 00	2	100 00	10	3,200 00	160 00	3,040 00
Torrington,	11	4,950 00	..	..	5	250 00	16	5,200 00	260 00	4,940 00
Washington, .....	..	..	..	..	1	12 00	1	12 00	60	11 40
Watertown, .....	..	..	..	..	1	12 00	1	12 00	60	11 40
Woodbury, .....	..	..	..	..	2	24 00	2	24 00	1 20	22 80
Total,	49	\$19,025 00	5	\$1,000 00	33	\$1,232 00	87	\$21,257 00	\$1,062 85	\$20,194 15

WINDHAM Co.

Windham,	33	\$12,873.00	..	..	8	\$400 00	41	\$13,273.00	\$663.64	\$12,609.36
Putnam,	20	8,437.50	1	\$200.00	4	200 00	25	8,837.50	441.87	8,395.63
Killingly, .....	..	.....	..	.....	5	60.00	5	60.00	3.00	57 00
Plainfield, .....	..	.....	..	.....	2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80
Sterling, ..	4	1,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	4	1,000.00	50.00	950.00
				Twelve	transfers,			24.00	24.00	

Total, \$22,310.50 1 \$200.00 19 \$684.00 77 \$23,218.50 \$1,183.71 \$22,034.79

MIDDLESEX Co.

Middletown,	36	\$15,137.50	1	\$200.00	10	\$500.00	47	\$15,837.50	\$791.88	\$15,045.62
Haddam,	1	150 00	..	.....	..	.....	1	150.00	7.50	142.50
Chatham, .....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Chester,	2	55.41	..	.....	..	.....	2	55.41	2.77	52.64
Clinton, .....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Cromwell, .....	..	.....	..	.....	1	8.00	1	8.00	.40	7.60
East Haddam,	4	700.00	..	.....	..	.....	4	700.00	35.00	665.00
Essex, .....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Portland,	8	3,600.00	3	583.33	1	10.00	12	4,193.33	209.67	3,983.66
Old Saybrook,	7	1,112.50	2	283.33	..	.....	9	1,395.83	69.80	1,326.03

Total, \$20,755.41 6 \$1,066.66 15 \$554.00 79 \$22,376.07 \$1,118.82 \$21,257.25

TOLLAND Co.

Bolton,	2	\$458.33	..	.....	..	.....	2	\$458.33	\$22.91	\$435.42
Ellington,	2	500.00	..	.....	..	.....	2	500.00	25.00	475.00
Stafford,	22	.....	..	.....	2	\$24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80
Vernon,	22	9,236.25	4	\$750.00	5	250.00	31	10,236.25	511.81	9,724.44

Total, \$10,194.58 4 \$750.00 7 \$274.00 37 \$11,218.58 \$560.92 \$10,657.66

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurers of Towns.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Hartford,.....	377	\$155,254.00	37	\$6,538.00	94	\$3,784.00	508	\$165,576.00	\$8,278.80	\$157,297.20
New Haven,	845	355,895.00	71	13,745.00	158	7,257.00	1,074	376,897.00	18,844.85	*340,740.72
New London,.....	164	69,671.00	21	3,320.00	32	1,327.00	217	74,362.00	3,759.90	70,602.10
Fairfield,.....	527	221,520.00	46	8,185.00	81	3,742.00	654	233,447.00	11,672.35	221,774.65
Windham,.....	57	22,310.50	1	200.00	19	684.00	77	23,218.50	1,183.71	22,034.79
Litchfield,	49	19,025.00	5	1,000.00	33	1,232.00	87	21,257.00	1,062.85	20,194.15
Middlesex,	58	20,755.41	6	1,066.66	15	554.00	79	22,376.07	1,118.82	21,257.25
Tolland,	26	10,194.58	4	750.00	7	274.00	37	11,218.58	560.92	10,657.66
Total,	2,103	\$874,625.49	191	\$34,804.66	439	\$18,854.00	2,733	\$928,352.15	\$46,482.20	\$864,558.52

* Paid Treasurer Police Fund, New Haven, \$8,655.71. Paid Treasurer Firemen's Fund, New Haven, \$8,655.72. Total, \$17,311.43.

RETURNS
OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
IN
RELATION TO JAILS
AND THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
AND
REPORTS IN RELATION TO LICENSES
IN THE
State of Connecticut
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

✻
COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY.
✻

HARTFORD, CONN.
Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company
1899.

######

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	5	Lewd conduct,	8
Assault,	181	Making or passing counter-	
Assault with intent to kill,	11	feit money,	2
Bastardy,	2	Malicious injury,	8
Bigamy,	3	Manslaughter,	2
Breach of the peace,	162	Murder,	2
Burglary,	69	Neglect of family,	10
Civil process,	3	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Common drunkards,	32	tense,	4
Common prostitutes,	53	Perjury,	2
Contempt of court,	5	Rape,	3
Cruelty to animals,	3	Resisting officer,	19
Defrauding,	8	Robbery,	7
Drunkenness,	766	Setting fires,	1
Embezzlement,	10	Stealing from the person,	24
Forgery,	1	Taking horse without leave,	1
Fornication,	17	Tramps,	4
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	13	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Horse stealing,	5	erty,	112
Injury to property,	5	Vagrancy,	228
Keeping house of ill-fame,	4	Violation of liquor law,	7
Larceny,	257	All other offenses,	26
Total,			2,085
Average number in confinement during the year,			272.16

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	21	Sent to court and sentenced,	173
By payment of fine and costs,	358	Sent to state prison,	59
By expiration of sentence,	1,084	Sent to state reform school,	2
By state's attorney,	27	By process not specified above,	140
By county commissioners,	61	Died,	3
Sent to court and not returned,	173		
Total,			2,101

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

[Certified by Albert B. Dunham, Jacob D. Walter, and Hart D. Munson, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1897,	344		
Committed during the year,	2,841	—	3,185
Discharged during the year,			2,883
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1898,			302

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males, 2,346	Females, 408	Total white, 2,754
Colored,	Males, 68	Females, 19	Total colored, 87
	2,414	427	2,841

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . .	Males, 2,263	Females, 410	Total adults, 2,673
Under 21 years, . . .	Males, 151	Females, 17	Total minors, 168
	<u>2,414</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>2,841</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	1,202
of other states,	485
of other countries,	1,154
of this state who cannot read or write,	17
of other states who cannot read or write,	32
of other countries who cannot read or write,	240
Who have been strictly temperate,	*
moderate drinkers,	*
habitually intemperate,	*
married,	1,106
in prison before,	1,722

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	5	Keeping house of ill-fame,	20
Assault,	71	Larceny,	184
Assault with intent to kill,	2	Lewd conduct,	111
Attempt at rape,	1	Murder,	1
Breach of the peace,	311	Neglect of family,	26
Burglary,	18	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Civil process,	18	tense,	11
Common drunkards,	39	Perjury,	1
Contempt of court,	6	Rape,	1
Cruelty to animals,	10	Resisting officer,	62
Defrauding,	16	Setting fires,	3
Drunkenness,	1,508	Taking horse without leave,	1
Embezzlement,	26	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Forgery,	1	erty,	118
Fornication,	7	Vagrancy,	175
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	6	Violation of liquor law,	6
Injury to property,	35	All other offenses,	41
Total,			<u>2,841</u>
Average number in confinement during the year,			<u>337^{9.0}_{3.65}</u>

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	82	Sent to state prison,	97
By payment of fine and costs,	559	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By expiration of sentence,	1,819	By process not specified	
By state's attorney,	43	above,	11
By county commissioners,	126	Died,	1
Sent to court and not re-			
turned,	143		
Total,			<u>2,888</u>

* Not returned.

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

[Certified by J. T. Batty, G. L. Hewitt, and R. W. Chadwick, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1897,	112	
Committed during the year,	914—	1,026
Discharged during the year,		915

Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1898,	111
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COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males, 827	Females, 34	Total white, 861
Colored, Males, 48	Females, 5	Total colored, 53
	875	39
		914

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males, 811	Females, 39	Total adults, 850
Under 21 years, Males, 64	Females, 0	Total minors, 64
	875	39
		914

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	358
of other states,	284
of other countries,	272
of this state who cannot read or write,	22
of other states who cannot read or write,	28
of other countries who cannot read or write,	74
Who have been strictly temperate,	*
moderate drinkers,	381
habitually intemperate,	24
married,	277
in prison before,	455

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	6	Larceny,	82
Assault,	19	Lewd conduct,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	2	Murder,	3
Attempt at rape,	2	Neglect of family,	5
Bastardy,	1	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Breach of the peace,	97	tense,	6
Burglary,	29	Perjury,	1
Civil process,	3	Resisting officer,	3
Common drunkards,	9	Robbery,	7
Contempt of court,	1	Seduction,	1
Cruelty to animals,	1	Setting fires,	3
Defrauding,	4	Statutory burglary,	5
Drunkenness,	477	Stealing from the person,	2
Embezzlement,	1	Taking horse without leave,	5
Forgery,	2	Tramps,	9
Fornication,	1	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	1	erty,	20
Horse stealing,	8	Vagrancy,	65
House breaking,	6	Violation of liquor law,	5
Injury to property,	1	All other offenses,	20

Total,	914
Average number in confinement during the year,	957 $\frac{2}{3}$

* Not returned.

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	2	Sent to court and not returned,	11
By bail or recognizance,	10	Sent to state reform school,	3
By payment of fine and costs,	258	Sent to state prison,	19
By expiration of sentence,	577	Escaped and not retaken,	3
By state's attorney,	13	By process not specified above,	2
By county commissioners,	8	Sent to insane asylum,	1
Transferred to other jails, for trial,	8		
Total,			915

Returns concerning Jails, for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

[Certified by Whitman S. Mead, Henry Lee, and James E. Miller, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1897,	155	
Committed during the year,	1,981—	2,136
Discharged during the year,		1,980
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1898,		156

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males, 1,610	Females, 157	Total white, 1,767
Colored,	Males, 179	Females, 35	Total colored, 214
	1,789	192	1,981

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males, 1,647	Females, 172	Total adults, 1,819
Under 21 years,	Males, 142	Females, 20	Total minors, 162
	1,789	192	1,981

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	659
of other states,	601
of other countries,	721
of this state who cannot read or write,	11
of other states who cannot read or write,	23
of other countries who cannot read or write,	161
Who have been strictly temperate,	72
moderate drinkers,	340
habitually intemperate,	1,569
married,	478
in prison before,	1,236

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	16	Lewd conduct,	12
Assault,	183	Manslaughter,	10
Assault with intent to kill,	42	Murder,	18
Attempt at rape,	4	Neglect of family,	14
Bastardy,	3	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Breach of the peace,	220	tense,	11
Burglary,	90	Rape,	1
Civil process,	12	Resisting officer,	40
Common drunkards,	7	Robbery,	16
Common prostitutes,	19	Seduction,	1
Defrauding,	12	Setting fires,	4
Drunkenness,	588	Stealing from the person,	22
Embezzlement,	6	Taking horse without leave,	8
Forgery,	2	Tramps,	1
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	42	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Horse stealing,	15	erty,	45
Injury to property,	23	Vagrancy,	229
Keeping house of ill-fame,	33	Violation of liquor law,	9
Larceny,	183	All other offenses,	40
Total,			1,981
Average number in confinement during the year,			206

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	19	Transferred to other jails,	
By payment of fine and costs,	355	for trial,	30
By expiration of sentence,	1,306	Sent to court and not returned,	81
By state's attorney,	44	Sent to state prison,	35
By county commissioners,	98	By process not specified above,	12
Total,			1,980

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

[Certified by E. H. Hall, E. L. Palmer, and E. H. Corttis, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1897,	43		
Committed during the year,	401—		444
Discharged during the year,			399
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1898,			45

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males,	396	Females, 2	Total white,	398
Colored, Males,	3	Females, 0	Total colored,	3
	399	2		401

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	386	Females, 2	Total adults,	388
Under 21 years, Males,	13	Females, 0	Total minors,	13
	399	2		401

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	118
of other states,	143
of other countries,	140
of this state who cannot read or write,	19
of other states who cannot read or write,	10
of other countries who cannot read or write,	24
Who have been strictly temperate,	20
moderate drinkers,	369
habitually intemperate,	12
married,	104
in prison before,	216

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Assault,	22	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Breach of the peace,	7	tense,	3
Burglary,	1	Rape,	2
Common drunkards,	3	Robbery,	25
Contempt of court,	1	Setting fires,	2
Defrauding,	3	Tramps,	2
Drunkenness,	261	Trespassing on railroad	
Embezzlement,	3	property,	8
Forgery,	3	Vagrancy,	33
Horse stealing,	2	Violation of liquor law,	7
Lewd conduct,	1	All other offenses,	9
Neglect of family,	3		
Total,			401
Average number in confinement during the year,			66 $\frac{1}{2}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	1	Sent to court and not returned,	3
By payment of fine and costs,	39	Sent to state prison,	8
By expiration of sentence,	318	Escaped and not retaken,	3
By state's attorney,	8	By process not specified above,	1
By county commissioners,	18		
Total,			399

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

[Certified by N. L. Webster, S. N. Pettibone, and Geo. W. Hall, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1897,	56
Committed during the year,	343— 399
Discharged during the year,	354
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1898,	45

COLOR AND SEX

White,	Males,	313	Females,	6	Total white,	319
Colored,	Males,	22	Females,	2	Total colored,	24
		<hr/> 335		<hr/> 8		<hr/> 343

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	317	Females,	7	Total adults,	324
Under 21 years,	Males,	18	Females,	1	Total minors,	19
		<hr/> 335		<hr/> 8		<hr/> 343

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,		173
of other states,		84
of other countries,		86
of this state who cannot read or write,		6
of other states who cannot read or write,		8
of other countries who cannot read or write,		21
Who have been strictly temperate,		20
moderate drinkers,		227
habitually intemperate,		96
married,		76
in prison before,		161

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	1	Larceny,	20
Assault,	13	Lewd conduct,	2
Assault with intent to kill,	5	Malicious injury,	1
Breach of the peace,	38	Obtaining goods on false pretense,	1
Burglary,	13	Resisting officer,	1
Civil process,	1	Seduction,	1
Common drunkards,	5	Stealing from the person,	2
Defrauding,	9	Taking horse without leave,	3
Drunkenness,	182	Tramps,	3
Forgery,	1	Trespassing on railroad property,	10
Fornication,	1	Vagrancy,	24
House breaking,	1	All other offenses,	5
Total,			<hr/> 343
Average number in confinement during the year,			52 $\frac{2}{10}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	8	By county commissioners,	4
By payment of fine and costs,	54	Sent to state prison,	20
By expiration of sentence,	249	Insane hospital,	4
By state's attorney,	14	By process not specified above,	1
Total,			<hr/> 354

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

[Certified by John J. Hubbard, William H. Scoville, and George A. Olcott, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1897,	22
Committed during the year,	243— 265
Discharged during the year,	230
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1898,	35

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males, 224	Females, 12	Total white, 236
Colored, . . . Males, 7	Females, 0	Total colored, 7
	<hr/> 231	<hr/> 243
	12	

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . . Males, 224	Females, [12]	Total adults, 236
Under 21 years, . . . Males, 7	Females, 0	Total minors, 7
	<hr/> 231	<hr/> 243
	12	

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	78
of other states,	24
of other countries,	141
of this state who cannot read or write,	3
of other states who cannot read or write,	2
of other countries who cannot read or write,	36
Who have been strictly temperate,	2
moderate drinkers,	119
habitually intemperate,	122
married,	61
in prison before,	162

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	1	Murder,	1
Assault,	16	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Assault with intent to kill,	3	tense,	3
Attempt at rape,	2	Perjury,	4
Breach of the peace,	3	Resisting officer,	4
Burglary,	9	Robbery,	14
Common drunkards,	2	Stealing from the person,	8
Defrauding,	1	Tramps,	2
Drunkenness,	144	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Embezzlement,	1	erty,	1
Horse stealing,	3	Vagrancy,	18
House breaking,	1	Violation of liquor law,	1
Injury to property,	2	All other offenses,	2
Lewd conduct,	2		

Total,	243
Average number in confinement during the year,	31 $\frac{2}{3}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	5	By county commissioners,	1
By payment of fine and costs,	39	Sent to court and not re-	
By expiration of sentence,	175	turned,	3
By state's attorney,	1	Sent to state prison,	6
Total,			<u>230</u>

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

[Certified by John Thompson and M. P. J. Walker, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1897,	13	
Committed during the year,	97	— 110
Discharged during the year,		<u>94</u>
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1898,		16

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	94	Females,	3	Total white,	97
Colored, . . . Males,	0	Females,	0	Total colored,	0
	<u>94</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>97</u>

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . . Males,	90	Females,	3	Total adults,	93
Under 21 years, . . . Males,	4	Females,	0	Total minors,	4
	<u>94</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>97</u>

NATIVITY.

Natives of this state,	44
of other states,	11
of other countries,	42
of this state who cannot read or write,	1
of other states who cannot read or write,	5
of other countries who cannot read or write,	5
Who have been strictly temperate,	*
moderate drinkers,	*
habitually intemperate,	51
married,	27
in prison before,	12

* Not returned.

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	1	Frequenting house of ill-fame,	1
Assault,	5	Keeping house of ill-fame,	1
Attempt at rape,	1	Larceny,	1
Bigamy,	2	Neglect of family,	1
Breach of the peace and in-		Resisting officer,	1
toxication,	21	Stealing from the person,	8
Common drunkards,	4	Taking horse without leave,	2
Cruelty to animals,	1		
Drunkenness,	47		
Total,			<u>97</u>

Average number in confinement during the year, $12\frac{236}{365}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	1	By county commissioners,	3
By payment of fine and costs,	12	Sent to court and not returned,	4
By expiration of sentence,	65	Sent to state prison,	4
By state's attorney,	1	Escaped and not retaken,	4
Total,			<u>94</u>

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

		Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Males.	White,	1,802	2,346	827	1,610	396	313	224	94	7,612
	Colored,	53	68	48	179	3	22	7	0	380
	Adults,	1,720	2,263	811	1,647	386	317	224	90	7,458
	Minors,	135	151	64	142	13	18	7	4	534
	Total Males,	1,855	2,414	875	1,789	399	335	231	94	7,992
Females.	White,	216	408	34	157	2	6	12	3	838
	Colored,	14	19	5	35	0	2	0	0	75
	Adults,	222	410	39	172	2	7	12	3	867
	Minors,	8	17	0	20	0	1	0	0	46
	Total Females,	230	427	39	192	2	8	12	3	913
Totals,		2,085	2,841	914	1,981	401	343	243	97	8,905
Natives of this state,		734	1,202	358	659	118	173	78	44	3,366
Natives of other states,		518	485	284	601	143	84	24	11	2,150
Natives of other countries,		833	1,154	272	721	140	86	141	42	3,389
Totals,		2,085	2,841	914	1,981	401	343	243	97	8,905
Natives of this state who cannot read or write,		8	17	22	11	19	6	3	1	87
Natives of other states who cannot read or write,		20	32	28	23	10	8	2	5	128
Natives of other countries who cannot read or write,		81	240	74	161	24	21	36	5	642
Totals,		109	289	124	195	53	35	41	11	857
Strictly temperate,		4	*	*	72	20	20	2	*	.....
Moderate drinkers,		2,041	*	381	340	369	227	119	*	.....
Habitually intemperate,		40	*	24	1,569	12	96	122	51	.....
Married,		527	1,106	277	478	104	76	61	27	2,656
In prison before,		1,231	1,722	455	1,236	216	161	162	12	5,195

* Not returned.

SUMMARY OF OFFENSES.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES COMMITTED.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Adultery,	5	5	6	16	...	1	1	1	35
Assault,	181	71	19	183	22	13	16	5	510
Assault with intent to kill,	11	2	2	42	...	5	3	...	65
Attempt at rape, . . . . .	.....	1	2	4	.....	...	2	1	10
Bastardy,	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Bigamy,	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Breach of the peace,	162	311	97	220	7	38	3	21	859
Burglary,	69	18	29	90	1	13	9	...	229
Civil process,	3	18	3	12	...	1	...	...	37
Common drunkards,	32	39	9	7	3	5	2	4	101
Common prostitutes,	53	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Contempt of court,	5	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13
Cruelty to animals,	3	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Defrauding,	8	16	4	12	3	9	1	...	53
Drunkenness,	766	1,508	477	588	261	182	144	47	3,973
Embezzlement,	10	26	1	6	3	...	1	...	47
Forgery,	1	1	2	2	3	1	.....	...	10
Fornication,	17	7	1	.....	...	1	.....	...	26
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	13	6	1	42	.....	.....	...	1	63
Horse stealing,	5	.....	8	15	2	...	3	...	33
House breaking, . . . . .	.....	.....	6	.....	...	1	1	...	8
Injury to property,	5	35	1	23	.....	...	2	...	66
Keeping house of ill-fame,	4	20	...	33	.....	.....	...	1	58
Larceny,	257	184	82	183	...	20	...	1	727
Lewd conduct,	8	111	1	12	1	2	2	...	137
Making or passing count'f't money,	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2
Malicious injury,	8	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	...	9
Manslaughter,	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	...	12
Murder,	2	1	3	18	.....	...	1	...	25
Neglect of family,	10	26	5	14	3	.....	...	1	59
Obtaining goods on false pretense,	4	11	6	11	3	1	3	...	39
Perjury,	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	...	8
Rape,	3	1	...	1	2	.....	.....	...	7
Resisting officer,	19	62	3	40	...	1	4	1	130
Robbery,	7	.....	7	16	25	...	14	...	69
Seduction, . . . . .	.....	.....	1	1	...	1	.....	...	3
Setting fires,	1	3	3	4	2	.....	.....	...	13
Statutory burglary, . . . . .	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5
Stealing from the person,	24	.....	2	22	...	2	3	8	61
Taking horse without leave,	1	1	5	8	...	3	...	2	20
Tramps,	4	.....	9	1	2	3	2	...	21
Trespassing on railroad property,	112	118	20	45	8	10	1	...	314
Vagrancy,	228	175	65	229	33	24	18	...	772
Violation of liquor law,	7	6	5	9	7	...	1	...	35
All other offenses,	26	41	20	40	9	5	2	...	143
Totals,	2,085	2,841	914	1,981	401	343	243	97	8,905

Receipts and Expenses of the Several Counties

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

Receipts of the County of HARTFORD, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the State,	\$32,013.29
from the United States,	191.37
on civil process,	67.09
from adjourned police court,	382.54
“ earnings of prisoners,	1,950.00
“ sales at jail,	194.65
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	8,845.90
“ license transfers,	222.00
“ forfeited license bonds,	1,500.00
“ county tax,	30,773.09
“ state for county home,	11,042.10
“ interest on deposits,	646.75
“ outside service County Commissioners,	12.00
Rents,	344.34
Refunding loan,	151,000.00
In treasury, July 1, 1897,	7,198.40
Cash on hand, Board of Management county home, July 1, 1897,	268.25
Total,	\$246,651.77
Key fees,	1,129.00

AMOUNT DUE THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$2,545.67
“ United States, for board of prisoners,	2.56
	\$2,548.23

Expenditures of the County of HARTFORD, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$13,219.48
“ clothing,	1,132.43
“ bedding,	85.50
“ fuel,	2,925.79
“ light,	778.29
“ medicines,	433.85
“ medical attendance,	155.00
“ salary of jailer,	1,000.00
“ salary of assistants,	7,166.80
“ salary of chaplain,	200.00
“ building and repairs,	3,202.84
“ furniture,	137.77
“ board of sick prisoners,	55.43
“ water and ice,	1,020.85
“ telephone,	79.10
“ real estate, jail addition,	9,500.00

Paid at jail for transportation,	\$84.00
“ stationery and stamps,	67 72
“ supplies,	2,047.48
“ advertising for jail report,	72.38
“ cartage and freight,	17.35
“ insurance, jail,	160.00
“ “ tenements,	16 80
“ repairs,	242.05
at courthouse for repairs,	335.27
“ bar library,	300 00
“ telephone,	152 00
“ water and ice,	177.26
“ gas,	148.01
“ janitors and engineer,	2,327.00
“ furnishings,	690 54
“ coal,	962 50
“ sprinkling streets,	25.00
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	458.60
“ expenses,	11,098.90
salary of county commissioners, and mileage,	5,036.41
“ county treasurer,	300.00
“ county auditors,	60.00
insurance,	50.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps, and incidental office expenses,	510.44
legal expenses,	197.00
license books,	77.00
loans paid,	161,000.00
interest on loans,	7,239 32
for highways,	980.00
convictions violations liquor laws,	35 00
plans addition county building,	300.00
Total,	\$236,261.16
Balance in hands of county treasurer, June 30, 1898,	10,368.28
“ “ managers of county home, June 30, 1898,	22.33
	<hr/>
	\$246,651.77

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Accepted orders on county treasurer,	\$156,000.00
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Receipts of the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners : from the state,	\$43,140.42
“ from the United States,	120 96
“ on civil process,	85.00
“ on appeal,	72
from earnings of prisoners,	4,500 00
“ sale of old bones, etc.,	104.78
“ sale of old iron,	3 50
“ extra meals to prisoners,	807 97
“ use of telephone,	24 45
“ clothing to U. S. prisoners,	9.48
“ rebate from sheriff,	9.92

Received from licenses, 5 per cent.,	\$21,728.06
" license transfers,	204.01
" forfeited license bonds,	1,698.13
" rebates,	26.58
" county tax,	30,705.68
" joint bridge board,	2.50
" county commissioners (bond fees),	1,107.00
" rent of law chambers,	2,061.70
" towns for county home,	112.30
" state for county home,	16,639.56
Total,	\$123,092.72
Cash in treasury, June 30, 1897,	17,581.65
Total,	\$140,674.37

Expenditures of the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$14,988.02
" clothing and bedding,	379.91
" fuel,	1,947.75
" light,	1,147.24
" medicines,	401.88
" medical attendance,	300.00
" salary of jailer,	1,500.00
" salary of assistants,	4,530.00
" salary of chaplain,	125.00
" building and repairs,	6,393.14
" water and ice,	997.60
" telephone,	96.45
" transportation,	53.60
" stationery and stamps,	75.09
" tobacco,	398.71
" shoes and leather,	639.82
" sundries,	15.16
Paid at courthouse for repairs,	2,274.45
" New Haven law library,	1,500.00
" Waterbury law library,	1,000.00
" telephone,	118.15
" water and ice,	57.74
" janitor,	2,137.50
" engineer,	900.00
" electric time,	330.40
" elevator attendant,	600.00
" gas,	24.50
" courthouse incidentals,	252.40
" court records,	92.00
on account of county home, for building and repairs, expenses,	461.69
salary of county commissioners,	22,085.67
" of county treasurer (two years),	5,926.49
" of county auditors,	1,000.00
insurance,	160.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	889.99
printing and blanks,	56.60
incidental office expenses,	455.40
court fees,	47.29
	1,019.34

Paid fuel,	\$137.50
attorneys' fees,	417.84
on account good roads,	980.00
interest on loan,	1,391.67
interest on bonds,	3,465.00
on county loan,	29,000.00
joint bridge board,	3,326.39
revocation costs,	123.71
Total expenses,	\$114,221.09
Cash in hands of County Treasurer, June 30, 1898,	26,453.28
Total,	\$140,674.37

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 5 per cent. interest,	\$16,000.00
Bonds at 3½ " " "	40,000.00
Coupons overdue and unrepresented,	11,435.00
Claims allowed and unpaid,	950.00
Total,	\$158,385.00

Receipts of the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$11,147.37
" United States,	58.56
from earnings of prisoners,	1,404.64
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	3,518.60
" license transfers,	26.00
" state for county home,	4,548.44
" state, school fund,	96.70
" brass, county home,	10 00
" note, Norwich Savings Society,	5,000.00
Total,	\$25,810.31

AMOUNT DUE THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$1,368.91
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Expenditures of the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,985.39
“ clothing,	234.91
“ bedding,	57.57
“ fuel,	738.05
“ light,	48.10
“ medicine,	170.08
“ medical attendance,	13.50
“ salary of jailers,	1,740.00

Paid at jail for salary of assistants,	\$1,126.25
“ salary of chaplain,	25.00
“ building and repairs,	625.42
“ water and ice,	216.56
“ telephone,	130.80
“ stationery and stamps,	101.05
“ transportation,	1.78
“ barn expenses,	301.04
“ material for labor,	59.76
“ pigs (3),	13.00
“ sundry expenses,	61.76
at courthouse for repairs,	304.85
“ telephone,	56.00
“ janitor,	120.00
on account of county home, building and repairs,	185.29
expenses,	3,293.58
teacher,	270.00
salary of county commissioners,	2,809.94
“ treasurer,	240.00
“ auditors,	40.00
insurance,	371.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	6.24
attorney,	108.71
good roads,	6,933.84
incidental office expenses,	61.85
interest,	191.11
payment on note,	1,500.00
printing,	27.25
law library,	1,300.00
advertising,	58.70
reporting liquor violations,	10.50
Total,	\$27,538.88

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Note at 4 per cent. interest, Norwich Savings Society,	\$3,500.00
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*Receipts of the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1898,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$16,697.76
the United States,	160.64
on civil process,	48.63
from earnings of prisoners,	900.00
“ sales at jail,	45.61
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	11,642.85
“ license transfers,	67.00
“ county tax,	37,761.00
“ rebate, insurance,	26.42
“ Danbury,	1,000.00
“ interest on deposits,	204.40
“ Bridgeport, Washington bridge,	1,452.77
“ Strafford, Washington bridge,	1,452.77
“ New Haven county,	726.39
“ Fairfield, fees,	66.00

Received from Greenwich, fees,	\$4.00
" sales carpets, courthouse,	18.00
" old plank, Washington bridge,	2.50
Total,	\$72,276.74
Balance,	16,251.14
Total,	\$88,527.88
Key fees,	910.00

AMOUNT DUE THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$9,134.41
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Expenditures of the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$8,822 29
" clothing,	1,096.66
" bedding,	344 66
" fuel,	1,291.43
" light,	656.98
" medicine,	246.85
" medical attendance,	360.00
" salary of jailer,	1,500.00
" salary of assistants,	4,080.00
" salary of chaplain,	100.00
" building and repairs,	2,967.81
" water and ice,	790 26
" telephone,	163.30
" transportation,	104.94
" stationery and stamps,	58.10
" engineer,	831.98
" supplies,	1,723.90
" stable expenses,	138.99
" insurance,	257.75
" miscellaneous,	60.89
at courthouse for repairs,	1,640.60
" law library association,	1,940.99
" telephone,	185.80
" janitor,	1,749.96
" elevator,	420.00
" court of common pleas expenses,	32.05
on account of county home,	2,000.00
salary of county commissioners,	5,886 31
" of county treasurer,	300.00
" of county auditors,	220.00
for insurance,	1,648 50
" stationery, blanks, and stamps,	479 77
" incidental office expenses,	121.83
" supplies,	640.42
" attorney's fees,	328.96
" approach, Washington Bridge,	4,358.32
" interest on bonds and notes,	4,312 28
" key fees,	910.00
" paid note,	10,000.00
" clerk fees, violation of liquor law,	35.00

Paid for bridge repairs,	\$2,704.42
“ improvement public roads,	12,025.24
Total expenses,	<u>\$77,537.24</u>
Balance,	10,990.64
Total,	<u>\$88,527.88</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds at 4 per cent. interest,	\$105,000.00
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Receipts of the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$7,136.81
amount due from last year,	1,881.46
from earnings of prisoners, 1897,	902.82
“ earnings of prisoners, 1898,	730.06
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,448.92
“ license transfers,	36.00
“ state for county home,	5,402.75
“ produce sold at county home,	442.20
“ county tax,	20,316.71
“ borrowed money,	3,400.00
for use of Formot generator (disinfecting),	32.00
Total,	<u>\$41,729.73</u>

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$602.87
Earnings of prisoners,	1,274.81
Total,	<u>\$1,877.68</u>

Expenditures of the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,222.27
“ clothing,	535.22
“ bedding,	89.79
“ fuel,	19.13
“ light,	43.62
“ medicines and medical attendance,	112.45
“ salary of jailer,	800.00
“ salary of assistants,	1,684.44
“ salary of chaplain,	37.50
“ repairs,	11.80
“ furniture,	152.26
“ telephone,	91.55
“ grain,	240.71

Paid at jail for live stock,	\$515.00
" hardware,	308.78
" blacksmith bill,	136.62
" housework,	180.00
" outside labor,	309.69
" fertilizers,	154.00
" rent of lands,	23.00
" farm improvements,	325.00
" building materials,	175.00
" all other expenses,	475.07
on account of county home: for building and repairs,	246.50
expenses,	5,718.30
salary of county commissioners,	700.72
" of county treasurer,	75.00
" of county auditors,	10.00
insurance,	90.00
interest,	2,523.26
printing,	83.50
telephone, state's attorney's office,	36.00
office rent, clerk of court,	200.00
notes and outstanding orders,	20,400.00
county law library,	50.00
report of convictions,	16.00
fire extinguishers,	84.00
Formot generators for disinfecting,	134.50
building and repairs,	201.23
real estate,	25.00
boiler and steam-pipe covering,	210.00
all other expenses,	207.87
Total,	<u>\$40,656.78</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 4 per cent. interest,	\$49,500.00
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Receipts of the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$6,119.99
on civil process,	31.03
from earnings of prisoners,	8.75
" sales at jail,	33.90
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,178.13
" towns, for county home,	753.18
" state, for county home,	4,644.68
" potatoes sold,	191.75
" loans,	7,000.00
Total,	<u>\$19,961.41</u>
Key fees,	189.00

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$3,721.16
on civil process,	4.30
from earnings of prisoners,	581.97
“ sales at jail and farm,	564.78
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,159.55
“ fees of commissioners,	347.30
“ sales, all sources,	201.00
“ county tax,	14,692.97
“ state for county home,	6,397.38
“ C. G. R. Vinal,	129.00
“ rent of courthouse,	37.50
“ revoked licenses,	125.00
“ use of telephone,	4.55
“ board of Harlow child,	8.00
“ town of Haddam, school money,	105.75
“ borrowed money and renewed notes,	32,000.00
Total,	\$60,080.21
Cash on hand June 30, 1897,	653.62
Total,	\$60,733.83

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$699.95
state, for board of children at county home,	1,636.27
	<hr/>
Total,	\$2,336.22

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,159.11
“ clothing,	267.82
“ bedding,	18.00
“ fuel, Haddam jail,	312 60
“ fuel, Middletown jail,	12.00
“ light,	24.15
“ medicines and medical attendance,	99.85
“ salary of jailer, Haddam jail,	720.00
“ salary of jailer and board of prisoners, Mid-	
dletown jail,	430.94
“ salary of assistants,	1,090.50
“ salary of chaplain,	25.00
“ building and repairs, Haddam,	403.49
“ building and repairs, Middletown,	66.17

Paid at jail for furniture,	\$35.50
" water and ice,	29.00
" telephone,	78.34
" transportation,	92.04
" stationery and stamps,	15.00
" transfer of prisoners,	391.87
" superintendence,	200.00
" farm expenses,	459.30
at courthouse for telephone,	77.75
" janitor,	184.50
" engineer,	248.01
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	3,689.38
" expenses,	7,437.26
salary and mileage of county commissioners,	2,740.19
" of county treasurer,	150.00
" of county auditors,	40.00
insurance,	221.25
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	118.63
incidental office expenses,	51.13
repairs in clerk's office,	13.00
borrowed money and notes,	33,000.00
interest,	336.33
returned to C. G. R. Vinal,	129.00
returned on revoked licenses,	125.00
legal expenses,	25.00
maintenance of county buildings,	942.05
miscellaneous,	30.75
Total,	\$56,489.91
Cash on hand June 30, 1898,	4,243.92
	<hr/>
	\$60,733.83

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest,	\$6,500.00
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*Receipts of the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June 30, 1898,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners : from the state,	\$1,573.10
from licenses, 5 per cent.,	740.63
" use of telephone,	10.75
" county tax,	12,609.20
from state, for county home,	3,036.26
for board of Hall children,	103.51
from sales at county home,	48.00
Total,	\$18,121.45
Cash on hand July 1, 1897,	3,540.23
	<hr/>
	\$21,661.68

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, account temporary home,	\$999.10
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Expenditures of the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June 30, 1898, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$1,365.30
" clothing,	172.07
" bedding,	62.85
" fuel,	335.51
" light,	23.90
" medicines,	22.04
" medical attendance,	11.00
" salary of jailer,	800.00
" building and repairs,	414.82
" furniture,	34.90
" water and ice,	37.00
" telephone,	33.03
" transportation,	70.55
" stationery and stamps,	5.46
" inspecting boiler,	4.00
at courthouse for repairs,	8.51
" water,	25.00
" janitor,	25.00
" inspecting boiler,	4.00
" fuel,	83.62
" bar library,	300.00
on account of county home,	4,312.84
for building and repairs,	414.74
inspecting boiler,	4.00
clerical work,	40.00
salary of county commissioners,	1,019.81
" county treasurer,	75.00
" county auditors,	40.00
insurance,	146.50
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	52.30
incidental office expenses,	4.75
clerk of courts,	11.48
soap,	38.69
grain,	13.19
legal advice,	15.00
printing,	20.35
license book,	10.00
interest,	1,081.80
miscellaneous,	94.75
county notes and interest,	9,526.11
Total,	\$20,759.87
Cash on hand July 1, 1898,	901.81
	<hr/>
	\$21,661.68

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes, at 5 per cent. interest,	\$11,500.00
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REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

For the Year ending June 30, 1898,

IN RELATION TO LICENSES.

TOWNS.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Hartford,	{ *8 207 }	{ \$304.00 87,321.00 }	17	\$3,118.00	44	\$2,134.00	268	\$92,877.00	\$4,643.85	\$88,233.15
Berlin,	4	1,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	4	1,000.00	50.00	950.00
Bristol,	{ *1 15 }	{ 38.00 6,301.00 }	..	.....	7	350.00	22	6,689.00	334.45	6,354.55
Burlington,	9	2,350.00	..	.....	..	.....	9	2,250.00	112.50	2,137.50
East Hartford,	2	900.00	..	.....	3	150.00	5	1,050.00	52.50	997.50
East Windsor,	8	2,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	8	2,000.00	100.00	1,900.00
Enfield,	21	9,450.00	1	200.00	3	112.00	25	9,762.00	488.10	9,273.90
Farmington,	9	3,825.00	1	67.00	3	110.00	13	4,002.00	200.10	3,801.90
Granby,	3	450.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	450.00	22.50	427.50
Manchester,	17	7,463.00	1	200.00	7	350.00	25	8,013.00	400.65	7,612.35
New Britain,	{ *1 74 }	{ 38.00 31,224.00 }	16	2,900.00	{ *1 12 }	{ 5.00 600.00 }	102	34,767.00	1,738.35	33,028.65
Plainville,	9	2,250.00	1	34.00	2	100.00	12	2,384.00	119.20	2,264.80
Southington,	15	6,750.00	2	234.00	5	212.00	22	7,196.00	359.80	6,836.20
Suffield,	3	859.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	859.00	42.95	816.05
Windsor,	6	1,500.00	..	.....	2	100.00	8	1,600.00	80.00	1,520.00
Windsor Locks,	8	1,959.00	..	.....	2	60.00	10	2,019.00	100.95	1,918.05
Total,	410	\$165,882.00	39	\$6,753.00	90	\$4,283.00	539	\$176,918.00	\$8,845.90	\$168,072.10

* Applications for license refused.

NEW HAVEN CO.

New Haven,.....	782	\$223,220.00	74	\$9,853.00	142	\$4,485.00	998	\$237,558.00	\$11,877.91	*\$225,680.09
Waterbury,.....	166	70,245.00	15	2,885.00	30	1,470.00	211	74,600.00	3,730.00	70,870.00
Ansonia,.....	43	18,073.00	..	.....	6	300.00	49	18,373.00	918.65	17,454.35
Beacon Falls,.....	5	900.00	..	.....	..	.....	5	900.00	45.00	855.00
Bethany,.....	1	75.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	75.00	3.75	71.25
Branford,.....	15	5,805.00	..	.....	3	150.00	18	5,955.00	297.75	5,657.25
Cheshire,.....	2	385.00	..	.....	1	50.00	3	435.00	21.75	413.25
Derby,.....	34	14,690.00	3	490.00	6	300.00	43	15,400.00	774.00	14,706.00
Hamden,.....	5	2,025.00	2	400.00	1	50.00	8	2,475.00	123.75	2,351.25
Meriden,.....	81	35,670.00	15	2,210.00	15	750.00	111	38,630.00	1,931.50	36,698.50
Milford,.....	6	2,235.00	..	.....	4	140.00	10	2,375.00	118.75	2,256.25
Naugatuck,.....	36	15,605.00	2	400.00	8	400.00	46	16,405.00	820.25	15,584.75
Orange,.....	20	5,630.00	1	200.00	2	100.00	23	5,930.00	293.50	5,633.50
Oxford,.....	1	150.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	150.00	7.50	142.50
Seymour,.....	12	4,325.00	..	.....	2	100.00	14	4,425.00	221.25	4,203.75
Wallingford,.....	24	10,365.00	1	200.00	3	150.00	28	10,715.00	535.75	10,179.25
Total,	1,233	\$409,398.00	113	\$16,638.00	223	\$8,445.00	1,569	\$434,481.00	\$21,724.06	\$412,756.94

NEW LONDON CO.

New London,.....	67	\$27,724.00	6	\$1,100.00	6	\$300.00	79	\$29,124.00	\$1,456.20	\$27,667.80
Norwich,.....	79	34,983.00	6	1,034.00	14	700.00	99	36,717.00	1,835.85	34,881.15
Colchester,.....	5	1,375.00	..	.....	1	50.00	6	1,425.00	71.25	1,353.75
Franklin,.....	1	250.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	250.00	12.50	237.50
Preston,.....	5	1,250.00	..	.....	..	.....	5	1,250.00	62.50	1,187.50
Sprague,.....	7	1,564.00	..	.....	1	42.00	8	1,606.00	80.30	1,525.70
Thirteen trans fers,	..	.....	trans fers,	.....	..	.....	..	26.00	26.00	..
Total,	164	\$67,146.00	12	\$2,134.00	22	\$1,092.00	198	\$70,398.00	\$3,544.60	\$66,853.40

* Paid to Police Fund, \$11,983.99. Paid to Firemen's Fund, \$11,284.00. Paid to City Treasurer, \$203,112.10. Total, \$225,680.09.

TOWNS.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.	
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.					
FAIRFIELD Co.	282	\$121,490.00	23	\$4,450.00	29	\$1,450.00	334	\$127,390.00	\$6,369.50	\$121,020.50	
	63	24,425.00	1	235.00	15	740.00	79	25,400.00	1,270.00	24,130.00	
	3	1,015.00	..	.....	2	100.00	5	1,115.00	55.75	1,059.25
	1	150.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	150.00	7.50	142.50
	4	800.00	1	115.00	..	.....	5	915.00	45.75	869.25
	5	2,065.00	1	200.00	2	100.00	8	2,365.00	118.25	2,246.75	
	22	9,185.00	2	400.00	2	75.00	26	9,660.00	483.00	9,177.00	
	5	2,250.00	..	.....	2	100.00	7	2,350.00	117.50	2,232.50
	7	1,570.00	1	200.00	2	100.00	10	1,870.00	93.50	1,776.50	
	9	2,850.00	..	.....	2	100.00	11	2,950.00	147.50	2,802.50
	52	22,850.00	2	300.00	10	500.00	64	23,650.00	1,182.50	22,467.50	
	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
	65	27,860.00	15	2,635.00	7	350.00	87	30,845.00	1,542.25	29,302.75	
	9	1,520.00	..	.....	2	100.00	11	1,620.00	81.00	1,539.00
	7	2,515.00	..	.....	1	50.00	8	2,565.00	128.25	2,436.75
	Total, ..	534	\$220,545.00	46	\$8,535.00	77	\$3,777.00	657	\$232,857.00	\$11,642.85	\$221,214.15
LITCHFIELD Co.	4	\$875.00	1	\$200.00	3	\$150.00	8	\$1,225.00	\$61.25	\$1,163.75	
	10	4,237.50	1	200.00	6	300.00	17	4,737.50	236.87	4,500.63	
	8	3,525.00	..	.....	2	100.00	10	3,625.00	181.25	3,443.75
	1	150.00	..	.....	1	50.00	2	200.00	10.00	190.00
	2	500.00	..	.....	..	.....	2	500.00	25.00	475.00
	1	150.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	150.00	7.50	142.50
	1	150.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	150.00	7.50	142.50
	1	250.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	250.00	12.50	237.50
	6	2,400.00	..	.....	2	100.00	8	2,500.00	125.00	2,375.00
	3	650.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	650.00	32.50	617.50
	6	2,700.00	2	400.00	2	100.00	10	3,200.00	160.00	3,040.00	
	13	5,737.50	..	.....	5	250.00	18	5,987.50	299.38	5,688.12
	2	287.50	..	.....	2	100.00	4	387.50	19.38	368.12
	Total, ..	58	\$21,612.50	4	\$800.00	23	\$1,150.00	85	\$23,562.50	\$1,178.13	\$22,384.37

WINDHAM Co.									
Windham,	30	\$12,837.50	..	.....	8	\$400.00	38	\$13,237.50	\$661.88
Putnam,	20	8,925.00	..	.....	4	200.00	24	9,125.00	456.26
Killingly,	12	5,362.50	..	.....	5	250.00	17	5,612.50	280.62
Plainfield, .....	..	.....	..	.....	2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20
Sterling,	4	979.17	..	.....	..	.....	4	979.17	48.96
						Eighteen tr ansfe rs,		36.00	36.00
Total,	66	\$28,104.17	..	.....	19	\$874.00	85	\$29,014.17	\$1,484.92
MIDDLESEX Co.									
Middletown,	36	\$15,400.00	1	\$200.00	12	\$600.00	49	\$16,200.00	\$810.00
Haddam,	1	150.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	150.00	7.50
Chatham, .....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60
Chester,	2	95.83	..	.....	..	.....	2	95.83	4.79
Clinton, .....	..	.....	..	.....	3	36.00	3	36.00	1.80
Cromwell, .....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60
East Haddam,	4	700.00	..	.....	..	.....	4	700.00	35.00
Essex,	4	662.50	..	.....	1	50.00	5	712.50	35.63
Old Saybrook,	7	1,062.50	1	200.00	1	10.00	9	1,272.50	63.63
Portland,	8	3,600.00	2	400.00	..	.....	10	4,000.00	200.00
Total,	62	\$21,670.83	4	\$800.00	19	\$720.00	85	\$23,190.83	\$1,159.55
TOLLAND Co.									
Bolton,	2	\$500.00	..	.....	..	.....	2	\$500.00	\$25.00
Ellington,	3	750.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	750.00	37.50
Stafford,	6	2,625.00	..	.....	3	\$150.00	9	2,775.00	138.75
Vernon,	24	10,462.50	3	\$525.03	5	250.00	32	11,237.53	561.87
Total,	35	\$14,337.50	3	\$525.03	8	\$400.00	46	\$15,262.53	\$763.12

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurers of Towns.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Hartford,	410	\$165,882.00	39	\$6,753.00	90	\$4,283.00	539	\$176,918.00	\$8,845.90	\$168,072.10
New Haven,	1,233	409,398.00	113	16,638.00	223	8,445.00	1,569	434,481.00	21,724.06	*412,756.94
New London,	164	67,146.00	12	2,134.00	22	1,092.00	198	70,398.00	3,544.60	66,853.40
Fairfield,	534	220,545.00	46	8,535.00	77	3,777.00	657	232,857.00	11,642.85	221,214.15
Windham,	66	28,104.17	...	.....	19	874.00	85	29,014.17	1,484.92	27,529.25
Litchfield,	58	21,612.50	4	800.00	23	1,150.00	85	23,562.50	1,178.13	22,384.37
Middlesex,	62	21,670.83	4	800.00	19	720.00	85	23,190.83	1,159.55	22,031.28
Tolland,	35	14,337.50	3	525.03	8	400.00	46	15,262.53	763.12	14,499.41
Total,	2,562	\$948,696.00	221	\$36,185.03	481	\$20,741.00	3,264	\$1,005,684.03	\$50,343.13	\$955,340.90

* Paid to Police Fund, \$11,283.99
 Paid to Firemen's Fund, 11,284.00
 Paid to City Treasurer, 203,112.10 — \$225,680.09.

ANNUAL REPORT

IN RELATION TO THE

Criminal Business of the Courts

OF THE

State of Connecticut

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1898

As Shown by the Returns of the State and Prosecuting Attorneys

COMPILED BY THE COMPTROLLER

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

HARTFORD, CONN.
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY

1898

State of Connecticut

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, September 28, 1898.

To His Excellency, the Governor:

Complying with the statute, I herewith submit the annual report of the State Attorneys and Prosecuting Attorneys concerning the criminal business of the Courts for the year ending July 1, 1898.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was fourteen hundred (1,400), being a decrease of one hundred and sixty from the preceding year. Total number of convictions, one hundred and twenty-one (121), a decrease of thirty-one (31). The amount of forfeited bonds reported is twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$12,325), a decrease of eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$8,500) from the amount of the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN P. MEAD,

Comptroller.



REPORTS OF THE STATE ATTORNEYS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	194
Number of terms they were in court—169 for 1 term; 15 for 2 terms; 4 for 3 terms; 4 for 4 terms; 2 for 40 terms.	
Total number of trials and their results :	
Number of convictions,	10
Number of acquittals,	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	124
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	none
Amount,	none
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	57
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	4
Number of original informations,	113
*Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict,	66
Number by verdict,	2
Number of pleas of guilty,	16
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	36
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	2
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	194
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	2

ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON,
State's Attorney for Hartford County.

* Ten vacated appeals.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	189
Number of terms they were in court — 161 for 1 term ; 13 for 2 terms ; 6 for 3 terms ; 4 for 4 terms ; 2 for 6 terms ; 2 for 7 terms ; 1 for 9 terms.	
Total number of trials and their results :	
Number of convictions,	27
Number of acquittals,	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	106
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	6
Amount,	\$3,200.00
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,*	40
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	8
Number of original informations,	4
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	none
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	1
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	none
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	195
Number of second convictions for the same crime, .	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	none

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS,

State's Attorney for New Haven County.

* Including 1 appealed case.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	36
Number of terms they were in court — 31 for 1 term ; 1 for 4 terms ; 2 for 5 terms ; 1 for 7 terms ; 1 for 8 terms.	

Total number of trials and their results :

Number of convictions,	1
Number of acquittals,	2
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	26
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	1
Amount,	\$500.00
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	6
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	none
Number of original informations,	31
*Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	none
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	none
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	none
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	none
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

JOHN P. KELLOGG,

Ass't State's Attorney Superior Court at Waterbury.

* No appealed cases came to the court.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	68
Number of terms they were in court — 49 for 1 term; 12 for 2 terms; 3 for 3 terms; 1 for 4 terms; 3 for 6 terms.	
Total number of trials and their results,	10
Number of convictions,	6
Number of acquittals,	2
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	2
Number of pleas of guilty,	10

Bonds forfeited :

Number,	6
Amount,	\$1,800.00
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	15
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	29
Number of original informations,	6
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	8
Number of pleas of guilty,	10
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	15
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	29
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	73
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

N. R. BRONSON,

Prosecuting Attorney for District Court of Waterbury.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	206
Number of terms they were in court — 95 for 1 term; 62 for 2 terms; 28 for 3 terms; 6 for 4 terms; 5 for 6 terms; 1 for 9 terms; 1 for 10 terms; 2 for 12 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	20
Number of acquittals,	7
Number of cases in which there was disagree- ment of jury,	3
Number of pleas of guilty,	80
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	5
Amount,	\$750.00
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	84
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	20
Number of original informations,	none

*Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :

Number by verdict,	27
Number of pleas of guilty,	80
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	64
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	20
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	206
Number of second convictions for the same crime, .	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	none

GEORGE M. GUNN,

*Prosecuting Attorney Criminal Court of Common Pleas,
New Haven County.*

* Appeal withdrawn in 9 cases. Erased by order of court in 1 case.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	94
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Number of terms they were in court — 86 for 1 term; 2 for 2 terms; 4 for 3 terms; 2 for 4 terms.

Total number of trials and their results :

Number of convictions,	2
Number of acquittals,	1
Number of cases in which there was disagree- ment of jury,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	47

Bonds forfeited :

Number,	1
Amount,	\$200.00
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	16
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	3
Number of original informations,	57

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :

Number by verdict,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	none
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	none
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	none

Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	51
Number of second convictions for the same crime, .	1
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	none

SOLOMON LUCAS,
State's Attorney for New London County.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	72
Number of terms they were in court—52 for 1 term; 11 for 2 terms; 12 for 3 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	18
Number of acquittals,	none
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	8
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	2
Amount,	\$225.00
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	21
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	12
Number of original informations,	9
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	7
Number of pleas of guilty,	8
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	21
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	12
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, .	55
Number of second convictions for the same crime, .	1
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	none

H. A. HULL,
Prosecuting Attorney Court Criminal Common Pleas,
New London County.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	161
Number of terms they were in court—123 for 1 term; 24 for 2 terms; 8 for 3 terms; 3 for 4 terms; 1 for 5 terms; 1 for 6 terms; 1 for 7 terms.	

Total number of trials and their results :

Number of convictions,	11
Number of acquittals,	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	81

Bonds forfeited :

Number,	4
Amount,	\$1,150
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	57
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	7
Number of original informations,	14

* Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :

Number by verdict,	not given
Number of pleas of guilty,	not given
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	not given
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	not given
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	not given
Number of second convictions for the same crime. .	not given
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	not given

SAMUEL FESSENDEN,

State's Attorney for Fairfield County.

* No appealed cases in Superior Court.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	162
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Number of terms they were in court — 118 for 1 term ; 19 for 2 terms ; 10 for 3 terms ; 1 for 4 terms ; 3 for 5 terms ; 2 for 6 terms ; 3 for 7 terms ; 2 for 8 terms ; 1 for 10 terms ; 1 for 11 terms ; 2 for 30 terms.

Total number of trials, and their results :

Number of convictions,	not given
Number of acquittals,	not given
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	not given
Number of pleas of guilty,	not given
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	25
Amount,	\$3,300
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	not given
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	40
Number of original informations,	not given
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	3
Number of pleas of guilty,	51
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	43
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	not given
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	162
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

JOHN H. LIGHT,

*Prosecuting Attorney of the Criminal Court of Common
Pleas for Fairfield County.*

WINDHAM COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	79
Number of terms they were in court — 57 for 1 term ; 17 for 2 terms ; 2 for 3 terms ; 1 for 6 terms ; 2 for 7 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	12
Number of acquittals,	4
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	2

Number of pleas of guilty,	28
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	3
Amount,	\$550.00
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	23
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	8
Number of original informations,*	51
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	4
Number of pleas of guilty,	10
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	9
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	none
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	79
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

JOHN L. HUNTER, ,
State's Attorney for Windham County.

* Four bench warrants.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	82
Number of terms they were in court — 66 for 1 term; 6 for 2 terms ; 7 for 3 terms ; 2 for 4 terms ; 1 for 7 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results,	10
Number of convictions,	8
* Number of acquittals,	2
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	32
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	2
Amount,	\$500
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	14
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	24
Number of original informations,	3

* On ground of insanity.

* Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :

Number by verdict,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	none
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	7
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	15
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	82
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	none

DONALD T. WARNER,
State's Attorney for Litchfield County.

* Three appeals vacated.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	40
Number of terms they were in court — 28 for 1 term; 8 for 2 terms ; 2 for 3 terms ; 2 for 4 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	4
Number of acquittals,	3
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	13
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	none
Amount,	none
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	10
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	7
Number of original informations,	20
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	2
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	4
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	9

Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	30
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	1
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

JOHN M. MURDOCK,
State's Attorney for Middlesex County.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1898 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	17
Number of terms they were in court — 14 for 1 term; 2 for 2 terms ; 1 for 3 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results,	2
Number of convictions,	2
Number of acquittals,	none
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	8
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	1
Amount,	\$150
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	1
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	1
Number of original informations,	11
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	none
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	1
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	none
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	17
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

JOEL H. REED,
State's Attorney for Tolland County.

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the statements of the attorneys for the several counties of the state, as shown by the foregoing returns :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	1,400
Number of terms they were in court — 1,049 for 1 term ; 190 for 2 terms ; 77 for 3 terms ; 26 for 4 terms ; 6 for 5 terms ; 14 for 6 terms ; 10 for 7 terms ; 3 for 8 terms ; 2 for nine terms ; 2 for 10 terms ; 1 for 11 terms ; 2 for 12 terms ; 2 for 30 terms ; 2 for 40 terms.	
Total number of cases, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	121
Number of acquittals,	24
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	9
Number of pleas of guilty,	563
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	56
Amount,	\$12,325
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	344
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	163
Number of original informations,	319
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	52
Number of pleas of guilty,	177
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	201
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	87
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	1,044
Number of second convictions for the same crime, .	3
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	2



CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,
TO
THE GOVERNOR,

For the fiscal year ending
September 30, 1898.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

MERIDEN, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN PUBLISHING CO.
1898.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,
SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Directors,

JAMES W. CHENEY, <i>President</i> ,	-	-	South Manchester.
THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS, <i>Secretary</i> ,	-	-	Waterbury.
FRANK C. SUMNER,	-	-	Hartford.
FREDERICK M. SALMON,	-	-	Westport.
WILSON C. REYNOLDS,	-	-	East Haddam.
EDWARD C. FRISBIE,	-	-	Hartford.
WILLIE O. BURR,	-	-	Hartford.

Warden,

JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, Hartford.

Deputy Warden,

GEORGE E. BAISDEN, Rocky Hill.

Assistant Deputy Warden,

ALBERT PERKINS, Wethersfield.

Clerk,

LUCIUS W. BARTLETT, Hartford.

Assistant Clerk,

MELVIN O. FRY, Hartford.

Chaplain,

L. J. HALL, Wethersfield.

Physician,

W. N. THAYER, Dannemora, N. Y.

Stewards,

LUCIEN M. HORTON, Wethersfield.

FRED'K J. COUDRAY, Wethersfield.

Hall Keepers,

JAMES H. BULKLEY, Rocky Hill. E. A. FULLER, Wethersfield.

Gate Keeper,

HENRY G. RISLEY, Wethersfield.

Day Guard Room Officer.

WILLIAM H. MILDRUM, Wethersfield.

Overseers of Contract Shops,

JOHN F. LEHR, Hartford. MARCUS G. WHITHAM, Wethersfield.
HENRY HOLMES, Wethersfield. JOHN S. DOOLITTLE, Wethersfield.
JAS. E. OFFICER, Wethersfield WILLIAM E. OFFICER, Wethersfield.

Overseer of Men's Laundry and State Shop,

DANIEL F. MURPHY, Rockville.

Chief Engineer,

ELI W. GIDDINGS, Wethersfield.

Storekeeper and Photographer,

PATRICK J. AHERN, Hartford.

Electrician,

JOHN F. REILLY, Hartford.

Front Guard Officer,

WALTER A. AYER, Wethersfield.

Hall Watchmen,

JAMES H. CLARKIN, Hartford.	FRED'K KNIGHT, Wethersfield.
CHARLES E. UPTON, Hartford.	GEORGE STRONG, Hartford.
JOHN R. ROBBINS, Rocky Hill.	JAMES MEGGAT, Wethersfield.
JOHN P. DOUGHERTY, Hartford.	C. W. HAMMOND, Wethersfield.
WILLIAM CARTER, Wethersfield.	EDWARD J. O'BRIEN, Hartford.
EDSON H. SHERMAN, Haddam.	ALVIN S. HALL, New Haven.

Farmer,

ROBERT L. FULTON, Wethersfield.

Wall Watchmen,

HERBERT H. SNYDER, Middletown. CHAS. LINSOTT, Wethersfield.
HARRY D. AYERS, Wethersfield.

Night Guard Room Officer,

ALBERT H. ADAM, Wethersfield.

Night Hall Watchmen,

EMERSON D. BABCOCK, Wethersfield. JOHN MINOR, Hartford.
THOMAS L. CHATFIELD, Wethersfield.

Hospital Night Watchman,
RALPH F. HILLS, Wethersfield.

Night Wall Watchman,
CALVIN M. HIGGINS, Wethersfield.

Matron,
ELIZABETH M. CUSICK, Hartford.

Night Matron,
MARY J. DEMING, Wethersfield.

Insane Ward Officers,
Head Attendant,
FREDERICK W. EDGETT, Wethersfield.

Attendants,
LEWIS D. KNAPP, Wethersfield. EUGENE J. PEVA, Wethersfield.

Night Watchman,
GEORGE W. BEST, Wethersfield.

Shop Officer,
ADELBERT GARDNER, Rocky Hill.

Execution House Watchmen,
CLARENCE A. MONROE, Wethersfield. FRANCIS REID, Hartford.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency, LORRIN A. COOKE, Governor:

SIR:—

The directors of the Connecticut State Prison beg herewith to submit their annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898.

One of the most important administrative events of the year was the completion and occupation of the special ward for insane convicts. Under the appropriation granted by the last session of the General Assembly a substantial structure, containing 62 cells and equipped with workshop, idle rooms, shower bath and exercise grounds, has been erected at the southwest corner of the main prison plant, and upon January 1, 33 insane convicts who had been confined at the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown for periods ranging from 8 months to 15 years were transferred to Wethersfield. The serious objections, both practical and sentimental, which inhered in the former custom of removing the convict insane to an institution which was designed for the civil insane and which lacks adequate safeguards to prevent the escape of dangerous criminals, has been ended. In every State the insane convict has constituted a troublesome problem in penal administration, and the seriousness of that problem has increased as the higher standards of modern civilization have more clearly disclosed the social duty toward the defective and the delinquent classes. It is gratifying to report that the facilities which Connecticut has provided for the humane and scientific care of the convict insane are surpassed by very few commonwealths. During the 9 months in which the insane ward was occupied the average daily population was 31.2, which is equivalent to a daily average of 23.4 for the full year.

The average daily population of the prison during the year was 505. If, in order to form a standard of comparison with

previous years, the inmates of the insane ward are eliminated from this calculation, the average daily census is reduced from 505 to 482. But even this plump average fails to express the total penal population of the State, for, owing to inadequate cell room, many convicted prisoners were temporarily detained in the various county jails until accommodations could gradually be provided at Wethersfield. Early in the fiscal year the 32 additional cells authorized by the last Legislature were occupied, but in spite of the partial relief thus afforded a condition of chronic congestion has prevailed. At this writing about 30 criminals who were sentenced to State Prison are confined in jails owing to the absence of available quarters at Wethersfield. The following memorandum strikingly shows the tendency toward an expanding prison population in this State during the past 5 years :

Year.							Average Daily Number of Convicts
1894,	-	-	-	-	-	-	351
1895,	-	-	-	-	-	-	403
1896,	-	-	-	-	-	-	405
1897,	-	-	-	-	-	-	432
1898,	-	-	-	-	-	-	* 482

The foregoing figures show a steady increase in the number of convicts, and with the exception of a single year the annual enlargement has been considerable. The average daily population of the institution was over 37 per cent. larger in 1898 than in 1894.

The logic of these facts appears to be irresistible. In view of the congested condition which has existed for at least two years and in view of the growing population of the State, the directors are convinced that measures for the substantial and systematic enlargement of the prison plant should be promptly undertaken. Plans and specifications providing for the immediate and anticipated needs of the institution will be submitted to the incoming General Assembly.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory throughout the year. Ten deaths, which is the equivalent of 19.8 per 1,000 population, occurred. Most of them were chronic cases. With the exception of the abnormally small mortality of 1897 the death rate during the past twelvemonth was substantially less than at any period within twelve years. This gratifying condition,

* Exclusive of Insane Ward.

the directors believe, is due to the systematic measures which have been adopted during the past few years to improve the sanitation of the institution. At the time of their admission to the institution only a meager minority of the convicts are physically sound. This fact, supplemented by the marshy and malarial surroundings of the institution, justifies special attention to the health of the inmates, and the gradually reduced mortality rate indicates the general effectiveness of the efforts which have been exerted to amend the sanitary conditions. Pulmonary tuberculosis continues to be the most persistent and deadly disease, but various measures, some of which are the concentration of incipient cases and the isolation in a special ward of the aggravated cases, are taken to check the spread of the malady. The equipment of the institution with electric lighting facilities, thus preventing the vitiation of the atmosphere by a large number of kerosene lamps, is alike an expedient in sanitation and a measure of progressive management. Owing to the growth of the population of the prison and to the erection of an insane ward, it was deemed advisable in March to appoint a resident physician. The results have been wholly satisfactory.

The continuance of the grading arrangement which was instituted two years ago and under which prisoners are, so far as practicable, classified in accordance with their conduct, produces beneficial results, and the system not only tends to promote discipline and shorten the punishment record, but, through the encouragement to sustained good behavior, it is to some extent a reformatory agency. During the year 68 convicts were promoted to the first grade, and 31 were temporarily reduced to the third grade. The number of offenders punished showed a marked decrease over previous years. Since the parole law was enacted by the last General Assembly 6 convicts have been conditionally liberated by the State Board of Pardons. So far as known they have all complied with the conditions of their release and are displaying the qualities of good citizenship. The publication of the *Monthly Record* by the prisoners, under the supervision of the chaplain, is greatly appreciated by the inmates. The evening school for illiterate convicts and the fortnightly meetings of the literary and debating society in the first grade have been continued.

An unpleasant event occurred at the prison in the discovery of irregularities in the accounts of H. Kirk Woodbridge, who for

five years had been clerk of the institution. He was discharged from the service of the State on July 1. A few weeks afterwards it was found that through an ingenious and not easily detected method of raising checks and manipulating accounts he had from time to time throughout his official career embezzled public funds. As soon as the directors were advised of the defalcation they employed expert accountants to examine the books and accounts, and energetic measures were taken to locate and apprehend young Woodbridge. He was arrested at New Haven November 13, 1898; was bound over under \$5,000 bonds for trial in the Hartford county superior court, on the following day; and at this writing he is in the Hartford jail awaiting a final disposition of the case. Upon the announcement that a shortage had been discovered the warden's surety, acting voluntarily and displaying a fine sense of honor, placed at the disposal of the directors the full amount of his bond. The exact size of the defalcation cannot be stated until the expert examination of the books for the full period of young Woodbridge's official service has been completed, but it is hoped that the State will not lose a large amount. The position of clerk at the prison is an important and responsible one, and the directors recommend that legislation vesting in them the authority for his appointment and removal and requiring him to give bonds be enacted.

A full report of the operations of the prison during the year will be round in the subjoined reports of the warden, the physicians and the chaplains, and in the appended financial and other statistical information.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. CHENEY, THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS, FRANK C. SUMNER, FREDERICK M. SALMON, WILSON C. REYNOLDS, EDWARD C. FRISBIE, WILLIE O. BURR,	} <i>Directors.</i>
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WARDEN'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,
JAMES W. CHENEY, President:*

GENTLEMEN:—

In accordance with Section 3343, Chapter CCVII of the General Statutes, State of Connecticut, I have the honor to herewith submit my fifth annual report as Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, covering both financial and statistical tables for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898.

POPULATION.

As will be shown by the following table, there were confined in this institution on October 1, 1897, the following number of convicts, divided, to wit:—

White males,	-	-	-	-	-	398
White females,	-	-	-	-	-	13
Colored males,	-	-	-	-	-	33
Colored females,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Making a total of						446

During the fiscal year there have been received:

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	292
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Making the total number under confinement during the year,						294
						740

Of the above number there have been discharged:

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	219
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	8
						227
Leaving in confinement September 30, 1898,						513

This number was divided as to color and sex as follows:

White males,	-	-	-	-	-	459
White females	-	-	-	-	-	8
Colored males,	-	-	-	-	-	45
Colored females.	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,						513

This is an increase of 67 over the same date of the preceding year.

The largest number in confinement during the year was on January 1, 1898, 517.

The smallest number in confinement during the year was on October 6, 1897, 443, and the daily average for the year was 505.6 as against 432.5 for the preceding year; a gain of 73.1 for the year.

The large increase of commitments for the past five years will be shown by the following :

In confinement September 30, 1898,	-	-	-	513
In confinement, August 19, 1893,	-	-	-	319
An actual increase for the five years of	-	-	-	197
being a yearly increase of 39 2-5 commitments.				

SICKNESS AND DEATH.

On March 15, 1898, Dr. Walter N. Thayer assumed charge of the medical department of the institution, taking the place of Dr. Edward G. Fox, who has filled the position since September 1, 1891. The large increase of commitments to the institution, and the transfer of the insane convicts on January 1, 1898, from the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown to the new insane ward of the institution, necessitated a resident physician, and your Honorable Board appointed Dr. Walter N. Thayer to that position.

The reports of Drs. Fox and Thayer to which I would respectfully refer you for details, show that the institution has been practically free from epidemics during the year. The usual number of convicts have been treated during the year for trivial ailments, which have readily yielded to the medicines prescribed, and as a whole there has been less sickness this year than in previous years; all of which show the beneficial effects of the improved sanitary appliances of the institution, and the painstaking care and attention of the prison physicians to their duties. There have been ten deaths from natural causes during that period, as will be shown by the statistical tables found following. Nine of these deaths occurred among the inmates of the main prison, and one from the number of insane convicts confined here. Of the nine deaths from the inmates of the main prison six were among the consumptive patients confined in the consumptive ward. Of these six, two were in the last stages of consumption

when committed to the institution. The death which occurred in the insane ward was of a life convict, 68 years of age, who had been in the Insane Hospital at Middletown since March, 1888, until his removal January 1st, and when transferred was in the last stages of paresis. As will be seen by the death tables following, the mortality rate for the preceding year was remarkably low, there being but five deaths with an average population of 432.5. Eliminating the three deaths above described, for which, owing to the conditions of the convicts when committed, the sanitary condition of the institution is in no way responsible, the deaths for the year would have been reduced to seven, a very low rate for the year especially, when the fact is taken into consideration that there was an average of 505.6 inmates for the year, a daily average increase of 73.1 over the previous year.

The continued low death rate speaks louder than words for the care and treatment of the inmates, the sanitary condition of the institution and the ability shown by the medical staff in the administration of their department. During the year changes have been made in the heating and ventilating of the contagious ward. Thus the various wards of the hospital are on an equal footing with any hospital in the State.

Following will be found the tables covering the death rates, with the percentage of deaths, as compared with the average and total population of the institution, and the percentage of death rate per thousand of the average and total population for the past four years:

1895.

Number of deaths from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895,	-	-	12
Total population of institution, 1895,	-	-	567
Average daily population of institution, 1895,	-	-	403
Percentage of death rate to total population, 1895,	-	-	2.116
“ “ “ average “ “ “	-	-	2.9
Annual death rate per thousand of total population, 1895,	-	-	21.16
“ “ “ average population, 1895,	-	-	29.77

1896.

Number of deaths from Oct. 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896,	-	-	12
Total population of institution, “ “ “	-	-	583
Average “ “ “ “ “ “	-	-	405
Percentage of death rate to total population, 1896,	-	-	2.05
“ “ “ average “ “ “	-	-	2.96
Annual death rate per thousand of total population, 1896,	-	-	20.58
“ “ “ average population, 1896,	-	-	29.62

1897.

Number of deaths from Oct. 1, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1897,	-	-	5
Total population of institution, " " "	-	-	606
Average population of institution, 1897, - - -	-	-	432.5
Percentage of death rate to total population, 1897, - - -	-	-	.82
" " " average " " - - -	-	-	1.156
Annual death rate per thousand of total population, 1897, -	-	-	8.25
" " " average population, 1897, - - -	-	-	1.156

1898.

Number of deaths from Oct. 1, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1898, prison proper, - - - - -	-	-	9
Number of deaths from Jan. 1, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1898, insane ward, - - - - -	-	-	1
Total population of institution, prison proper, - -	-	-	709
" " " insane ward, - - -	-	-	31
			<hr/> 740
Percentage of death rate to total population, prison proper, -	-	-	1.2
" " " " " " " insane ward, -	-	-	3.2
" " " " " average " prison proper, -	-	-	1.8
" " " " " " " insane ward, -	-	-	3.2
Annual death rate per thousand of total population, - -	-	-	13.5
" " " " " " average population, -	-	-	19.7

INSANE WARD.

By an order of his Excellency, Lorrin A. Cooke, Governor of State of Connecticut, there were transferred from the Connecticut Hospital for Insane at Middletown, Conn., on January 1, 1898, 33 insane convicts. The transfer was made without especial incident, and the change to the new, light, and airy quarters was pleasant and beneficial. Their nine months' occupancy of this ward has abundantly proven the care taken in its construction and good judgement shown in its interior arrangement. The large and light workroom has been used by such inmates as were competent in the manufacture of brooms and husk mattresses for use in the institution. The labor thus provided has been of great benefit to those employed, and also a saving to the institution. The large enclosed yard has been used daily (weather permitting) for air and exercise. The physical condition of the inmates has been as a rule good, and but one death has occurred during the nine months. The daily average of inmates from January 1, 1898, to September 30, 1898 inclusive, has been 31.2, and the cost per capita per diem for subsistence was .108. I would respectfully refer you to the reports of Drs. Fox and Thayer for further details. The annexed tables will show the number of insane

convicts confined at the Connecticut Hospital for Insane on December 31, 1897:

Number of insane convicts at Connecticut Hospital for Insane,	32
Number sent to Connecticut Hospital for Insane from October 1, 1897 to January 1, 1898,	- - - 2
Total,	- - - 34
Discharged from Connecticut Hospital for Insane,	- 1
Leaving in Connecticut Hospital for Insane, Dec. 31, 1897,	33

THE NAMES AND NUMBER TRANSFERRED FROM THE CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL AT MIDDLETOWN TO INSANE WARD AT THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, JANUARY 1, 1898.

John McIntyre,	William H. Hunt,	James Leader,
Andrew Mehura,	Frank E. Bassett,	Phillip Favette,
Louis Wilcox,	Lucius Markham,	John Hall,
Frank Ray,	Anthony Costello,	Wales Doolittle,
Joseph Hills,	Frederick A. S. Perry,	Louis Eno,
James Hanley,	Nicola Sasso,	James Costello,
John Murphy,	Michael McNamara,	John Dillon,
James Cuff,	Charles Rathbun,	Henry Jackson,
George W. McKay,	Frederick H. Johnson,	Alonzo Anderson,
John R. Brooks,	Edgar M. Sperry,	Morris Atwood,
Patrick Enright,	John Castagnetto,	Henry S. Hotekhiss,
Total,	33.	

THE NAMES AND NUMBER TRANSFERRED FROM PRISON TO INSANE WARD FROM JANUARY 1, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1898, INCLUSIVE.

Bartholomew Pastore,	Transferred,	Jan. 5, 1898
Charles Heinecker,	"	Mar. 9, "
Frederick Hutchinson,	"	Mar. 12, "
John Tremaine,	"	Mar. 29, "
Jefferson Ellis,	"	April 6, "
Henry B. Miller,	"	April 22, "
John Thompson,	"	April 26, "
Arthur House,	"	May 16, "
John Murray,	"	May 28, "
Peter Savage,	"	June 19, "
Frank Ruskowsky,	"	June 21, "
William Cummins,	"	July 1, "
Frank E. Brown,	"	July 6, "
Samuel Hansen,	"	July 9, "
Bernard J. Dunn,	"	July 22, "
Henry Krauss,	"	Aug. 19, "
Edward Duff,	"	Aug. 19, "
Frank Geary,	"	Aug. 23, "
Total admitted,	18.	

THE NAMES AND NUMBER TRANSFERRED FROM INSANE WARD TO
THE PRISON FROM JAN. 1, 1898, TO SEPT. 30, 1899, INCLUSIVE.

Joseph Hills,	Transferred,	Feb. 17, 1898
James Hanley,	"	Feb. 17, "
John R. Brooks,	"	May 12, "
William H. Hunt,	"	May 23, "
Bartholomew Pastore,	"	June 13, "
Frank E. Bassett,	"	July 18, "
Lucius Markham,	"	July 18, "
Wales Doolittle,	"	Sept. 27, "
John Tremaine,	"	Sept. 27, "
Frank Ruskowsky,	"	Sept. 27, "
Charles Heinecker,	"	Sept. 27, "
Total, 11.		

THE NAMES AND NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM INSANE WARD FROM
JANUARY 1, 1898, to SEPTEMBER 30, 1898, INCLUSIVE.

John McIntyre,	Discharged,	Jan. 10, 1898
Andrew Mehura,	"	Jan. 16, "
Louis Wilcox,	"	Jan. 18, "
Frank Ray,	"	Feb. 8, "
John Murphy,	"	Mar. 5, "
Geo. W. Mackay,	"	April 21, "
Patrick Enright,	"	May 19, "
Anthony Costello,	"	Aug. 10, "
Total, 8.		

THE NAMES AND NUMBER OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED IN THE INSANE
WARD FROM JANUARY 1, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1898, INCLUSIVE.

James Cuff,	Died,	Mar. 8, 1898
Total, 1.		

RECAPITULATION.

Received from Connecticut Hospital for Insane,	-	-	33
Received from prison,	-	-	18
Total,	-	-	51
Number returned to prison,	-	-	11
Number discharged,	-	-	8
Number died,	-	-	1
			20
Number remaining in Insane ward, September 30, 1898,			31

CHAPELS.

The very satisfactory condition in this department, noted in my previous reports, continues to exist, and the hearty co-operation of the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains to promote the spiritual welfare of their adherents is evidence of the harmony

existing between the two religious beliefs. The Protestant and Roman Catholic Sunday schools continue to be held in the same room, at the same hour each Sabbath. The Y. M. C. A., and the Catholic Prison Association, both of Hartford, supply the teachers as heretofore. The weekly Protestant prayer meetings under the direction of Chaplain Hall continue to show good results in the apparent effort of the participants to meet all the requirements of prison life.

The prison library, highly prized and utilized by the inmates, has been enlarged from time to time, and at this writing the number of books is about 4,000. The good judgment and care shown by Chaplain Hall in the selection of appropriate reading matter is a great help in the reformation of the inmates. His close attention to three weekly night schools shows steady improvement in results. I would respectfully refer you to the annexed reports of the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains, for further details.

WEST END APPROPRIATION.

The thirty-two additional cells in the West End were completed and accepted during the month of November, 1897. Of the appropriation of \$13,000 granted by the Legislature of 1897, there remains in the bank the sum of \$552.09 which is held pending a final settlement with the contractor.

GRADING OF PRISONERS.

The method of grading of prisoners adopted by your Honorable Board during the month of September, 1896, has been continued during the present fiscal year with beneficial effects upon the moral character as well as the conduct of the prisoners, and aids materially in reducing the punishments and in improving the discipline of the institution. By reference to a comparative table of punishments in this report it is clearly shown that its adoption has met the fullest expectations. The only drawback is the fact that the sixty-four cells erected are not adequate to the demands. Men who have met every requirement of the rules governing promotion to the first grade, are deprived of reward owing to the limited cell room. As the benefits, both to the prisoner and the institution, have been fully demonstrated, I would respectfully recommend that additional cell room for the use of the first grade prisoners be provided.

The rules and regulations are as follows :

RULES GOVERNING GRADING OF PRISONERS.

155. The male convicts shall be divided into first, second and third grades. The convicts in each grade will wear a uniform different from that worn by the prisoners in the other grades.

156. All prisoners shall, upon arrival, be entered into the second grade, with liability to be reduced to the third grade for serious misconduct, or to be advanced to the first grade for good conduct.

157. Promotions from the second to the first grade may be made by the Board of Directors upon the written recommendation of the Warden. The qualifications which shall render a prisoner eligible for promotion from the second to the first grade shall be general cheerfulness and obedience to rules ; steady effort in labor ; healthy condition of mind ; exemption from punishment for a period of at least six months prior to the recommended promotion.

158. A serious violation of the rules and a violation of the qualifications for promotion shall subject a prisoner to forfeiture of membership in the first grade. Reduction in rank from the first grade shall be made by the Warden. No prisoner so reduced shall be eligible for re-entrance to the first grade within a year after his reduction.

159. Prisoners in the first grade, in addition to the privileges enjoyed by convicts in the second grade, shall be entitled to write one letter each week ; to spend one hour a fortnight (to be designated by the Warden,) in conversation, debate, or literary exercises ; to burn their cell lights until 8:45 P. M. ; to a better quality of tobacco than is issued to second grade convicts ; to one meat ration a day ; to crockery dishes in their cells ; and to certain secular weekly newspapers.

160. Any prisoner who seriously or persistently violates the rules shall be reduced to the third grade by the Warden for a period of thirty days. At the expiration of that time, if the prisoner has been obedient to the rules, he shall be restored to the second grade ; but a continued violation of the rules shall subject him to detention in the third grade for another period of thirty days. Any further extension of time in the third grade may be made at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

161. Third-grade convicts shall receive the same fare as second-grade convicts, with the exception of what are called " Extras." They shall not be allowed to receive visits from friends, or to write letters (except as provided by law,) or to receive letters except on the matters of the greatest importance, and then only on special permission of the Warden ; they shall be deprived of tobacco ; they shall not be permitted to use a cell-lamp ; they shall not be allowed any current periodicals, but may draw one book a week from the library ; they shall not be permitted to receive from friends (or to purchase,) any tobacco, fruits or other articles such as are allowed convicts in the first and second grades ; and they may from time to time be deprived of such other privileges as the administration may deem for the best interests of the grading system and the institution.

FIRST GRADE PRISONERS.

By reference to the annexed table, it will be seen that on October 1, 1897, there were forty-two first grade prisoners in confinement, and that during the present fiscal year there have been sixty-eight promotions, making a total of 110 for the year. There have been discharged, paroled and pardoned thirty-one. One has died, and two have been reduced to the second grade, a total of

thirty-four; thus leaving in the first grade, October 1, 1898, seventy-six. The average number for the year has been 57.12. It will be noted that during the year only two have been reduced from the grade for violations of rules, out of a total of 110. This showing in itself is sufficient evidence of the efforts being made by those once promoted to retain the position gained. The reductions referred to were caused by irritability of temper from long confinement, afterward deeply regretted. The first-grade prisoners, as a whole, have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner, and their conduct has been beneficial to the other inmates in the highest degree. The so-called Wethersfield Pioneer Debating and Literary Society, instituted at the outset of the grading system, has held meetings every two weeks with regularly elected officers, at which, debates and musical and other exercises are enjoyed with benefit to all. By reference to Rule 159, under heading "Grading of Prisoners," will be found the additional privileges granted to prisoners of the first grade.

There has been an average of 57.12 in the grade for the year, and the cost per capita per diem for subsistence has been .108.

FIRST GRADE RATIONS.

Below is given the bill of fare for this grade for one week. The bill is changed weekly.

<i>Monday,</i>	Breakfast,	Bologna, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Pea soup, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Corn cake, bread, butter and tea.
<i>Tuesday,</i>	Breakfast,	Maise, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Corned beef, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Biscuit, butter and tea.
<i>Wednesday,</i>	Breakfast,	Rice, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Bacon, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Bread pudding, bread, butter and tea.
<i>Thursday,</i>	Breakfast,	Corned beef hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Dried beef, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Gingerbread, bread, butter and tea.
<i>Friday,</i>	Breakfast,	Fish hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Mackerel, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Biscuit, butter and tea.
<i>Saturday,</i>	Breakfast,	Oatmeal, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Beef soup, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Corn cake, bread, butter and tea.
<i>Sunday,</i>	Breakfast,	Pork and beans, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Roast beef, mashed potatoes, onions, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Bread, butter and tea.

NOTE: Milk and sugar furnished for tea and coffee.

The following table shows the changes occurring in the first grade for the year :

Number of first-grade prisoners confined October 1, 1897,	-	42
Number promoted from second to first grade from October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.	-	68
Total,	-	110
Number discharged from first grade from Oct. 1, '97, to Sept. 30, '98,		25
Number paroled	"	4
Number pardoned	"	2
Number reduced	"	2
Number died	"	1
Total,	-	34
Total remaining in confinement on September 30, 1898,		76

SECOND AND THIRD GRADES.

Under the grading system, all prisoners at their commitment are assigned to the second grade, and after six months of strict compliance with the rules become eligible to the first grade. Continued and persistent violation of the rules make them liable to a reduction to the third grade. This system of punishment for the less vicious infractions of the rules has fully demonstrated its utility over more severe forms, making the culprit an object lesson, both to himself and others while in this grade. During the year there have been but 36 reductions from the second to the third grade, the 36 reductions being applied to 31 men. This is quite a decrease over the changes in this grade during the previous year. The repeated reduction of a convict is due to his incorrigible nature. Ordinarily one reduction is sufficient to convince the prisoner of the benefit of a strict compliance with the rules. The greatest number in the third grade at any one time during the year has been seven.

PUNISHMENTS.

It is a source of great satisfaction to be able to report to your Honorable Board a continued reduction of punishments for the year over the low percentage for the previous year. This satisfactory result is in a considerable degree attributable to the grading system, which is an incentive to good conduct. As will be found by reference to the comparative table of punishments annexed, during the year 1895-6, with a total population of 583, the percentage of punishments was 22.96, while for the year 1897-8 with a total population of 740, the percentage was but 11.07, a decrease of 11.89 per cent.

The following statistical and comparative tables will give full data of the number and kinds and of the percentages of punishments for the past three years :

	Year ending September 30—		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
Total time lost by prisoners, - - - -	1,475	1,320	792
Total reprimanded, - - - -	165	187	165
Number of corporal punishments, - -	93	79	56
Number punished, - - - -	47	43	37
Number standing to wall, - - - -	1	2	2
Number loss of tobacco, - - - -	1	2	0
Number reduced to third grade, - - -	0	30	31
Total reduction to third grade, - - -	0	49	36
Number reduced from first to second grade,	0	4	2
Percentage of individual punishments to total population, - - - -	8.06	7.09	5.0
Percentage of whole number of punish- ments to average population, - -	22.96	18.26	11.07

FOOD.

Owing to the increased cost of provisions during the year, the matter of keeping the quantity and quality of food furnished up to the standard of past years without materially increasing the cost per capita, has been a subject of serious consideration. There has been a marked advance in prices of all staple articles of food, but by careful buying, using as far as possible farm products (of our own raising,) and close attention to waste, I am pleased to state that the cost per capita per diem for food furnished the inmates remains as the previous year, .086 cents, with an average population for the year of 505.6. The Cove, during the spring months furnished an abundance of fish which varied the bill of fare much to the satisfaction of the inmates and aided materially in reducing the cost of subsistence.

The following table shows comparative figures for the past three years and cost of provisions per capita for prisoners, together with the average number of prisoners in confinement :

COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM FOR PROVISIONS.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
For the year ending.			
Average number, - -	405	**432.5	**505.6
Cost per capita per diem, -	.0787	.086	.086

The following is the weekly bill of fare and the quantities of the more important articles of food consumed by the Second and Third Grade prisoners for the year :

**Second and Third Grades.

SECOND AND THIRD GRADE RATIONS.

<i>Sunday,</i>	Breakfast,	Baked beans, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Beef soup and bread.
	Supper,	Bread.
<i>Monday,</i>	Breakfast,	Boiled rice, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Sliced corned beef, boiled potatoes and Bread.
	Supper,	Bread, butter and tea.
<i>Tuesday,</i>	Breakfast,	Codfish hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Bean stew and bread.
	Supper,	Bread and tea.
<i>Wednesday,</i>	Breakfast,	Codfish hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Fresh beef stew and bread.
	Supper,	Bread, butter and tea.
<i>Thursday,</i>	Breakfast,	Corned beef hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Chopped corned beef, boiled potatoes and bread.
	Supper,	Bread and tea.
<i>Friday,</i>	Breakfast,	Rollod oats, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Fish chowder and bread.
	Supper,	Bread, butter and tea.
<i>Saturday,</i>	Breakfast,	Corned beef hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Pea soup and bread.
	Supper,	Bread and tea.

NOTE: Milk and sugar furnished for tea and coffee. Onions, tomatoes, and green corn issued in season.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROVISIONS USED IN PRISON KITCHEN.

From October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

SALT AND FRESH MEATS.

<i>Corned Beef,</i>	<i>Fresh Beef,</i>	<i>Fresh Mutton,</i>	
60,735 lbs.	16,680 lbs.	2,084 lbs.	
<i>Fresh Pork,</i>	<i>Salt Pork,</i>	<i>Sausage,</i>	<i>Turkeys,</i>
1,210 lbs.	5,005 lbs.	605 lbs.	374 lbs.

FRESH AND SALT FISH.

<i>Fresh Fish, Alewives,</i>	<i>Salt Fish, Cod,</i>	<i>Salt Haddock, Pickled,</i>
1,060 doz.	4,253 lbs.	2,300 lbs.
<i>Salt Mackerel,</i>	<i>Salt Salmon,</i>	<i>Salt Sword Fish,</i>
2,559¾ lbs.	2,745 lbs.	271 lbs.
<i>Lake Trout, Salt.</i>		
2,567½ lbs.		

VEGETABLES.

<i>Potatoes,</i>	<i>Turnips,</i>	<i>Onions,</i>	<i>Rare Ripe Onions,</i>
2,780 bushels.	161½ bushels.	224½ bushels.	36 bushels.
<i>Carrots,</i>	<i>Tomatoes,</i>	<i>Beans,</i>	<i>Cabbage,</i>
63½ bushels.	20 bushels.	7,119 qts.	5,361 head.
			3,162 qts.

CEREALS.

<i>Green Corn,</i>	<i>Rice,</i>	<i>Rolled Oats,</i>
15,925 ears.	4,000 lbs.	1,378 lbs.

CEREAL PRODUCTS.

<i>Wheat Flour,</i>	<i>Rye Flour,</i>	<i>Graham Flour,</i>	<i>Crackers,</i>
707 barrels.	o.	2 barrels.	882¾ lbs.
<i>Rye Meal.</i>	<i>Corn Meal,</i>	<i>Wheat Bread,</i>	<i>Brown Bread,</i>
400 lbs.	1,582 lbs.	72,035 loaves.	1,054 loaves.

FRUITS.

Currants.
170 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Sugar,</i>	<i>Coffee,</i>	<i>Chicory,</i>	<i>Tea,</i>	<i>Butter.</i>
9,087 lbs.	1,345 lbs.	371 lbs.	1,082½ lbs.	2,780¼ lbs.
<i>Molasses,</i>	<i>Salt,</i>	<i>Pepper,</i>	<i>Mustard.</i>	<i>Baking Powder,</i>
33½ gals.	4,455 lbs.	180 lbs.	13¼ lbs.	26 lbs.
<i>Nutmeg,</i>	<i>Ginger,</i>	<i>Cinnamon,</i>	<i>Milk,</i>	<i>Yeast,</i>
6½ lbs.	8 lbs.	10½ lbs.	4,936 qts.	586½ lbs.
	<i>Cheese,</i>			<i>Pies,</i>
	70½ lbs.			256½.

PRISONERS' CLOTHING.

As a change in the quality and style of uniform worn by the convicts was authorized by your Honorable Board at the adoption of the grading system in 1897, and new uniforms substituted during that year, the cost of clothing has been very small this year; in fact the value placed upon the new and old uniforms by the State Appraisers has more than offset the expenditure for this purpose during the year. It has been found that the adoption of a better grade of goods has been profitable to State. The inmates continue to make all uniforms worn by both the convicts and the officers of the institution.

LIGHT.

During the month of September, 1897, your Honorable Board authorized the Warden to wire the institution for the introduction of electricity for lighting purposes. I beg leave to report that during the month of March, 1898, the work being practically completed and a contract having been made with the

Hartford Electric Light Company, the institution for the first time in its history was lighted with electricity. The introduction of incandescent lights into the cells has done much to improve the sanitary condition of the prison and the health of the inmates. Arc lights have been provided for lighting the walls and exterior of the buildings and also for use in emergencies in the guard room and prison block. Especial mention is due to John F. Reilly, the electrician and officer of the prison, who had charge of the work, the whole arrangement and completion of the wiring having been done by inmates under his supervision. The practical elimination of kerosene oil from the institution for lighting purposes is a long stride in advance, and places the Connecticut State Prison on an equal footing with other first-class penal institutions. From March to September inclusive, there has been expended for electricity for lighting purposes the sum of \$1,082.70. This amount is largely in excess of the cost for the same period of time under the use of kerosene, but the advantages gained in health and safety fully compensate for the additional cost. As your Honorable Board has under consideration the introduction of an electrical plant for lighting and power purposes, I shall not comment further on the subject.

WATER.

The contemplated addition of a supplementary water supply for the institution by your Honorable Board, if carried out, will eliminate one source of danger in case of a breakdown of our present system, and inadequate supply, as at present furnished. Too much stress cannot be placed on the danger from a water famine in the institution. From year to year I have commented upon these dangers, and if you carry your plans to completion, the health of the institution will be greatly improved, and in addition the supply can be furnished at a great reduction in cost. The sum of \$1,723.28 has been paid for water as per metre for the year. As the institution increases in size and number of inmates, the amount is proportionately larger, and the contemplated necessary enlargement of the institution to accommodate the increased number of commitments will still further add to the consumption and cost, which amount will be a very large interest on the cost for a supplementary water supply. In a term of years a great saving can be made by the proposed introduction, to say nothing of the other advantages gained.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

There has been received from the United States Government for the care and maintenance of Federal prisoners, the sum of \$1,343.18 for the year. The institution receives from the Government \$2.24 per week for each prisoner committed. On September 30, 1898, there were ten United States prisoners confined there.

LIVE STOCK.

Owing to the epidemic of cholera among the swine, raised and kept upon the refuse gathered from the various cooking departments of the institution, as explained in my last report, only a small showing is made on the profit side of this enterprise for the year. The piggery, however, has been fully repleted, and from the stock raised a good share of the fresh and salt pork used for both the officers and prisoners has been derived. With this exception this industry has well paid for the investment. It is shown that receipts over expenditures for the year have been \$160.32.

FARM.

Owing to the exceedingly poor year for raising farm products, especially potatoes, this industry shows a net loss for the year of \$1,224.86, the amount nearly equalling the gain made the previous year. It was intended to add to the acreage under cultivation, but owing to the inability of hiring 10 or 12 acres together, or in proximity to land already leased, the matter fell through. As will be seen by the following figures, showing the profits made by the farming industry for the previous years, it is clearly demonstrated that a farm can be carried on profitably by the institution; also that a farm furnishes a kind and quantity of food to the inmates, at a nominal cost, that could not be afforded if purchased, adding greatly to the variety of food furnished, and thereby materially aiding in the retention of health while under confinement. Added to this is the fact that it gives remunerative employment to the tramp class committed here, which could not be found otherwise; and it also furnishes a place for labor in the open air for those, who by long confinement or disease are running down in health, thereby better enabling them to earn a livelihood upon their discharge.

In view of the above facts, and others that might be cited, I would urgently recommend that farming lands be purchased of sufficient acreage to raise all the farm products required for the use of the institution.

The following table gives the comparative gain and loss for the past four years :

1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
\$999.45 gain.	\$615.25 gain.	\$1,230.29 gain.	\$1,224.86 loss.

AMUSEMENTS.

The societies, clubs, schools and individuals that have given their time and talents, at their own expense, for the purpose of semi-monthly entertainments during the winter months to the inmates of the institution, are entitled to commendation and thanks ; and in behalf of the prisoners, officers and myself, I desire to extend to them all our most sincere thank and appreciation for their services. “ Yesterday is the same as tomorrow and today the same as last week,” is the way a prisoner describes the monotony of prison life to a friend outside. This truly being the case, these entertainments are an oasis in the desert of their monotonous lives, long remembered and cherished, and are fully appreciated by them. Thanks are also due to those who have voluntarily given their services on Sundays and holidays in entertaining and instructing the inmates gathered in the chapel on those days. These entertainments materially help in the retention of good mental and physical health in the prisoners, and are also a large factor in the maintenance of good discipline.

ESCAPE.

On the morning of June 16, 1898, a convict by the name of William W. Eaton, who had all but 41 days of his sentence served, escaped from the farm officers while in close proximity to a dense swamp. This prisoner had made a good record during his confinement, and owing to the fact of his having but a few days longer to serve, and being somewhat broken in health, he was placed in the farm gang to recuperate during the remaining days of his sentence. He evidently deliberately planned to escape, as on the morning of his departure he left off his striped shirt, wearing only his undershirt, and under his striped pants, which are worn by prisoners working outside the walls, he wore a pair of gray pants. Watching his opportunity when at work near the swamp, he made a sudden plunge for the thicket and was not seen again, although diligent search was made for him. A thorough investigation of his escape was made by the Warden, and it was found that the officers were in no sense responsible.

Later he was located in the Dannemora Prison, New York State, serving a sentence of five years for burglary committed after his escape from this prison. After completing his sentence there, proper efforts will be made to have him returned here to serve out his unexpired term, and to pay the penalty adjudged him for his escape.

William W. Eaton was committed from Hartford, September 15, 1897, for the crime of statutory burglary, and sentenced for one year. His time would have expired July 26, 1898.

PAROLES.

The Legislature of 1897 having passed a parole law, four first-grade prisoners, having complied with all the rules of the grading system and the parole law, were presented to the Honorable Board of Pardons at their session, December 4, 1897, and were by them paroled.

All of the four, as far as known, have fully lived up to the requirements of the Parole law, and have become self-respecting, self-sustaining and law-abiding citizens of the community where they reside. One of the prisoners, having faithfully served under parole, was discharged at the expiration of his sentence. He is now holding a lucrative and responsible position in an adjoining State. This good showing of the small beginning of the parole law in this State gives ample evidence of the care shown in the selections for parole by those having this authority. It also shows the benefits accruing to the paroled prisoner by the aid rendered, and the restraining influences while under parole, thus enabling him to regain a footing among the law-abiding citizens of the State. It also places this State in the front rank with those States which are not only looking to the humane punishment of criminals, but are extending a helping hand to those who are endeavoring to reform.

If your Honorable Board would urge the adoption of the Indeterminate sentence, which I earnestly recommend in connection with the parole law, it would, if adopted, place the State of Connecticut on the same plane with other progressive States in the care and reformation of its criminal class.

DISCIPLINE.

It is a source of gratification to be able to commend the discipline of the institution, both among the officers and the

prisoners. A gentlemanly courtesy pervades the intercourse of the officers, and a noticeable promptness and ability is shown in carrying out orders. The prisoners, as a rule, give prompt and cheerful obedience to their officers. Kindness and firmness characterize the enforcement of the rules and too much praise cannot be given the officers for the able and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

EXECUTIONS.

On December 3, 1897, at 12:26 A. M., Guissippi Fuda, condemned to be hanged for the murder of his wife, was executed in accordance with Chapter CXXXVII of the Public Acts of the State of Connecticut, passed 1893.

Fuda was born in Martone, Province of Reggio, Calabria, Italy, and was convicted of murder in the first degree at Bridgeport, June 17, 1897, and condemned to be hanged on December 3, 1897.

On December 17, 1897, at 12:23 A. M., Nicodemo Impossino, condemned to be hanged as an accessory in the murder of Gussippi Fuda's wife, was executed in accordance with the above act. Impossino was born in Martone, Province of Reggio, Calabria, Italy, and was convicted of murder in the first degree at Bridgeport, June 28, 1897, and condemned to be hanged December 17, 1897.

On April 14, 1898, at 12:16 A. M., Charles A. Boinay, condemned to be hanged for the murder of Marcus Nichols, was executed in accordance with the above act. Boinay was born in Great Barrington, Mass., and was convicted of murder in the first degree at Bridgeport, Conn., December 21, 1897, and condemned to be hanged April 14, 1898.

The Rev. Fathers Flannery and Lynch gave their undivided attention to the spiritual welfare of Fuda and Impossino, accompanied them to the Execution room and sustained them by their presence. Both Fuda and Impossino met their fate with a meek and unquestioned faith in the teachings of the Rev. Fathers.

Boinay met his death with a display of nerve deserving a better fate. The Rev. Fathers Lynch and McGuinness were untiring in their devotions to his spiritual welfare, and accompanied him to the execution room.

The executions were the most orderly, humane and expeditious that have ever taken place within this institution. The condemned

men evidently met a painless death. Less than twenty-five seconds were required in each case to prepare the condemned after reaching the trap. Too much credit cannot be given to all the officers connected with these executions for the cool, deliberate, yet expeditious manner in which they performed their several trying duties.

CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.

Guiseppe Gandini was convicted at Bridgeport, Conn., of murder in the first degree on April 26, 1898, and committed to this institution on that date. He was sentenced to be hanged September 29, 1898. An appeal was taken to the Honorable Board of Pardons at their June session, and his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, August 9, 1898.

Benjamin R. Willis was convicted at Bridgeport, Conn., of murder in the first degree, May 31, 1898, and committed to this institution on that date. He was sentenced to be hanged November 4, 1898, and is now confined in the Execution House, awaiting the date of his execution. During his confinement his health has been good, and he passes time quietly in reading, writing, playing on musical instruments and in interviews with the Rev. L. J. Hall, the prison Chaplain, his spiritual adviser.

THE CONNECTICUT PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Continued commendation is due the Association for the painstaking care given to the discharged convicts from this institution.

Monthly interviews are held by the executive officers of the Association with those inmates whose time is about to expire, and such aid is rendered as the circumstances seem to require. The benefits derived by the discharged prisoners are far in excess of the money outlayed in placing them in a position to gain an honest living. The benefits derived by the labor of this Association cannot be too highly estimated.

ADDITIONAL CELL ROOM.

Under the heading of "The Grading of Prisoners" I have shown why and recommended that additional cell room be provided in order that a greater number of prisoners now eligible to promotion can be advanced to the first grade. By providing a sufficient number of cells, the present congestion of the second and third grade cell block would be released. By extending the

new cells in the west wing four tiers high up to the wall, separating the chapel from the room in which were erected the two isolation cells, built prior to the erection of the insane ward, eighty additional cells for first grade prisoners could be added to the present number, making a total of 144 cells. These additional cells, by promotion from the second grade, would release the second grade of an equal number, leaving their places to be filled by future commitments. This would furnish enough additional first grade cells for two or more years and release the present congested condition of the institution for the present time at least. Taking as a basis the cost of the sixty-four cells already erected, the eighty additional cells could be erected and furnished for occupancy for less than \$40,000. Adopting this course would necessitate the removal of the Library and the Contagious Ward over it, and also the Consumptive Ward over the isolation cells to some other location. Owing to the very large room in which the general hospital is located, the Consumptive Ward could be moved into one end of the hospital and partitioned off, as now. The Library could be located in the chapel, where it was before being changed to its present location, and should the necessity for a contagious ward arise, the upper story of the Insane Ward, now unoccupied, could be used for that purpose.

I make these suggestions, hoping that some action will be taken by your Honorable Board to provide additional first-grade cell room, and at the same time provide reasonable accommodations for future commitments.

It becomes my painful duty to make public through your Honorable Board a shortage in the accounts as kept by the former bookkeeper of this Institution. My suspicions were aroused from the manner of filing away checks. An immediate and thorough investigation was instituted, and as soon as the amount was definitely ascertained for the past fiscal year, your Honorable Board was informed, and a restitution made for the amount ascertained. Further investigations are being made by professional accountants, the result of which I am not aware. I am conscious of having done my whole duty in connection with this unfortunate affair, and I leave the matter in your hands, trusting implicitly in your good judgment.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours most respectfully,

JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, *Warden.*

REPORT OF PRISON PHYSICIANS.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of Connecticut State Prison,
JAMES W. CHENEY, President.*

GENTLEMEN:—

I will submit my report of the medical department of the Connecticut State Prison from October 1, 1897, to March 15, 1898.

During the above time we have treated in the hospital 26 cases as follows :

Phthisis, Pulmonalis,	-	14	Bright's Disease,	-	-	1
Locomotor Ataxis,	-	1	Alveolar Abscess,	-	-	1
Neurasthenia,	-	1	Acute Meningitis,	-	-	1
Paraplegia.	-	1	Acute Tonsillitis,	-	-	1
Remittent Malarial fever,		1				—
Diabetes,	-	2	Total,	-	-	26
Cirrhosis of Liver,	-	2				

Of this number five have died :

Consumption,	-	3	Cirrhosis of Liver,	-	1
Bright's Disease,	-	1			

At the present time there are confined in the hospital, 11 : In the consumptive ward, 8 ; in the general hospital 3, as follows :

Locomotor Ataxia,	-	1	Paraplegia,	-	1
Neurasthenia.	-	1			

The number of men from the shops on the "sick list" has been as follows :

1897.			1898		
October,	-	654	January,	-	792
November,	-	594	February,	-	682
December,	-	583	March 15,	-	357
		<hr/> 1,831			<hr/> 1,831
Total,	-	-	-	-	3,662.

During the above period 140 males and one female have been admitted, among which were :

Alcoholics,	-	-	-	-	40
Consumptives.	-	-	-	-	13
Syphilitics,	-	-	-	-	16
Total,	-	-	-	-	69

INSANE WARD.

On January 1, 1898, we received from the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, Conn., 33 insane convicts, to which number I have added three from cell block. Total 36. Diseases :

Recurrent Insanity,	-	1	Senile Epilepsy,	-	-	1
Acute Melancholia,	-	6	Epileptic Insanity,	-	-	1
Chronic Melancholia,	-	7	Paranoia,	-	-	3
Acute Mania,	-	3				—
Chronic Mania,	-	7	Total,	-	-	36
Chronic Dementia,	-	7				
Discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Returned to Middletown,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Died (T. Cuff),	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	8

At the present time 28 are confined in the Insane Ward.

There were transferred to Middletown prior to January 1, 1898, two, namely: Nicola Sasso and Lucius Markham; and to the U. S. Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C., one, Pietro Vercessi.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD G. FOX, M. D.

WETHERSFIELD, March 25, 1898.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of Connecticut State Prison
JAMES W. CHENEY, President :

GENTLEMEN:—

The following comprises my report of the medical department and insane ward of the Connecticut State Prison from March 15th to September 30th, 1898, both inclusive.

The diseases and ailments treated have been of the variety usually met with in prison life. I am pleased to be able to

report an almost complete absence of diseases of an acute infectious nature.

On the date that I assumed charge of the medical department, there were 11 cases under hospital treatment. Of these, 8 were cases of Tuberculosis; 1, Locomoter Ataxia; 1, Paraplegia, and 1 Neurasthenia. Since then we have admitted forty cases:

Diarrhœa (Acute),	-	3	Glandular Tuberculosis,	1
Syphilitic Cachexia	-	1	Appendicitis, - -	1
Anemia, - - -	-	2	Erysipelas, - - -	1
Melancholia, - -	-	1	Hallucination, - - -	1
Dysentery, - - -	-	1	Tobacco Heart, - - -	1
Chronic Gastritis,	-	1	Chronic Diarrhœa,	1
Exophthalmic Goitre,	-	1	Asthma, - - -	1
Cholera Morbus, - -	-	1	Cirrhosis of Liver,	1
Simple Enteritis, - -	-	3	Valvular disease of heart,	1
Bronchitis, - - -	-	1	Intestinal Obstruction, -	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	-	9	Malaria, - - -	5

Of the above four have died: Phthisis Pulmonalis, 3; Cholera Morbus, 1.

By referring to the physician's record of "prisoner's physical condition," I find that two of those dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are recorded as having this disease upon their admission to the prison.

The daily sick call has been as follows:

From March 15th to 31st,	-	-	-	571
April, - - -	-	-	-	972
May, - - -	-	-	-	769
June, - - -	-	-	-	787
July, - - -	-	-	-	967
August, - - -	-	-	-	920
September, - - -	-	-	-	861
Total, - - -	-	-	-	<u>5,847</u>

During the heated period there were numerous cases of simple Catarrhal Enteritis. This in a measure accounts for the large number of men reporting at the daily sick call.

INSANE WARD.

On March 15th, there were 28 convicts confined in the Insane ward of this institution, since that date 15 have been admitted and 12 discharged, leaving at present a population of 31. Of

those discharged, nine have been returned to the prison proper, and three have been sent to Middletown.

By comparison with the report for 1897, it will be observed that the number of prisoners adjudged insane is greatly in excess of last year. This may, in a measure, be accounted for. A number of these cases, owing to the mild form of the mental disease would not in all probability, have been transferred from the prison proper, if the insane ward had not been directly connected with it. Under the circumstances, however, it was deemed advisable to transfer them and give them the benefit of asylum treatment.

In conclusion, I desire to thank Warden Woodbridge, Deputies Baisden and Perkins, and the officers of the prison for advice and suggestions that have materially aided me in the performance of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER N. THAYER, Jr.

Prison Physician.

WETHERSFIELD, October 1, 1898.

REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,
Hon. JAMES W. CHENEY, President :*

GENTLEMEN :—

THE duties in the Chaplain's department during the year have continued the same routine as the preceding year, with somewhat increase of labor in the mail correspondence, and in the printing of the MONTHLY RECORD.

The Monthly Record.—The issue of the MONTHLY RECORD has been greatly appreciated by the prisoners. It is received with interest by their friends. Many of the inmates have written for its pages, and thus employed their evening hours to good advantage. The parents, relatives and friends, who have subscribed for it, have been greatly enlightened concerning the privileges enjoyed by those confined in the Prison, who keep the rules. It has paid good interest on the cost of material, in addition to the printing of more than fifty necessary forms for prison use.

The Chapel Services have been continued without interruption, with the same apparent interest as heretofore. The seeds of truth and right living have been sowed upon the hearts and minds of all with the earnest prayers of the Chaplain, that at some time they may germinate and bring forth fruit. The services have been varied in form and personality, in hopes that the truths may impress the different minds, if not by one mode, then by another. Bible readings, praise services, with brief remarks by Chaplain, have alternated with sermons, and greatly aided by solos, duets and quartettes by outside talent. We are indebted to Chaplain Dillingham, Messrs. Davis, Hopkins, Chapman and Prulling, and the following ladies : Mrs. Rosella Woodbridge Herddleston, Mrs. F. E. Hovey, Mrs. Geo. Ripley, Mrs. English, Miss Cummings and Miss Vibberts. Addresses and sermons have been

given by Sam'l F. Jones of St. Stephen's Mission, Boston; Gen. Hadley of St. Bartholomew's Mission, New York; Mr. Hilton of Hartford, and Revs. John H. Murray, James, and Culver.

The library. The circulation of library books in the cells was about 23,000 — nearly the same as last year. The books discarded and replaced, 145; the new books added to the library, 315; the numerical increase, about 170; rebound, 150; new books bound, 60; books newly covered, 850. Among the new volumes added to the library are 34 German and 42 Italian books for the class that cannot read the English.

The entertainments during the winter months — nine in number — have added great enjoyment, and the physical and mental effects are apparent to the observing eye. We owe our acknowledgements to the various societies and clubs which have contributed their time and talent for this purpose.

The prison school has been resumed, great interest manifested, and progress assured. Every seat is full.

The Y. P. S. Ch. Endeavor commenced its meetings the first Monday evening of September. Several have gone out by expiration of sentence, and we hope that the good resolutions formed and influence felt will not be lost.

The meetings of the literary and debating club of the first grade were resumed on the 14th of September with unabated interest.

The mails. The number of letters received and sent out have increased, as was anticipated, by the new privileges granted to the first grade.

No. sent out in 1898,	-	-	-	-	-	4,930
No. sent out in 1897,	-	-	-	-	-	4,063
Increase,	-	-	-	-	-	867
No. received in 1898,	-	-	-	-	-	6,831
No. received in 1897,	-	-	-	-	-	5,183
Increase,	-	-	-	-	-	1,648

It will be seen that the increase of mail correspondence over the preceding year is 2,515.

In closing this report, I desire to express my grateful feelings to the board of directors and the warden for the many kindnesses received, and to the deputy for favors, and also for the courtesies of the officers.

Respectfully submitted,

LINVILLE J. HALL, *Chaplain.*

REPORT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,
JAMES CHENEY, President.*

GENTLEMEN:—

I have conducted religious services for Catholic inmates, at the Connecticut State Prison, every Sunday since my last report to your Honorable Board, one year ago.

On two different occasions during the year several clergymen have assisted me in administering to those foreigners who can understand and speak only their own language. When necessity or occasion required it I have visited the prison at other times, to administer the consolation of religion to the sick or to those who were preparing to leave this world. Being an advocate of the reform movement recently introduced into our penal institutions, I have endeavored at all times to employ those agencies which are considered the best means of accomplishing that reform, namely, religious instruction and moral suasion. These religious instructions constitute a part of my duties every Sunday. In this work I am greatly assisted at Sunday school by a number of self-sacrificing men who generously devote their time and labor for this worthy cause. During the past year it has been a pleasure to notice a more uniform and regular attendance at religious exercises, as well as a greater earnestness manifested by the men who attended. As far as our means would allow, I have dis-

tributed among the men, every week, a supply of reading matter, with a view to carry on the work of reform spoken of above. By the kindness of the warden a number of books of a Catholic nature have been added to the prison library, and others that had become worn or soiled were replaced by new ones.

To the Sunday school teachers who have so conscientiously and faithfully assisted me in my work at the prison I am greatly indebted. To Warden Woodbridge and his officers I am also indebted for the courtesy they have at all times extended to me.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. LYNCH.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., October 27, 1898.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

Table A.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

*From October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1898, (inclusive).*JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, *Warden.*

Average number of prisoners for year.....	405	432.5	505.6
Average number of officers for year.....	38.91	44.33	54.75
ACCOUNTS.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.
To first grade provisions.....		\$ 1,378.59	\$2,372.13
Second and third grade provisions.....	\$11,646.75	12,382.47	13,568.71
Chapel.....	632.47	370.51	378.35
Prisoners' tobacco.....	423.70	409.79	515.46
Amusement.....	12.50	4.15	80.86
Night school.....	65.55	27.15	
Live stock.....		538.21	
Clothing and bedding.....	3,804.68	5,365.11	1,092.02
Prison furniture.....	200.47	300.28	181.97
Officers' quarters.....	256.82	316.84	47.47
Blacksmiths' and tinnerns' tools and supplies....	296.97	154.94	70.98
Fuel, light and water.....	7,597.84	8,605.99	7,805.75
Electrical plant.....		1,974.37	113.61
Furnishing Warden's house.....	332.78	191.07	470.27
Salaries.....	27,304.44	31,158.70	36,309.93
Uniforms.....	34.76	217.65	
Expenses.....	4,179.11	3,991.15	4,360.69
Permanent improvements and repairs.....	3,422.70	6,406.37	2,045.49
Prison supplies.....	1,932.93	1,973.21	3,754.38
Insurance.....		155.00	235.00
Advertising.....	48.35	21.55	58.53
Transportation of convicts.....	28.69	15.00	32.30
Medicine.....	1,086.21	1,347.33	1,387.15
Gas plant.....		50.00	
Warden's provisions.....	5,512.83	5,774.13	8,293.65
West end appropriation.....	19,950.66	12,090.57	875.67
Insane ward appropriation.....		25,425.67	10,859.38
Engines and boilers.....		1,470.00	345.00
Office furniture.....	141.21		
Storehouse and Kitchen.....	7,649.72		
Farm Account.....			1,224.86
Total.....	\$96,560.14	\$122,115.80	\$96,479.61

PROFIT AND LOSS.—(*Continued*).

Average number of prisoners for year.....	405	432.5	505.6
Average number of officers for year.....	38.91	44.33	54.75
ACCOUNTS.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.
By furnishing directors' room.....		\$250.45	\$2.35
Buildings and land.....	\$32,713.21	24,845.00	45,877.91
Library.....	476.74	37.08	196.94
Rent.....	209.04	209.04	188.20
Fines.....	52.00	31.00	53.65
Motive power.....	1,427.54	1,500.00	612.50
Sales.....	141.32	118.75	169.53
U. S. Government.....	1,041.37	1,145.86	1,338.18
Convict labor.....	40,157.15	42,967.84	43,755.77
Farm.....	615.25	1,230.29	.....
Live stock.....	28.24	.....	160.32
Engines and boilers.....	562.00	.....	.....
Gas plant.....	100.00	.....	.....
Electrical plant.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Night school.....	.....	.....	11.40
Uniforms.....	.....	.....	114.56
Printing.....	.....	.....	36.47
Balance State of Connecticut.....	18,036.28	49,780.49	3,961.83
Total.....	\$96,560.14	\$122,115.80	\$96,479.61

Table B.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Summary.

Received from Comptroller from September 30, 1897, to October 1, 1898, - - - - -	\$41,471.12	
Balance of special appropriation granted by the Legislature for the construction of an insane ward, - - - - -	18,000.00	
Balance of special appropriation granted by the Legislature for additional cell room, -	3,000.00	\$62,471.12

Per Contra.

Increase of inventory from September 30, 1897, to October 1, 1898, - - - - -	\$50,185.19	
Cash on hand September 30, 1898 (prison funds),	3,154.88	
Cash on hand (W. E. appropriation), -	552.09	
Excess of accounts receivable over accounts payable September 30, 1898, - - - - -	4,617.13	\$58,509.29
Balance to profit and loss account,		\$3,961.83

Table C.
SALE ACCOUNT.

1897.									
Oct.	1.	Rags, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10.20
"	1.	Barrels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.13
"	1.	Packing cases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.05
1898.									
Feb.	20.	Old iron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
"	28.	Barrels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.00
Mar.	15.	Manure,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.75
June	20.	Barrels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.17
Sept.	12.	Bones, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.88
"	30.	Barrels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.35
									<u>\$169.53</u>

Table D.
INVENTORY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

Real estate, comprising State Prison buildings,									
Warden's house, Welles house, deputy's									
house, barn and out-buildings, with about									
twenty-four acres of land, at									
									\$430,278.66
Engines and boilers,									8,400.00
Gas plant,									1,825.00
Electrical plant,									3,000.00
Personal property,									38,468.27
									<u>\$481,971.93</u>

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Oct. 22, 1897.

Personally appeared before me, James P. Glynn and Albert G. Smith, appraisers by authority of Chapter CCLXI, Public Acts of the State of Connecticut, and made oath to the above appraisal.

H. KIRK WOODBRIDGE,

Notary Public.

Inventory, September 30, 1898.

Real estate, comprising State Prison buildings,									
Warden's house, Welles house, deputy's									
house, barn and out-buildings, with about									
twenty-four acres of land, at									
									\$478,826.57
Engines and boilers,									8,055.00
Electrical plant,									3,576.04
Personal property,									41,699.51
									<u>\$532,157.12</u>

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Oct. 31, 1898.

Personally appeared before me, Josiah G. Adams and Albert G. Smith, appraisers by authority of Chapter CCLXI, Public Acts of the State of Connecticut, and made oath to the above appraisal.

LUCIUS W. BARTLETT.

Notary Public.

Table E
PER DIEM MAINTENANCE.

COST PER CAPITA OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT; ALSO AVERAGE
NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND PRISONERS FROM OCTOBER
1, 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

ACCOUNTS.	Year ending September 30, 1896.		Year ending September 30, 1897		Year ending September 30, 1898.	
		Cost per Capita		Cost per Capita		Cost per Capita
Salaries.....	\$27,304.44	.1847	\$31,158.70	.2001	\$36,309.93	.1967
Warden's family and officers' provisions.....	5,512.83	.0309	5,774.13	.037	8,293.65	.0449
1st Grade provisions.....			1,378.59		2,372.13	
2d Grade & hosp. provisions,	11,646.75	.0787	12,382.47	.088	13,568.71	.086
Fuel, light and water.....	6,170.30	.0416	8,605.99	.0552	7,805.75	.0422
Clothing and bedding.....	3,094.56	.0209	5,363.11	.0344	56.41	.0003
Medicine	1,086.21	.0073	1,347.33	.0086	1,387.15	.0075
Tobacco	423.70	.0028	409.79	.0026	515.46	.0027
Totals.....	\$55,238.79	.3669	\$66,420.11	.4259	\$70,309.19	.3803
Average No. of officers.....	38.91		44.33		54.75	
Average No. of prisoners....		405		432.5		505.6

Table F

AVERAGE NUMBER AND COST PER CAPITA OF WARDEN'S FAMILY,
OFFICERS AND PAID HELP, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1895,
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1898, INCLUSIVE.

	For year ending September 30, 1896.		For year ending September 30, 1897.		For year ending September 30, 1898.	
Average number.....		30		32		41.75
Total cost of provisions.....	\$5,512.83		\$5,774.13		\$8,293.65	
Cost per capita per diem....		.5034		.5012		.5442

Table c

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES PAID TO EACH OFFICER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT PASSED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY MARCH 17, 1897, CHAPTER XXXV.

NAME.	EMPLOYED AS	1897 OCT.	1897 NOV.	1897 DEC.	1898 JAN.	1898 FEB.	1898 MARCH.	1898 APRIL.	1898 MAY.	1898 JUNE.	1898 JULY.	1898 AUG.	1898 SEPT.	TOTAL EACH PERSON.
*J. L. Woodbridge...	Warden	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$2,400.00
*G. E. Baisden.....	Deputy Warden.....	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	1,500.00
*Albert Perkins.....	Ass't Deputy Warden..	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	999.96
*H. K. Woodbridge..	Clerk.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	600.00
*M. O. Fry.....	Assistant Clerk.....	14.15	47.14	48.71	48.71	44.00	48.71	47.14	48.71	47.14	48.71	48.71	47.14	538.97
*L. J. Hall.....	Chaplain.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	900.00
*E. G. Fox.....	Physician.....	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	29.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354.35
*E. W. Giddings.....	Engineer.....	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	999.96
*L. M. Horton.....	Prison Steward.....	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	862.06
*P. J. Ahern.....	Storekeeper & Photog'r.	60.00	58.60	60.00	59.13	56.79	50.32	58.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	48.39	45.00	675.63
*J. H. Bulkeley.....	Hall Keeper.....	60.14	54.89	56.13	62.14	62.14	62.14	62.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	62.67	750.95
*H. G. Risley.....	Gate Keeper.....	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	66.99	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	860.53
*J. S. Doolittle.....	Overseer.....	69.81	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	72.14	69.73	72.14	70.94	72.14	72.14	72.14	859.74
*J. E. Officer.....	Overseer.....	64.97	67.14	67.14	64.97	67.14	64.98	64.90	69.97	72.14	72.14	72.14	55.31	802.94
*W. E. Officer.....	Overseer.....	61.72	67.14	62.81	67.14	61.15	67.14	66.02	72.14	72.14	70.98	72.14	67.33	807.85
*Henry Holmes.....	Overseer.....	67.14	61.55	67.14	62.80	67.14	64.97	69.73	72.14	70.94	72.14	72.14	72.14	818.80
*John F. Lehr.....	Overseer.....	67.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	67.14	805.68
*Geo. T. Smith.....	Overseer.....	48.39	20.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.39
*W. H. Midrum.....	Guard Room Officer...	62.14	62.14	60.14	62.14	49.93	62.14	61.10	62.14	61.10	62.14	59.13	62.14	726.38
*M. G. Whitlam.....	Hall Watchman.....	40.00	41.50	62.14	59.13	61.03	62.14	48.65	67.14	67.14	64.98	67.14	58.19	699.18
*John R. Robbins.....	Hall Watchman.....	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	36.77	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	476.77
*J. H. Clarkin.....	Hall Watchman.....	40.00	39.33	38.71	38.07	37.14	39.35	40.00	35.48	44.25	42.82	34.11	36.00	465.26
*A. S. Hull.....	Hall Watchman.....	38.71	38.67	38.71	38.71	39.29	34.15	40.00	40.00	38.67	38.07	34.84	34.00	453.86
*J. P. Dougherty.....	Hall Watchman.....	40.00	36.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	43.59	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	43.50	508.05
*J. E. Upton.....	Hall Watchman.....	40.00	36.67	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	37.33	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	38.67	468.15
*William Carter.....	Hall Watchman.....	40.00	38.67	40.00	40.00	37.14	39.35	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	475.16
*C. A. Munroe.....	Hall Watchman.....	40.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.71	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	229.71
*E. H. Sherman.....	Hall Watchman.....	40.00	30.67	34.84	40.00	40.00	34.84	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	456.35
*Frederick Knight.....	Hall Watchman.....	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	32.86	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	347.57
*W. B. DeBois.....	Front Guard Officer...	65.54	66.59	67.72	67.72	59.25	20.75	.....	65.14	65.14	65.14	65.14	65.14	746.68
*R. P. Hills.....	Night Watchman.....	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	721.68
*E. D. Babcock.....	Night Watchman.....	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	60.14	721.68
*John Minor.....	Night Watchman.....	55.14	55.14	53.36	55.14	55.14	55.14	55.14	55.14	54.14	55.14	57.24	50.11	656.97

[illegible]

* With board.

† With house rent.

All those not designated by a * or † board themselves.

Table H

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Dec. 29, 1898.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Jabez L. Woodbridge, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, from October 1, 1897 to September 30, 1898, inclusive, and compared them with the vouchers on file. The books show a balance on hand at the end of said fiscal year of three thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-eight cents, (\$3,154.88), of which amount twenty-eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$2,869.29) was on deposit with the Hartford Trust Company.

We find that during the first eight months of said fiscal year there were several changes made in vouchers and cash book entries, and checks were fraudulently used, by the bookkeeper then in charge, by which the amount of \$1,801.03 was irregularly drawn from the funds of the institution. Of this amount the sum of \$1,769.52 has been restored to the institution by Warden Woodbridge or his bondsman, and is included in the above balance on hand.

FRANKLIN B. NOYES,

D. WARD NORTHROP,

Auditors of Public Accounts.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Dec. 28, 1898.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, relating to the "West End Appropriation," compared them with the vouchers, and find the same

correct. The balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1898, was five hundred and fifty-two dollars and nine cents. (\$552.09). The same then being on deposit with the Hartford Trust Company.

FRANKLIN B. NOYES,

D. WARD NORTHROP,

Auditors of Public Accounts.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Dec. 28, 1898.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, relating to the "Insane Ward Appropriation," compared them with the vouchers, and find them correct. The said appropriation has been exhausted and there was no balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1898.

FRANKLIN B. NOYES,

D. WARD NORTHROP,

Auditors of Public Accounts.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No. 1
ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Addison, Alfred,	30	30	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898,	Manslaughter,	7 years.	\$1 fine. Negro.
Allen, George,	33	54	Farmer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 7, 1877,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	{ Promoted to first
Alexander, Lorenæ,	44	64	Housekeeper	New York,	Bridgeport	Nov. 8, 1878,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	{ grade Oct. 4, 1896.
Albrecht, Walter,	26	32	Butcher,	Germany,	Hartford,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Rape,	10 years.	
Altman, Abraham,	58	60	Peddler,	Russia,	Hartford,	Mar. 20, 1896,	Bur. bldg. def. ins.	10 years.	
Allen, Louis C.,	21	21	Wood carver,	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 20, 1898,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Allen, Henry G.,	38	38	Theat. agt.,	Mass.,	Hartford,	June 7, 1898,	Theft,	2 years.	{ Promoted to first
Allen, Alva,	28	29	Farmer,	Conn.,	Windham,	Nov. 2, 1897,	Thrift,	2 years.	{ grade Sept. 13, 1898.
Angell, Robert,	28	28	Painter,	Italy,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898,	Burglary,	2 years.	{ Alias Robert Clinton
Ambrosio, Pasquale	27	28	Shoemaker,	Italy,	New Haven	Jan. 13, 1898,	Stat. burg., theft,	8 years.	{ 2 indictments, 5-3.
Aston, Benj N.,	26	26	Liveryman,	Conn.,	New Haven	July 5, 1898,	Forgery,	2 years.	{ Sent to Ins. Hos.
Armstead, James,	25	26	Fireman,	Virginia,	Bridgeport	Feb. 23, 1898,	Assault, robbery,	6 years.	{ Sept. 14, '96; ret. to
Armstrong, Geo.,	34	35	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Dec. 14, 1897,	Theft fr person,	1 year.	{ pr ins. ward Jan.
Bassett, Frank,	24	43	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 1, 1879,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	{ 1, '98; ret. to main
Barry, James,	35	36	Farmer,	Ireland,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1897,	As. int. con. rape	2 years.	{ blk. July 15, 1898.
Battis, George,	33	39	Wheelwright	Switzerland,	New Haven	Apr. 14, 1892,	Manslaughter,	10 years.	{ One dollar fine.
Barry, Dennis,	35	37	Barber,	Ireland,	Litchfield,	Apr. 30, 1896,	Burglary,	5 years.	{ Pro. 1st gr. Oct. 4, '96.
Barker, John,	58	59	Laborer,	Penn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 15, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	2 years.	{ 2d commitment.
Bain, John,	26	27	Printer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 15, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	2 years.	{ Alias Kinsman.
Bailey, John,	56	56	Clerk,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 15, 1898,	Theft,	1 year.	
Beainger, Charles,	38	38	Butcher,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 14, 1898,	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	
Baldwin, Edward,	24	24	Barber,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 14, 1898,	Horse-stealing,	3 years.	
Bellware, Hazen,	45	53	Laborer,	Canada,	Hartford,	Dec. 19, 1890,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Benniss, William F.,	30	31	Waiter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 1, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill.	5 years.	
Bishop, Wesley W.,	33	52	Druggist,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 20, 1879,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	{ Promoted to first
Bond, Elijah A.,	53	53	Physician,	Mass.,	New Haven	Apr. 28, 1898,	Manslaughter,	6 years.	{ grade Oct. 13, 1896.
Bonner, Robert C.,	27	30	Salesman,	New York,	Norwich,	Jan. 29, 1895,	At. commit. rape,	5½ years.	
Bosworth, Jno. W.,	36	37	Teamster,	Conn.,	Putnam,	Mar. 9, 1897,	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	
Brewer, Geo. A.,	36	38	Painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 7, 1896,	Stat. burglary,	6 years	{ 2 indictments, 3-3.

28	Brandt, Rudolph,	29	Cloth finisher	Tolland,	Sept. 8, 1897,	Bk. en. int. steal,	1½ years.
33	Brown, Frank,	34	Confectioner,	Bridgeport	Feb. 16, 1898,	Burglary,	2 years.
26	Bresler, Samuel,	26	Storekeeper,	New Haven	Apr. 13, 1898,	Rape,	10 years.
47	Brazie, Andrew,	47	Moulder,	Litchfield,	Apr. 19, 1898,	As. int. murder,	15 years.
25	Breach, John,	26	Laborer,	Waterbury	Feb. 15, 1898,	Burglary,	5 years.
43	Brouson, Wm. H.,	43	Painter,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898,	Adultery,	1½ years.
32	Brooks, John R.,	32	Manufact'rer	Bridgeport	Sept. 22, 1892,	As. int. murder,	10 years.
28	Brown, David,	28	Barber,	Hartford,	Sept. 8, 1896,	At. theft fr. per.	3 years.
25	Buckholtz, Wm.,	43	Bookkeeper,	Bridgeport	June 1, 1880,	Murder 2d degree	Life.
30	Buford, John,	30	Fireman,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	2½ years.
19	Budi, James,	19	Moulder,	Bridgeport	Sept. 14, 1898,	As. wi. int. to kill,	1 year.
21	Buckley, Fred'k,	22	Laborer,	Waterbury	Feb. 15, 1898,	Burglary,	2 years.
30	Burke, James,	31	Farmer,	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1897,	As. int. com. rape	10 years.
24	Burke, Timothy,	25	Brakeman,	New Haven	Oct. 7, 1897,	As. wi. int. to rob,	3½ years.
31	Burns, John,	33	Laster,	Danbury,	Oct. 22, 1896,	Rape,	2d commitment.
47	Bunting, Henry,	49	Farmer,	Litchfield,	Oct. 14, 1896,	As. wi. int. to kill,	2d commitment.
33	Burke, Thomas,	35	Farmer,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Stat. burglary,	3 years.
27	Caruso, Lorenzo,	30	Laborer,	New Haven	July 2, 1895,	Murder 2d degree	Life.
33	Cavanaugh, Jos.,	35	Farmer,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.
35	Carpenter, Frank,	37	Engineer,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	Theft,	2 years.
30	Carrier, Henry,	31	Engineer,	Hartford,	June 1, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill.	4 years.
18	Carroll, James C.,	19	Farmer,	New Haven	July 9, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	3 years.
36	Carson, Silv'tro.	38	Laborer,	New Haven	Oct. 13, 1896,	Ab. fem. un. 16 ys.	{ Promoted to first grade Aug. 9, 1898.
28	Cauley, Michael F.	28	St'm-gas ft'r,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Theft,	{ <i>Alias</i> Salvani Caragove.
44	Calabrese, Carl,	44	Laborer,	Hartford,	June 7, 1898,	As. wi. int. to kill,	2½ years.
39	Cassidy, Thos J.,	39	Painter,	Hartford,	June 5, 1898,	As. wi. int. to kill,	2½ years.
21	Carroll, Jas. Henry	21	Papermaker,	Norwich,	Jan. 5, 1898,	Manslaughter,	1 year.
18	Carter, Eugene,	18	Hostler,	Middlef'n,	Sept. 28, 1897,	Burglary,	7 years.
28	Carnan, Fred'k,	28	Carpenter,	New Haven	Jan. 4, 1898,	Bkg. into r.r. car,	1½ years.
21	Cassidy, Thos. S.,	21	Laborer,	New Haven	Jan. 4, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	2 years.
33	Chessbro, Joseph.	33	Hotel porter,	Bridgeport	Feb. 15, 1898,	Burglary,	4 years.
20	Cherest, Michael,	46	Scissors mkr.	Hartford,	May 11, 1872,	Murder 2d degree	1 year.
22	Chamberlain, H. B.	33	Clerk,	New Haven	July 18, 1887,	Murder 2d degree	Life.
20	Christie, John,	22	Kitchen man,	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Highwy robbery	Life.
49	Chase, Henry A.,	50	Toolmaker,	Hartford,	June 4, 1897,	Wifly. abndg. wife	4 years.
67	Clarke, Alvin H.,	67	Farmer,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1898,	Consp'y to defr'd,	3 years.

{ Sent to Ins. Hos.
June 8, '95; ret. to
prison ins. ward
Jan. 1, '98; trans.
to main block May
11, 1898.
Alias David Cow-
an; *Alias* James
Pron; pro. to 1st
grade Sept. 14, '97;
reduced to 2d grade
July 29, 1898.

2d commitment.

2d commitment.

{ Pro. 1st gr. Mr. 8, '98

{ Said sent. to take

{ effect at expiration

{ of a former sent.

{ Promoted to first

{ grade Aug. 9, 1898.

{ *Alias* Salvani

{ Caragove.

One dollar fine.

Pro. 1st gr. Jy. 12, '98.

Two counts.

3d comm't; Negro.

{ Ins. Hos. July 15,

{ '93; pris. Sep. 19, '96

2d commitment.

Table No. 1—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Clark, Thomas, 2d.	28	30	Weaver,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Burglary,	7 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Ju. 14 '98.
Clark, William R.,	27	28	Packer,	New York,	New Haven	Apr. 6, 1897,	Stat burglary,	3 years.	2d commitment.
Clarke, John,	33	33	Painter,	Penn.,	Hartford	Mar. 2, 1898,	Theft fr. person,	5 years.	{ Alias James Milligan, Thos. Moran, Michael Murray.
Clossey, Edgar M.,	47	47	Lawyer,	Mass.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1898,	Consp'y to def'd,	5 years.	
Clarke, Stephen,	19	19	Mill hand,	Austria,	Litchfield,	Apr. 22, 1898,	As. w. int. to kill,	3 years.	
Clarke, Henry T.,	36	37	Clerk,	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 22, 1897,	Theft,	3 years.	
Clarke, Henry I.,	24	25	Hostler,	New York,	Middlef'n,	Oct. 5, 1897,	Burglary,	2 years.	{ Promoted to first grade Aug. 9, 1898.
Clark, Charles,	40	44	Toolmaker,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 2, 1894,	Rape,	20 years	{ Sent to Ins. Hos.
Cobb, Kate,	31	50	Honsekeeper	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 17, 1879,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Conant, Frank V.,	34	48	Salesman,	Mass.,	N. London,	Oct. 15, 1884,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Coyle, Richard,	58	70	Cloth finisher	Ireland,	Norwich,	May 4, 1886,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Corbet, Joseph	29	33	Quarryman,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 2, 1894,	Burglary,	15 years	{ promoted to first grade Dec. 14, 1897.
Conwell, Edw. J.,	41	43	Clerk,	Penn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 27, 1896,	Arson,	4 years.	
Colombe, Joseph,	36	38	Carpenter,	France,	New Haven	Apr. 22, 1896,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Connors, John, 3d,	24	26	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven	July 8, 1896,	Stat. burglary,	3 years.	
Conway, William,	34	36	Teamster,	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 7, 1896,	As. w. int. to rape	4 years.	
Conklin, Joseph,	33	35	Wood carver,	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 13, 1896,	Horse-stealing,	3 years.	
Coyne, John J.,	25	26	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven	July 5, 1897,	Robbery,	5 years.	
Cole, Arthur,	21	21	Hostler,	New York,	New Haven	July 5, 1898,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.	
Cook, Frederick,	43	44	Painter,	England,	New Haven	Jan. 27, 1898,	Arson,	7 years.	
Coleman, John,	24	25	Brakeman,	Conn.,	Middlef'n,	Oct. 5, 1897,	Burglary,	2 years.	
Collins, James,	26	27	Hostler.	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 8, 1897,	Theft,	1½ years.	
Coughlan, Martin,	28	28	Mkt. Gard'r,	Ireland,	Waterbury	June 21, 1898,	Burglary,	1 year.	{ Sentence to com-
Conroy John,	21	22	Laborer,	New York,	New Haven	July 7, 1897,	At. escape fr jail,	1 year.	{ mence Mar. 10, '98.
Condron, John,	32	32	Stonecutter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898,	Theft fr. person,	1½ years.	{ Alias John Smith;
Conway, Thomas,	21	21	Waiter,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898,	Theft.	2 years.	{ Alias Thos. Walsh,
Conway, James,	23	23	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford.	Mar. 1, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	2½ years.	{ Alias Martin Scott.
Crandall, Charles,	25	35	Milk peddler,	Indiana,	Middlef'n,	Dec. 4, 1888,	Rape,	15 years	{ Pro. 1st gr. Oct. 4, '96.
Cronnen, John,	52	56	Laborer,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1894,	As. w. int. murder	18 years.	{ 5th commitment.

Cronin, Thomas,	26	Hostler,	Conn.,	Hadham,	Sept. 26, 1894,	Robbery,	5½ years.	{ Promoted to first
Cronin, William,	25	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Stat. burglary,	3 years.	{ grade Dec. 14, 1897.
Crawford, George,	28	Waiter,	Conn.,	New Haven,	July 6, 1898,	Conspiracy,	5 years.	
Crosby, Wm. J.,	27	Painter,	New York,	Danbury,	May 20, 1898,	Horse-stealing,	2½ years.	{ Promoted to first
Cronk, Robert H.,	43	Lumberman,	New York,	New Haven,	Apr. 5, 1898,	Forgery,	5 years.	{ grade Oct. 13, 1896.
Davis, John H.,	27	Laborer,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Apr. 3, 1879,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	{ Sentenced by U. S.
Daly, Mary,	45	Housekeeper,	Ireland,	Windham,	Jan. 20, 1892,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	{ Dist. Court, <i>Alias</i>
Davis, John, 2d,	74	Speculator,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 7, 1894,	Forgery,	8 years	{ J. W. Murphy.
Daroche, Joseph,	30	Tinsmith,	Canada,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Horse-stealing,	4 years	
Day, George,	33	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Jan. 5, 1898,	Robbery,	2 years.	
Dailey, Daniel,	48	Hostler,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Oct. 8, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill	3½ years.	{ Promoted to first
Davis, John C.,	21	Hotel waiter,	New York,	Litchfield,	Apr. 19, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	2 years.	{ grade Sept. 13, '98.
Daniels, Wm. J.,	19	Blacksmith,	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 4, 1898,	Burglary,	2 years.	
Dewey, Henry,	30	Weaver,	England,	Tolland,	Apr. 9, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years.	2 indictments, 4-5.
Dean, William,	29	Laster,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	As. int. kill, burg.	9 years.	{ <i>Alias</i> Lorri' Dear-
Dearborn, Lawrence,	38	Laborer,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1897,	Bigamy,	4 years.	{ born; <i>Alias</i> Lewis
DeMarco, Antonio,	19	Plumber,	Italy,	Bridgeport	Mar. 12, 1898,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	{ Lawrence.
Decker, Edward,	27	Farmer,	New York,	Litchfield,	Apr. 19, 1898,	Theft,	2 years.	
Dean, Theron,	39	Sash maker,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 19, 1898,	Entic. min. female	5 years.	2d commitment.
Dimon, Richard,	31	Brakeman,	N. B.,	Willim'ntie	Oct. 27, 1896,	Brk. wi. int. crime	5 years.	{ Sent to Ins. Asy.
Dixon, Robert,	33	Lithographer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1894,	Burglary,	5 years.	Mar. 26, '92, ret. to
Dirga, Thomas,	31	Pol. and bn'r	Austria,	Bridgeport	Sept. 24, 1897,	Manslaughter,	8 years.	pr. ins. ward Jan.
Dillio, Raffaele,	19	Stonecutter,	Italy,	Middlet'n,	Sept. 28, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill,	2 years.	{ 1, '98; tr. main blk.
Doolittle, Walt. S.,	39	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 19, 1886,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	{ Sept. 27, 1898.
Dougherty, Ed. J.,	28	Tinner,	Mass.,	N. London,	Sept. 7, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill,	10 years.	<i>Alias</i> Edw. Rider.
Doe, John,	25	Farmer,	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 14, 1886,	Burglary,	16 years.	
Dodge, William,	23	Paperh'nger,	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897,	Burglary,	5 years.	
Downs, Joseph,	22	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 13, 1898,	Theft,	1 year.	{ 4 indictments, 5-5-
Driscoll, Cornel's,	40	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	July 5, 1898,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.	4-1; prom'd to first
Duprey, Joseph,	22	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 2, 1897,	Robbery,	4 years.	{ grade Nov. 9, 1897.
Dumpon, Oscar,	20	Timb'r cuttr,	Penn.,	Middlet'n,	Apr. 4, 1893,	Bur. As. esc. jail,	15 years.	Negro.
Durbin, John E.,	17	Box builder,	New York,	New Haven,	July 9, 1894,	Pl. obs. r. r. track,	6 years.	
Durham, Charles,	32	Barber,	Vermont,	Bridgeport	Sept. 13, 1895,	Robbery,	5 years.	
Duffey, Barney,	30	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	{ Returned fr. Ins.
Dynes, John,	33	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897,	Horse theft,	2 years	{ Hos. Nov. 28, 1892.
	19	Shoemaker,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 23, 1873,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	

Table No. 1—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Early, Daniel F.,	30	33	Railroad man	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 18, 1895.	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	Negro.
Eagan, Patrick,	16	17	Dishwasher,	Conn.,	Hartford	June 4, 1897.	Stat. burglary,	3 years.	{ Promoted to 1st
Eato, John,	19	20	Cooper,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 16, 1897.	As. w. int. to kill,	3½ years.	{ grade Mar. 8, 1898.
Ellis, William,	38	39	Farmer,	Mass.,	Norwich,	Jan. 5, 1897.	Burglary,	2½ years.	{ Promoted to 1st
Erwin, Thomas,	19	20	L. bridge wkr	Conn.,	New Haven	Feb. 16, 1897.	Burglary,	2 years.	{ grade July 12, 1898.
Erkison, John,	36	36	Laborer,	Sweden,	New Haven	Apr. 5, 1898.	Theft,	1 year.	{ 3d offense.
Eustice, James,	30	31	Laborer,	New York,	Hartford	Sept. 15, 1897.	Theft, fr. person.	2 years.	{ \$1 fine.
Farrell, Bernard,	43	44	Hostler,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897.	Theft	1 year.	{ \$1 fine.
Famigletti, Marc'a	36	36	Laborer,	Italy.	New Haven	June 21, 1898.	Manslaughter,	2 years.	{ \$1 fine; sentenced
Fahey, Richard,	18	19	Laborer,	Ireland,	Danbury,	Nov. 2, 1897.	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	{ by U. S. Dis. Court.
Ferguson, Patrick	22	23	Laborer,	Ireland,	Waterbury	Oct. 26, 1897.	As't int. c'm rape	7 years.	{ Sen. U. S. Dis. Ct.
Ferrari, Vittoria,	26	31	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven	Sept. 19, 1893.	Pas. c'tfeit mon.,	7 years.	{ Alias John Ballisti
Ferri, Pasquali,	29	33	Stone sculp.,	Italy,	Hartford	Dec. 7, 1894.	Pas. c'tfeit mon.,	4 years.	{ Pro. 1st gr. June 14, '98
Fitzgerald, Wm.,	20	20	Waiter,	Ireland,	New Haven	July 6, 1898.	Conspiracy,	3 years.	{ Pro. 1st gr. May 10 '98
Fenn, Benjamin,	18	20	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 28, 1896.	Stat. burglary,	3 years.	{ 2d commitment.
Finkelstein, Jacob	23	27	Expressman,	Russia,	Hartford	Mar. 13, 1894.	Horse-stealing,	6 years.	{ Pro. 1st gr. Sept. 13, '98
Flaherty, John,	26	27	Hostler,	Conn.,	New Haven	July 13, 1897.	Theft fr. person,	4 years.	{ Negro; sent In. H.
Ford, John,	27	28	Brass finish'r	Mass.,	New Haven	July 17, 1897.	Burglary,	5 years.	{ July 15, '93, ret. p.
Fisher, Charles,	32	33	Waiter,	Canada,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897.	Burglary,	3 years.	{ Nov. 17, '93. Alias
Ford, James T.,	22	23	Teamster,	Maryland,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897.	Abortion,	4 years.	{ Al'zo Joh'n's'n, 2d c.
Fox, Harvey A.,	40	42	Physician,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 17, 1896.	Robbery,	5 years.	{ Negro.
Foley, Walter,	22	24	Hostler,	Canada,	New Haven	Jan. 8, 1896.	Attempt to rape,	20 years.	{ Sen. c. Nov. 11, '97.
Freeman, Alonzo,	34	48	Teamster,	Vermont,	Litchfield,	Apr. 9, 1884.	Br'k.dw co. fel'ny	3 years.	{ Pro. 1st gr. Aug. 9, '98
Freeman, Henry,	29	31	Fireman,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 16, 1896.	Manslaughter,	1½ years.	{ Alias Wm. Howard.
Freawley, Robert,	30	31	Polisher,	England,	Hartford	Sept. 17, 1897.	Theft fr. person,	10 years.	{ Sen. com. Mar. 10, '98
Fliteroft, William,	49	51	Hatter,	England,	Bridgeport	May 12, 1896.	B'k'gent.at night	1 year.	
Flyn, William,	22	22	W. fence wkr.	Mass.,	Putnam,	Sept. 7, 1898.	Stat. burg., Theft	2 years.	
Fuller, William,	26	26	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898.	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	
Fumat, Victor,	19	19	Machinist,	Paris (Fra.)	Waterbury	Feb. 15, 1898.			

•Funat, Henry,	17	Machinist,	Paris (Fra.)	Waterbury	Feb. 15, 1898,	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	Sen. com. Mar. 10, '98
Garto, Samuel,	28	Barber,	Italy.	Hartford,	June 6, 1895,	Burn'g defr'd Ins	8 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Mar. 9, '97
Gabla, Nicholas,	28	Hatter,	N. Jersey,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill	2 years	Sen. death com. to life by
Gardini, Joseph,	54	Storekeeper,	Italy,	New Haven	Apr. 26, 1898,	Murder 1st deg.,	Death.	Board of Pardons, Hart-
Genova, Giovanni,	26	Laborer,	Italy,	Waterbury	June 21, 1898,	Manslaughter,	1 year.	ford, Aug. 8, 1898.
Gildea, Edward,	36	Shoe cutter,	Texas,	New Haven	Jan. 11, 1898,	Theft,	3 years.	\$1 fine.
Gill, Henry F.,	55	Physician,	New York,	New Haven	May 9, 1898,	At. to pro. abor.,	3 years.	Sen. com. March, '98.
Gallicello, L'onardo	24	Laborer,	Italy,	Hartford,	June 1, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill	3 1/2 years.	<i>Alias</i> H. M. Guilford
Gardiner, John W	37	Laborer,	Illinois,	New Haven	July 13, 1897,	Theft fr. person,	5 years.	{ Esc Oct. 25, '68, rec.
Garbella, Th'm'sso	47	Laborer,	Italy,	Hartford,	Sept. 17, 1897,	Unl'w. ent. r. r. car	4 years.	{ May 1, '69, In. H.
Gilbert, Charles,	25	Painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	May 4, 1865,	Murder, 2d deg.,	2 years.	{ Sept. 10, '74; ret.
Gardner, Edward,	24	Farmer,	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 4, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	Life.	{ pris. Oct. 17, '74.
Galway, William,	19	Painter,	N. Hamp's e	New Haven	Jan. 6, 1898,	As. wi. int. to kill	1 year.	{ <i>Alias</i> Charles Lee
Gong, Charles,	19	Clerk,	China.	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1891,	Murder, 2d deg.,	2 years.	{ Coon. <i>Alias</i> Lee
Gibson, George,	29	Storekeeper,	Scotland,	Bridgeport	Feb. 16, 1898,	Burglary,	Life.	{ Yeon Goon.
Goldsborough, R H	25	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 2, 1894,	Rape,	1 1/2-6 yrs	{ Negro. Pro. to 1st
Goldstein, Samuel,	26	Tailor,	Austria,	New Haven	Apr. 13, 1898,	As. wi. at. to rape	10 years.	{ grade Oct. 4, '96.
Gallowitz, Morris,	27	Barber.	Illinois,	New Haven	July 13, 1897,	Theft fr. person,	5 years.	{ 2 Counts.
Gillen, William,	40	Carriage pai,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 23, 1873,	Murder, 2d deg.,	3 years.	{ Esc'd June 27, '87;
Goode, Walter V.,	18	Cotton wkr.,	Conn.,	Putnam,	Sept. 9, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill	4 years.	{ recap'd Jun. 28, '87.
Graves, Oscar,	18	Cook,	Maryland,	Haddam,	Sept. 25, 1895,	Horse Theft,	2 years.	{ Promoted to 1st
Gomo, Joseph,	21	Deutist.	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 10, 1895,	Bur. prop. to def.	Life.	{ grade Jan. 5, 1897.
Grice, William,	30	Moulder,	Germany,	New Haven	Oct. 9, 1896,	As. wi. int. to kill	2 years.	{ Negro. Pro. to 1st
Griswold, Mal. R.,	47	Hatter,	Italy,	Bridgeport	Sept. 18, 1886,	Murder, 2d deg.,	10 years.	{ grade Mar. 9, 1897.
Gregor, Christop'r	29	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 13, 1898,	Horse-stealing,	3 years.	{ 3 indi. 3, 7 on 2 and 3
Grosso, Antonio,	47	Farmer,	New York,	New Haven	Feb. 23, 1898,	Robbery,	Life.	{ Pro. 1st gr. June 14, '98.
Gray, Louis.	28	Butcher,	Italy,	Danbury	Oct. 8, 1896,	Stat. burglary,	4 years.	
Grove, George F.,	24	Farmer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Oct. 20, 1896,	As. wi. int. to kill	3 years.	
Gunderman, John,	27	Farmer,	New York,	New Haven	Oct. 21, 1868,	Rape.	Life.	Negro.
Guarno, Thomas,	43	Laborer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	Oct. 21, 1868,	Rape.	Life.	{ Neg. Sen. to beh'd
Hawley, John 1st,	30	Laborer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	July 19, 1871,	Murder, 1st deg.,	Life.	{ Sen. com. Gen. As.
Hall, Frederick,	32	Painter,	Mass.,	New Haven	Jan. 12, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	4 years.	{ Promoted to 1st
Hayes, Henry F.,	32	Laborer,	N. Jersey,	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1897,	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	{ grade Nov. 10, 1896
Honor, William,	30	Farmer,	New York,	Danbury,	May 17, 1898,	Adultery,	1 year.	{
Hall, Arthur.	31	Brick mason,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	2 1/2 years.	{ 2d commitment.
Harrigan, John,	47							

Table No. 1—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Hawley, John 2d,	39	45	Janitor.	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Oct. 7, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	Neg; rec. Jun. 9, '93 life
Hawley, Florence,	32	38	Housekeeper	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 22, 1894,	Manslaughter,	9 years.	Negress. \$1 fine.
Hafton, John,	56	58	Peddler,	Mass.,	Hartford	Mar. 17, 1896,	Car. ab. f. ch. un. 15	15 years	
Hall, James,	43	45	Teamster,	Conn.,	Hartford	June 3, 1896,	Stat. burglary,	3 years	
Hannibal, Geo. A.,	22	23	Teamster,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1897,	Burg. in day time	2 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Jan. 5, '97.
Hawkins, Arthur,	29	30	Jeweler,	R. Island,	New Haven	Jan. 12, 1898,	Burglary,	10 years.	Negro. 2d comm't
Hawley, James,	26	32	Laborer,	Conn.,	Litchfield.	May 12, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	2cts 5-5; Alias J. Ryan
Hathaway, Jas. A.	25	25	Clerk,	Mo.,	Danbury,	May 17, 1898,	Burglary,	1 year.	{ Sent to In. Asy.,
Harris, John,	34	31	Bridge cap'r.	New York,	Norwich,	May 18, 1898,	Highway Robb'y	4 years.	May 11, '97; ret. to
Harvey, Isaac,	31	31	Hostler,	Ala.,	New Haven	July 5, 1898,	As. wi. int. to kill,	15 years.	pr. In. Ward Jan.
Hayward, Wm.,	21	21	Laborer,	New York,	Bridgeport	Sept. 13, 1898,	Burglary,	1 year.	1, '98; trans. main
Hazard, Arthur,	21	22	Farmer,	R. Island,	Norwich,	Jan. 4, 1898,	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	block Feb. 17, '98.
Henry, William,	23	27	Sawyer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 2, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years.	Negro.
Heinecker, Albert,	54	54	Cab. maker,	Germany,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898,	Burglary,	1 year.	Pro. 1st gr. Nov. 9, '97
Henry, Frank,	31	31	Fireman,	New York,	New Haven	July 8, 1898,	Burglary,	10 years.	Alias C. A. Heinecker
Henry, George,	47	47	Farmer,	Conn.,	Putnam,	Sept. 8, 1898,	Bkg in ent night	3 years.	2cts 5-5. Alias FHilt'n
Hiller, Frederick,	34	37	Laborer.	Ireland,	New Haven	Oct. 18, 1895,	At. to com. rape,	5 years.	Negro.
Higgins, Barney,	56	58	Farmer,	Ireland,	Willimantic	Oct. 27, 1896,	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Mar. 9, '97
Hines, James F.,	25	26	Screw maker	Ireland,	New Haven	Oct. 7, 1897,	Theft fr. person,	3 1/2 years.	
Hilton, Thos. F.,	37	38	Tinsmith,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 16, 1898,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Hill, Frederick,	47	48	Laborer.	Conn.,	New Haven	Jan. 4, 1898,	Stat. burg., 2d of.	3 years.	
Hickey, Michael,	30	30	Hostler.	Conn.,	New Haven	Apr. 5, 1898,	Theft, 3d offense.	1 year.	
Hills, Stephen,	52	52	Farmer,	New York,	New Haven	July 21, 1898,	As. wi. int. to kill,	3 years.	
Hills, Carrie,	40	40	Housewife,	England,	New Haven	July 21, 1898,	As. wi. int. to kill,	3 years.	
Hoitenecker, And'w	29	29	Farmer,	England,	Hartford,	Sept. 15, 1897,	Theft,	2 years.	{ Sen. com. June 2,
Hordenbrook, H.,	24	25	Salesman,	England,	Norwich,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Forgery,	2 years.	{ '98; 2d comm't.
Hodges, Henry,	27	28	Farmer,	Conn.,	New Haven	Mar. 11, 1897,	Rape,	3 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Nov. 9, '97
Hurley Frank,	24	24	Laborer,	R. Island,	New Haven	July 5, 1898,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.,	
Hoag, Benjamin,	41	41	Hostler,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1898,	Burglary,	1 1/2 years.	2d commitment.

[September,

Hughes, Joseph,	54	Carpenter,	New York,	Middlet'n,	Dec. 8, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill,	3 years.
Hubbell, Ira,	42	Carpenter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 20, 1895,	As. int. com. rape	7 years.
Hunter, John W.,	54	Farmer,	New York,	Holland,	June 12, 1896,	Manslaughter,	9 years.
Jackson, Frank,	21	Cook,	Wash., D. C.	New Haven	Apr. 2, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years.
James, Charles,	29	Hostler,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 13, 1897,	Theft fr. person,	3 years.
Jackson, Andrew,	43	Lace weaver,	England,	Hartford,	Sept. 15, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill,	4 years.
Jennings, Edm. E.,	32	Cook,	Virginia,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1898,	Theft fr. person,	3 years.
Jordon, John,	18	Harness mkr.	Mass.,	N. London,	Sept. 7, 1897,	Horse-stealing,	2 years.
Joes, Charles,	25	Farmer,	Conn.,	Winchester	June 6, 1895,	Statutory arson,	6 years.
Johnson, Charles,	26	Farmer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 19, 1898,	Entic. min. female	1 year.
Johnson, Luth'r D.	30	Laborer,	Poland,	Hartford,	Sept. 17, 1897,	Stat burglary,	2½ years.
Kaashen, Jenette,	18	Waiter,	Wash., D. C.	Bridgeport	Sept. 16, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill,	4½ years.
Kawankowsky, M.	32	Farmer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 15, 1897,	As. int. com. rape	2 years.
Kallaher, J. Thos.,	40	Seamstress,	New York,	Bridgeport	May 12, 1896,	Bigamy,	3 years.
Kennedy, John P.,	36	Laborer,	Poland,	Bridgeport	Sept. 13, 1898,	Burglary,	1 year.
Kendrick, Philip,	33	Salesman,	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 14, 1897,	Theft,	3 years.
Keefe, Richard,	28	Cow herder,	Kansas,	N. London,	Apr. 2, 1885,	Murder 2d degree	Life.
Kennedy, Edward	23	Jackspinner.	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 21, 1893,	As. at. com. rape,	7½ years.
Keogh, John,	34	Laborer,	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 16, 1895,	At to com. rape	4½ years.
Kelly, James P.,	25	Shoemaker,	Conn.,	Middlet'n,	Apr. 3, 1895,	Horse theft,	5 years.
Kennedy, Jas. W.,	36	Miner,	California,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Burglary	5 years.
King, Charles,	42	Farmer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1897,	Horse-stealing,	2 years.
King, John,	29	Fireman,	New York,	New Haven	Jan. 5, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	4 years.
King, William,	28	Baker,	New York	Hartford,	Sept. 21, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	2 years.
Kirby, Edward J.	21	Mason brkl'r,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 15, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	2 years.
Kostropski Chas.,	33	Baker,	Conn.,	Haddam,	Nov. 10, 1880,	Rape,	25 years.
Kowalski, John,	26	Painter,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	As. wi. int. to kill	2½ years.
Kowalesky, Ant'o	37	Blks'th's hpr.	Austria,	Bridgeport	Sept. 10, 1896,	As. int. murder,	10 years.
LaFreniere, Louis,	26	Blacksmith,	Auland,	Hartford,	May 25, 1897,	Counterfeiting,	6 years.
LaPoint, Charles,	41	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven	July 7, 1898,	Adultery,	1 year.
Lawrence, Edw.,	31	Cigarmaker,	Canada,	New Haven	Jan. 4, 1894,	Manslaughter,	10 years.
Lebutf, Charles,	32	Barber,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898,	Stat burglary.	3½ years.
Lee, J. Edward,	39	Ship carpt'r,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 12, 1897,	Burglary,	3½ years.
Leslie, Louis J.,	36	Peddler,	Russia,	Hartford,	Mar. 13, 1894,	Horse-stealing,	6 years.
	35	Physician,	Canada,	New Haven	Oct. 27, 1896,	Abortion,	5 years.
	39	Broker,	New York,	New Haven	Apr. 6, 1897,	Forgery,	5 years.

Pro. 1st gr. Nov. 9, '97.
Pro. 1st gr. Nov. 9, '97.
Negro

Negro.

One dollar fine.

{ Negro; promoted
1st gr. Sept. 13, '98.

{ Alias Thomas J.
Kallaher.

{ Alias Charles Wil-
hams, Alias James
Judd; 3d comm't.
Promoted to first
grade Nov. 9, 1897.
U. S. Dist. Court;
pr. 1st gr. Dec. 14, '97

Table No. 1.—Continued.
ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Leventy, John,	39	40	Candymaker,	Greece,	New Haven	July	Rape,	15 years.	{ 2 counts; Sen to com. Sept. 14, '98. { Promoted to 1st grade Sept. 13, '98.
Leach, Albert,	53	54	Farmer,	Conn.,	Waterbury	Oct. 27, 1897.	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	
Lembutz, Stoni,	25	26	Coal miner,	Poland,	Hartford,	Dec. 9, 1897.	Theft fr. person,	1 year.	
Lewis, John,	23	23	Laborer,	Conn.,	Putnam,	Sept. 14, 1898.	At. to esc. fr. jail,	5½ years	
Lester, John,	22	22	Laborer,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898.	Stat. burglary,	2½ years	{ 2 counts; Sen to com. Sept. 14, '98. { Promoted to 1st grade Sept. 13, '98.
Loneass, Edward,	27	29	Farmer,	Germany,	Putnam,	Sept. 1, 1896	Horse-stealing,	5 years	
Lorenzo, James,	24	25	Laborer,	Italy,	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1897.	As wi. int. to m'd'r	10 years.	
Luca Antonio,	28	29	Barber,	Italy,	New Haven	Jan. 5, 1898.	As wi. int. to m'd'r	12 years.	
Lynch, Martin,	19	20	Tel. operator,	Conn.,	New Haven	Jan. 6, 1898.	Stat. Burglary,	2 years.	2 indictments, 6-2. { Sentenced by U. S. District Court.
Lynch, Patrick,	38	59	Laborer,	Ire'and,	New Haven	Oct. 26, 1877.	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Lyons, John,	62	63	Blacksmith,	New York,	New Haven	Feb. 16, 1897.	Horse-stealing,	8 years.	
Mace, Frank,	29	33	Laborer.	New York,	Hartford,	June 12, 1894	As't int. to kill,	10 years.	
Maguire, James H.,	58	61	Proofreader,	New York,	New Haven	Mar. 22, 1895	Counterfeiting,	10 years	{ Pro. to 1st grade { Dec. 14, '97. Negro. U. S. District Court. \$25 fine.
Mallin, James H.,	26	29	Steauftter,	Conn.	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895	As't int. to kill.	4 years.	
Martin, George,	33	35	Coachman,	England,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896.	Burglary,	5 years.	
Malfuccio Franc'o	27	29	Saloon k'p'r.	Italy,	New Haven	Apr. 22, 1896.	As't int. to kill,	3 years.	
Matson, Gilbert,	42	43	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897.	Stat. burglary,	2 years.	Negro. { Promoted to 1st grade May 10, 1898.
Martin, David,	48	49	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 3, 1897.	Stat. burglary,	2 years.	
Maltby, Eldridge H	51	52	Metal mixer,	Conn.,	New Haven	Feb. 23, 1897.	Counterfeiting,	3 years.	
Marano, Vincenzo,	27	28	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven	Apr. 28, 1897.	Manslaughter,	10 years.	
Mallin, James,	27	28	Bricklayer,	Scotland,	Putnam,	Mar. 9, 1897.	Theft fr. person.	3 years.	Negro. { Promoted to 1st grade May 10, 1898.
Martin, Peter,	42	43	Hostler,	Conn.,	New Haven	Mar. 5, 1897.	Rape,	6 years.	
Mamnda. Amelia,	25	26	Housekeeper	Germany,	New Haven	July 4, 1897.	Theft.	3 years.	
Markham, Lucius,	20	21	Farmer,	N. Carolina	Norwich,	May 4, 1897.	Highway robbery	7 years.	
Manthes, Alex'nd'r	23	24	Machinist,	New Jersey	Bridgeport	Sept. 15, 1897.	Horse Theft,	2 years.	{ 2 counts; Sen to com. Sept. 14, '98. { Promoted to 1st grade Sept. 13, '98.
Mattox, Thomas,	24	24	Laborer,	Conn.,	Putnam.	Sept. 6, 1898.	Adultery,	1 year.	
Martin, Thomas,	24	24	Brick-layer,	New York,	Litchfield,	Apr. 19, 1898	Stat. burglary,	2 years	
Marks, Michael,	57	58	Farmer,	Maine,	New Haven	Jan. 6, 1898.	Theft.	1 year.	
Malone, Jeremiah,	49	50	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Dec. 8, 1897.	Manslaughter,	8 years.	

Merwin, Warren D.	27	Engineer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 9, 1898,	4 years.	Two counts.
Miller, Walter,	17	Hostler,	Virginia,	Hartford,	Sept. 17, 1897,	2 years.	Negro.
Marble, Frank,	31	Laborer,	Poland,	New Haven	Oct. 7, 1897,	1½ years	{ Sen. at expn. of 8th
Mead, Harry,	19	Barkeeper,	Virginia,	Danbury,	Nov. 2, 1897,	5 years	com't; Alias Henry
Miller, William,	22	Porter,	Penn.,	Putnam,	Sept. 6, 1898,	10 years.	Johnson, Jas. Tal-
Miner, George A.,	58	Waiter,	Conn.,	State Pris'n	Sept. 6, 1896,	25 years	cott, Wm. Johnson;
Moriarty, Maurice,	44	Laborer,	Ireland,	Waterbury,	Nov. 14, 1895,	10 years.	esc. P. H. J. u. 7, '96;
Morris Charles,	30	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven	July 9, 1896,	3 years.	ret. to pr. J. u. 12, '96
Montario, Manuel,	53	Sailor,	Portugal,	Norwich,	Nov. 15, 1883,	20 years.	{ Negro; 2d commit-
Morris, Aug't's W.,	32	Oysterman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	2½ years.	ment; fine remit-
Mortore, Antonio,	24	Shoemaker,	Italy,	New Haven	Jan. 13, 1898,	5 years.	ted by Gen As
Moran, Joseph,	46	Machineist,	R. Island,	Putnam,	Mar. 1, 1898,	2 years.	
Morey Norman,	21	Mason,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 20, 1898,	1 year.	
Monohan, Thos.,	33	Ship caulker,	New York,	Danbury,	May 17, 1898,	1½ years.	
Murphy, Mark,	31	Brass finisher	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1894,	12 years.	Alias Mark Riley.
Mullarkey, James,	42	Farmer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1896,	3 years.	
Murphy, George,	34	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 8, 1896,	3 years.	
Muller, Max,	23	Laborer,	Germany,	Danbury,	Oct. 21, 1896,	3 years	
Murphy, Joseph,	38	Actor,	Mass.,	Waterbury	June 15, 1897,	2 years	{ Promoted to first
Murphy, John J.,	27	Painter,	Penn.,	New Haven	July 6, 1897,	18 mos	grade Mar 8, 1898.
Murphy, Michael,	35	Hostler,	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 5, 1897,	10 years.	Third commitment.
Murphy, Owen,	27	Weaver,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 18, 1898,	Life.	
Mulcahy, Wm J.,	32	Expressman.	Mass.,	Hartford,	Dec. 17, 1897,	2 years.	
Murray, George,	40	Bridge bldr.,	Maine,	Middlet'n,	Apr. 6, 1898,	3 years	
Murphy, Thomas	55	Bartender,	New York,	Hartford,	June 8, 1898,	1½ years.	
Murray, Frank,	48	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven	July 5, 1898,	3 mos.	
McCarthy, John F.	23	Teamster,	Mass.,	New Haven	July 5, 1898,	6 mos.	
McCrohan, Bar'w,	18	Farmer,	Mass.,	New Haven	July 6, 1898,	1 year.	Third offense.
McCarty, Daniel,	25	Railroadman	New Jersey	Norwich,	May 17, 1894,	7 years.	Alias James Burke.
McClosky, Wm.,	33	Brakeman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 5, 1895,	5 years.	Pro 1st gr. Dec. 14, '97
McConnell, George,	39	Rubber wkr.,	Canada,	Bridgeport	Sept. 18, 1895,	5 years	{ To take effect at
McConnell, Herb't.	31	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1896,	3½ years.	the expiration of a
McCann, Henry,	27	Brass worker	Ireland,	New Haven	Oct. 28, 1896,	10 years.	{ former sentence.
McCabe, James,	28	Clerk,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	2½ years.	
McDermott, Edw.,	46	Lather,	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 5, 1897,	3 years.	
	40	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven	Jan. 7, 1898,	5 years.	Second offense.

Table No. 1—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

[September,

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
McGowen, Michael	31	34	Engineer,	R. Island,	Norwich,	Feb. 11, 1895,	Manslaughter,	9½ years.	{ Fine \$1. Pro. to 1st
McGowen, James	27	29	Hostler,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	{ grade Nov., 1897.
McGrill, Charles	32	33	Carpenter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 8, 1897,	Theft,	1½ years.	
McGraw, James	25	25	Machinist,	Mass.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 19, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	2 years.	
McGuane, Martin	28	28	Spinner,	Mass.,	Tolland,	Apr. 12, 1898,	As. wi. int. to rape,	6 years.	
McIntyre, Nute	35	35	Cook,	Virginia,	Litchfield,	Apr. 21, 1898,	Theft fr. person,	2 years.	
Normand, Frk W.	34	35	Clerk,	R. Island,	New Haven	July 9, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	3 years.	Negro.
McKeon, Thomas	22	23	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven	July 7, 1897,	Robbery,	4 years.	Pro. 1st gr. July 12, '98
Nagle, John	19	20	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 4, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	2½ years.	
Nelson, Thomas	21	23	Machinist,	New Jersey	Bridgeport	Sept. 8, 1896,	Burglary,	5 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Sept. 13, '98
Nicholas, William	22	25	Engineer,	Vermont,	Haddam,	Sept. 25, 1895,	Horse Theft,	4½ years.	2 indi. Alias Nichols
Nowlin, John	39	45	Milk peddler.	New York,	Hartford,	June 9, 1892,	Assault,	12 years.	Negro
Nugent, Jeremiah	35	36	Bartender,	Conn.,	New Haven	Apr. 7, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	5 years.	{ 12 indi. 1 y' rea. Pro.
Oakes, Joel	59	63	Carpenter,	Mass.,	Litchfield,	Nov. 13, 1894,	Forgery,	1 year.	{ 1st gr. Nov. 10, '96.
O'Brien, Mich'l, Jr.	18	18	Pen-maker,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 19, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	5 years.	Alias Franklin
O'Connor, Daniel	22	26	Rubber wkr,	New York,	Waterbury	Feb. 22, 1894,	At. to com. rape,	9 years.	{ Thompson.
O'Day, Daniel	36	37	Steamfitter,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	2½ years.	Pro. 1st gr. Oct. 4, '94.
O'Rourke James	24	25	Bell-boy,	Penn.,	Tolland,	Sept. 8, 1897,	c'rkn'g & ab. f. un 16	20 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Dec. 14, '97
Orlando, Mel Ang.	51	52	Lamp light'r,	Italy,	New Haven	Feb. 11, 1897,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Osgood, George	27	29	Stone cutter,	Illinois,	New Haven	Oct. 13, 1896,	Theft fr. person,	2½ years.	
Parsons, Jerome	23	24	Printer,	Maryland,	Litchfield,	Apr. 27, 1897,	Burglary,	2½ years.	
Pastore, Barthol'o	35	36	Sailor.	Italy,	New Haven	July 8, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill,	4 years.	
Paul, Carl	58	59	Laborer,	Germany,	New Haven	June 16, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill,	3 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Sept. 13, '98
Payne, Leonard P	30	31	Blacksmith,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 21, 1897,	Bigamy,	3 years.	{ 1st fine
Paylik, Paul	25	26	Laborer,	Australia,	Bridgeport	Sept. 13, 1897,	Manslaughter,	2 years.	{ 2d commitment.
Patson, John	22	22	Journalist,	Conn.,	Willimantic	May 10, 1898,	Ob. mon. false pre.	1 year.	Alias Edward R.
Parks, Charles	22	22	Painter,	Mo.,	Danbury,	May 17, 1898,	Burglary,	Life.	{ Perkins.
Perkins, Joel W.	54	81	Carpenter,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1871,	Murder 2d degree	10 years.	
Perkins, Ray'd A.,	43	46	Carpenter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 17, 1895,	Horse-stealing,	10 years.	

Peterson, John.	25	Cook,	Sweden,	New Haven	Oct.	6, 1896,	Stat. burglary,	5 years.	Second offense
Pickett, Jehiel K.,	27	Cook,	Conn.,	New Haven	July	6, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	3 years.	{ 2d offense; sent.
Pickett, Sanford,	45	Farmer,	Conn.,	Putnam,	Sept.	6, 1898,	Burglary,	1½ years.	{ com Sept. 14, '98.
Poyaves, Anton,	28	Coal miner,	Poland,	Hartford,	May	25, 1897,	Counterfeiting,	7 years.	U. S. Dist. Court.
Potvin, Fred,	27	Brakeman,	Canada,	Willim'ntic	May	11, 1898,	As. int. con. rape	5 years.	
Pratt, Freeman,	35	Painter,	New York,	Hartford,	Dec.	7, 1897,	Theft,	1 year.	Third offense.
Provinski, Jacob,	27	Farmer,	Germany.	Bridgeport	Feb.	16, 1898,	Burglary,	1 year.	{ Brkg jail, 8 years.
Quigley, Thos. H.,	23	Hotel clerk,	New York,	New Haven	Jan.	7, 1898,	Atmt. stat. burg.,	1 year.	{ at com rape, 5 yrs;
Quinn, John.	18	Mill hand,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Sept.	1, 1891,	Bkg. jail; at. rape,	13 years.	{ pro. lsg. Nov. 9, '97
Rafferty, Frank,	25	Blks' th's hpr	Canada,	Bridgeport	Feb.	17, 1897,	Burglary,	5 years.	{ 2 indit. 1-1; <i>Alias</i>
Reilly, Morris J.,	33	Hostler,	Conn.,	New Haven	July	7, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	2 years.	{ Frank G. Gill.
Rego, John,	49	Grinder,	New York,	Litchfield,	Oct.	13, 1896,	Horse-stealing,	4 years.	2d commitment.
Redmond, Thos. F.	27	Laborer,	New York,	New Haven	July	8, 1896,	Theft fr. person,	3 years.	
Reilly, Patrick,	23	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven	Apr.	5, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	1 year.	Sent. com. June 25, '98
Reiley, James,	22	Waiter,	Penn.,	New Haven	July	6, 1898,	Conspiracy,	4 years.	
Reardon, Patrick,	42	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Dec.	18, 1897,	Theft,	3 years.	
Rick, Louis,	20	Baker,	Conn.	New Haven	Feb.	16, 1897,	Burglary,	2 years.	Pr. 1stgr June 14, '98
Rivers, Frederick,	26	Painter,	New York,	Putnam,	Sept.	2, 1896,	Rape,	4 years.	
Riley, Patrick,	26	Sailor,	Canada,	Tolland,	Apr.	13, 1897,	Horse-stealing,	6 years.	2 indictments, 4-2
Rinaldo, Joseph,	26	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven	Jan.	19, 1894,	As. int. murder,	10 years.	{ Sent In. H. Mar. 26,
Rich, Harry,	29	Polisher,	Conn.,	Putnam,	Mar.	1, 1898,	Horse-stealing,	3 years.	{ '92; ret. pr. Nov. 28,
Riley, John,	28	Stone mason,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar.	1, 1898,	Brk. ent. r. r. car,	1 year.	{ '92; s. I. H. July 15,
Romeni, Joseph,	33	Hod carrier,	Italy,	Bridgeport	Mar.	5, 1890,	As. int. murder,	10 years.	{ '93; r. Nov. 17, '93; s.
Rome, Samuel,	46	Carpenter,	Canada,	Danbury,	Oct.	24, 1893,	Arson,	8 years.	{ Ap. 13, '94; r. James,
Robinson, John,	25	Laborer,	Scotland,	Hartford,	Mar.	17, 1896,	Stat. burg'ary,	4 years.	{ '95; s. Aug. 12, '95;
Rogers, Edward.	43	Laborer,	Vermont,	Middlet'n,	Oct.	21, 1896,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	{ ret. June 22, 1896.
Rogers, John H.,	23	Waiter,	England,	Bridgeport	Sept.	10, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years.	Pr. 1st gr. Oct 4, '96.
Root, Frank,	52	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven	June	15, 1897,	Burglary,	5 years.	2d commitment.
Root, Fredk. E.,	22	Bookkeeper,	New York,	New Haven	July	6, 1897,	Stat. burg'ary,	3 years.	Second offense.
Ross, William,	32	Reporter,	New York,	New Haven	Apr.	6, 1897,	Forgery,	5 years.	Pr. 1st gr. Dec 14, '97
Robinson, Walter,	35	Waiter,	Illinois	Bridgeport	Feb.	15, 1898,	Theft,	1 year.	{ <i>Alias</i> Fr'k Atkins,
Rugton, Wm. J.,	46	Carpenter,	California,	New Haven	Jan.	4, 1895,	Horse-stealing,	5 years.	{ <i>Alias</i> Fr'k Aikens.
Ruskowsky, Frank	29	Laborer,	Poland,	New Haven	Jan.	13, 1897,	Rob. wt. pers. voi.	7 years.	Pr. 1st gr. Dec. 14, '97.
Ryan, Thomas,	36	Laborer,	Ireland,	Danbury,	May	12, 1897,	Burglary,	3 years.	2d commitment.
Savta, John,	45	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven	June	16, 1897,	Rape,	10 years.	
Salenski, Charles,	22	Farmer,	Germany,	Litchfield,	Oct.	14, 1897,	As. wi. int. to kill	2½ years	

Table No. 1—Continued.
 ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Savage, Murtage,	57	57	Cook,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 16, 1898	Horse-stealing,	3 years.	4th commitment.
Savine, Pasquado,	27	27	Shoemaker,	Italy,	Danbury,	May 17, 1898	Rape,	5 years.	
Scholly, David,	35	39	Farmer,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Dec. 5, 1894	Rape,	20 years.	
Schley, Fritz,	35	35	Machinist,	Germany,	New Haven	July 6, 1898	Stat. burglary,	2 years.	{ S't'ce commenced
Schroeter, Josef,	36	37	Baker,	Germany,	New Haven	July 6, 1897	Embezzlement,	2 years.	{ July 31, 1898.
Sherman, Frank,	31	32	Carpenter,	Mass.,	Litchfield.	Apr. 27, 1897	As't w. vio. rob'y	6½ years.	
Sheridan, Frank,	22	24	Teamster,	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 7, 1897	Rob'y, per' viol'e,	7 years.	
Simone, John,	25	26	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven	Feb. 23, 1897	Counterfeiting,	5 years.	U. S. District Court.
Silvia, Mary,	33	34	Housewife,	N. Carolina	Bridgeport	Feb. 16, 1898	Arson,	7 years.	Negress.
Skinner, John W.,	69	70	Sailor,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 7, 1897	Burglary,	7 years.	{ 5 commitm't. Alias
Sholes, Ransom S.,	58	59	Farmer,	Conn.,	Norwich,	Sept. 8, 1896	Subor'n of per'j'y,	3 years.	{ J. W. Hart.
Sherlock, John E.,	33	34	Painter,	N'va Scotia	Hartford,	Sept. 16, 1897	Int. rape min. ch.,	5 years.	{ To take effect at
Shortell, Thomas,	27	27	Hostler,	Conn.,	New Haven	Apr. 5, 1898	Br'k & ent. rr. car	2 years.	{ the expiration of a
Slason, Edw. N.,	25	25	Fireman,	Conn.,	New Haven	Feb. 24, 1897	Burglary,	7 years.	{ prior sentence, to
Sliney, David C.,	19	25	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven	July 13, 1898	Forgery,	3 years.	{ wit: Mar. 20, 1897.
Smith, Wm. W.,	22	23	Moulder,	Conn.,	Haddam,	Sept. 22, 1892	Robbery,	4 years.	{ 4 counts.
Smith, John,	19	20	Steamfitter,	Michigan,	Norwich,	May 4, 1897	Theft,	2 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Aug. 10 '97
Smith, Louis H.,	31	32	Farmer,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Apr. 20, 1897	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	Alias C. O'Connell.
Smith, Benj. S.,	29	29	Farmer,	New York,	Middleto'n	Sept. 29, 1897	Horse theft.	2 years.	Pro. 1st gr. July 12 '98
Smith, William,	40	40	B'ksm. help'r	Va.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 9, 1898	Stat. burglary,	1 year.	
Smith, William,	22	23	Blacksmith,	Russia,	Norwich,	May 18, 1898	Highway rob'y,	4 years.	
Soblosky, Anthony	23	26	Carpenter,	Russia,	Waterbury	Feb. 23, 1898	Horse-stealing.	2 years.	
Soares, Emanuel,	42	42	Sailor,	Portugal,	Bridgeport	Sept. 1, 1895	Burglary,	5 years.	2 indictments, 2½-2½.
Soza, Anton,	43	45	Rubberwkr.,	Italy,	New Haven	July 15, 1898	Conspiracy,	4 years.	{ Alias Jose Madera,
Sparano, Antonio,	27	28	Farmer,	Italy,	New Haven	Oct. 13, 1896	Ab. minor fem. ch.	5 years.	{ 2 counts, 2d count.
Spencer, Henry,	26	27	Cook,	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Spurr, Harry,	30	30	Stucco plaster	Penn.,	New Haven	July 5, 1898	Burglary,	5 years.	
							Being a tramp,	3 mos.	

26	Stannard, Chas. H.	New York,	N. London,	Sept.	7, 1897,	2½ years.	{ Negro. Pro. to 1st grade Aug. 10, '97.
23	Stevenson, Geo. 2d,	New York,	Bridgeport	May	12, 1896,	4 years.	{ grade Aug. 10, '97.
66	Stranger, Milo,	Conn.,	Tolland,	June	17, 1896,	3 years.	{ Es. fr. Pr. H. Ju. 7, '96.
28	Steele, Dwight F.,	Mass.,	Norwich,	Apr.	24, 1876,	Life.	{ '96; r. to pr. Ju. 12, '96
40	Stoffle, Rudolph,	Germany,	Bridgeport	Oct.	18, 1889,	Life.	{ S't to In. Hos. Nov.
20	St. Marie, Arthur,	Mass.,	Hartford,	June	12, 1894,	12 years	{ 17, '93; ret. to pris.
22	St. Clair, Percy,	Mass.,	Litchfield,	Apr.	19, 1898,	2 years	{ Sept. 19, 1894.
21	Sullivan, Jas.,	Mass.,	New Haven	July	3, 1894,	5 years.	{ Promoted to 1st
51	Sullivan, Cornelius	Ireland,	Tolland,	Dec.	6, 1894,	6 years.	{ grade Oct. 4, 1896.
27	Sullivan, Jas., 2d,	N. B.,	Hartford,	Sept.	18, 1895,	4 years.	{ Pro. 1st gr. Oct. 4, '96
26	Sullivan, John,	England,	Norwich,	Jan.	6, 1897,	4 years.	{ (Alias Tudy Sulli-
38	Suplensky, Abr'm,	Poland,	Danbury,	Nov.	2, 1897,	3 years.	{ van. Alias Harry
35	Sullivan, Thomas,	Indiana,	Hartford,	June	7, 1898,	2½ years.	{ (Adams.
26	Sullivan, James,	Mass.,	Putnam,	Sept.	8, 1898,	5 years.	{ Pro. 1st gr. Oct. 4, '96.
24	Szantho, Ferdin'd,	Buda Pest,	Bridgeport	Feb.	23, 1897,	Life.	{ Pro. 1st gr. Nov. 9, '97
20	Taylor, James F.,	New York,	New Haven	July	18, 1887,	15 years.	{ Negro. Pro. to 1st
37	Taylor, Geo. L.,	New York,	New Haven	Jan.	8, 1896,	15 years.	{ grade Oct. 4, 1896.
56	Taylor, Edwin,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb.	20, 1895,	7 years.	{ Negro.
27	Thomas, Norman,	New York,	Litchfield,	Oct.	19, 1893,	15 years.	{ Negro.
36	Thompson, Thos.,	New York,	New Haven	Apr.	8, 1897,	1 year.	{ Negro.
45	Thayer, Chas. B.,	Va.,	Bridgeport	Feb.	15, 1898,	2 years.	{ Negro.
25	Thompson, Wm.,	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan.	4, 1898,	2 years.	{ \$1 fine.
34	Fossett, Wm. H.,	Italy,	Bridgeport	Sept.	14, 1898,	6 years.	{ Negro.
37	Forina, John,	Italy,	Bridgeport	Feb.	19, 1897,	3 years.	{ 2 indictm'ts. Pro.
36	Tozzi, Antonio,	Ireland,	Bridgeport	May	13, 1896,	18 years.	{ 1st gr. Sept. 14, '97.
25	Tremaine John,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May	22, 1897,	3 years.	{ Pro. 1st gr. Aug. 9, '98
34	Turpie, Emily,	Africa,	Hartford,	Dec.	6, 1893,	3 years.	{ Pro. 1st gr. Feb. 9, '97
35	Tyler, John,	New York,	Hartford,	June	2, 1896,	4 years.	{ Pro. 1st gr. Oct. 4, '96.
22	Van Alstine, John,	Conn.,	New Haven	Jan.	6, 1898,	Life.	
25	Van Luce, Wm. W.	Florida,	Hartford,	Dec.	8, 1897,	2 years.	
22	Vidal, William F.,	France,	Bridgeport	Feb.	15, 1898,	2 years.	
32	Villier, Armand,	Illinois,	Bridgeport	Sept.	12, 1890,	2 years.	
25	Wallace, Geo. W.,	Ireland,	Danbury,	Oct.	16, 1895,	12 years.	
31	Walker, John,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Dec.	14, 1859,	4 years.	
21	Warren, John,	Michigan,	Bridgeport	Sept.	12, 1890,	Life.	
22	Wallock, Geo. A.,						

Table No. 1.—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Ward, Charles,	36	41	Upholsterer,	Mass.,	New Haven	Oct.	Burglary,	6 years.	<i>Alias</i> John Brennan
Watts, George,	46	48	Farmer,	New York,	Litchfield,	Apr	As't, int. to kill,	3½ years.	
Washburn, Thos.,	35	35	Sash maker,	N. Jersey,	Bridgeport	Sept	As. wi. int. to rape	5 years.	
Walsh, Frank H.,	25	26	Painter,	Mass.,	New Haven	Jan	Ob. mon. falsepre.	4 years.	4 counts
Walsh, Patrick J.,	37	38	Farmer,	Ireland,	Putnam,	Sept. 14,	Rape,	15 years	
Welch, Wm. Jr.,	36	41	Blacksmith,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 8,	Burning barn,	6 years.	P.O. 1st gr. Oct. 4, '96
Welsh, James,	32	33	Hatter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 17,	Stat. burglary,	2 years.	
Weathers, John,	22	22	Farmer,	Virginia,	Danbury,	May 18,	As. int. kill, burg.	6 years.	Negro.
Weeks, David,	25	26	Farmer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 15,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Welsh, John,	30	31	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Dec. 9,	As't, int. to rape,	9 years.	
White, Fred'k A.,	27	28	Farmer,	N. Hamp's'e	Norwich,	Jan. 6,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Whipple, Frank A.,	28	32	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 13,	Barn burning,	5 years.	{ Negro Pro. to 1st
Williams, Geo. W.,	21	31	Farmer,	Conn.,	Middle't'n	Dec. 4,	Rape,	15 years.	{ grade Nov. 9, '97.
Willis, Szip,	45	51	Laborer,	Virginia,	Bridgeport	Feb. 24,	Rape,	Life	Negro. 2d commitm't
Williams, Wal't'P.	31	34	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 5,	As. in. rape, r'y &c.,	14 years.	Negro. 3 in's. 5-4-5.
Willetts, William,	33	36	Painter,	New York,	Danbury,	May 15,	Attempt at rape,	7 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Oct. 4, '96
Winterfield, Wm. A.	27	28	Butcher,	Denmark,	New Haven	July 7,	Stat. burglary,	7 years.	2d offense, 3d com't
Winters, Horace,	27	28	Clerk,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 21,	Stat. burglary,	4 years	2d commitment.
Williams, George,	24	24	Laborer,	Ohio,	New Haven	July 7,	Theft fr. person,	2 years.	
Wingood, Burt'n A.	21	21	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 1,	Stat. burglary,	3 years.	2d commitment,
Wilcox, Frank,	38	39	Machinist,	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 16,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Wilson, Charles,	24	25	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 14,	Horse-stealing,	2 years.	
Wruck, Chas. F.,	22	25	Locksmith,	Conn.,	New Haven	Jan. 8,	As't, int. to mur.	10 years.	
Yarpoozian, Step.	44	44	Clergyman,	Armenia,	New Haven	Apr. 6,	As. car. kn. min. fe.	15 years.	
Zantel, Anton,	28	29	Butler,	Poland,	Hartford,	May 25,	Counterfeiting,	7 years.	U. S. District Court.
Zirkel, George,	20	21	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven	Oct. 30,	Theft,	2 years	{ To be executed
									{ Dec. 30, 1898, by
									{ hanging, by order
									{ of court.
Willis, Benjamin R.,	21	21	Dentist,	New York,	Bridgeport	May 31	Murder 1st deg.,	Death.	

[September,

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Anderson, Alonzo W.,	20	34	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Dec. 2, 1884,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	{ Negro. Sent to Insane Hos. Apr. 9, '85; { ret. to prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, 1898.
Atwood, Morris,	55	59	Farmer,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	July 3, 1894,	Arson,	7 years,	{ Sent to Insane Hospital Dec. 12, 1894; { ret. to prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, 1898.
Brown, Frank E.,	28	31	Painter,	Canada,	New Haven,	Mar. 22, 1895,	Counterfeiting,	5 years,	{ U. S. Dis. Ct. <i>Alias</i> Geo. Allen. Pro. 1st { gr. Nov. 9, '97; tr. pr. In. W'd July 4, '98
Castagnetto, John,	18	32	Laborer,	New York,	New Haven,	Jan. 16, 1884,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ Sent to In. Hos. Dec. 8, '86, ret. Sept. 7, '87; { sent again June 2, '90, ret. May 21, '91; sent { again Sept. 13, '94, ret. Mar. 5, '95; In. Hos.
Costello, James,	28	32	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Tolland,	Apr. 20, 1894,	Burglary,	6½ yrs.,	{ June 5, '95; ret. pris. In. W'd Jan. 1, '98. { 4 indict's. Sent to In. Hos. Mar. 17, '97; { ret. to prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
Cummins, William,	19	20	Hatter,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	July 9, 1897,	Arson,	5 years,	{ Trans. to prison Insane Ward July 1, '98. { Sent to Insane Hos. Dec. 12, '94; ret. to { prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
Dillon, John,	21	27	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Rape,	Life,	{ 3d offense. Trans. to pris. Insane Ward { July 21, '98.
Dunn, Bernard,	21	22	Polisher,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	June 8, 1897,	Theft,	2 years,	{ Transferred to prison Insane Ward { Aug. 19, 1898.
Duffe, Edward A.,	40	40	Machineist,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Apr. 7, 1898,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{
Ellis, Jefferson,	34	52	Engineer,	New York,	Haddam,	Dec. 12, 1870,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ Negro. Att. suicide Mar. 23, '83, 7:45 p.m. { by hang; Sent Ins. Hos. Nov. 17, '93; ret. { to pris. Apr. 23, '94, and trans. to prison { Insane Ward Apr. 6, 1898.
Eno, Louis,	35	41	Weaver,	Canada,	Putnam,	May 3, 1892,	As'lt, int. mur.,	10 yrs.,	{ Sent previously to Ins. Hos. Nov. 17, '93 { ret. to pris. Sept. 19, '94; sent to In. Hos. { May 2, '96; ret. to pris. Sept. 19, '96. Sent { to In. Hos. May 11, '97, and trans. to pris. { Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
Favetti, Philip,	38	48	Laborer,	Italy,	Norwich,	May 11, 1888,	Murder, 2 deg.,	Life,	{ Sent previously to In. Hos. Feb. 13, '90; { ret. to pris. July 10, '90; Sent In. Hos. { July 15, '93, and ret. to pris. Ins. Ward { Jan. 1, '98.
Geary, Frank,	22	23	Farmer,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Jan. 15, 1897,	Rape,	20 years,	{ Pro. to 1st grade Nov. 9, '97; trans. to { prison Insane Ward Aug. 23, '98.
Hall, John,	22	25	Laborer,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 13, 1895,	Indecent as'lt,	5 years,	{ Sent to In. Hos. Sept. 14, '96, and ret. to { prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.

Table No. 2—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON INSANE WARD, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence	Remarks.
Hansom, Samuel,	23	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	June 2, 1897,	Theft,	2 years,	{ 3d offense; 2d commit'mt. Trans. to
Hotchkiss, Henry S.,	40	Musician,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Mar. 3, 1887,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ prison Insane Ward July 9, '98.
House, Arthur,	42	Vet. Surgeon,	Connecticut,	Tolland,	Apr. 10, 1895,	Burglary,	6 years.	{ Sent to Ins. Hos. Aug. 12, '95, and ret. to
Hutchinson, Fred'k,	28	Farmer,	Nova Scotia,	Hartford,	Dec. 6, 1892,	Horse-stealing,	7 years.	{ prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
Jackson, Henry,	34	Cook,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Sept. 20, 1894,	Statu. burglary,	5 years,	{ 2 indict'm'ts, 3-3. Pro. to 1st gr. Dec. 14,
Johnson, Fred'k H.,	43	Buffer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 17, 1892,	Horse th't & bur.	10 yrs.,	{ 2 indict'm'ts, 3-3. Pro. to 1st gr. May 16, '98.
Alias Johnson, Henry	33	Laborer,	Germany,	Danbury,	Oct. 21, 1896,	Horse theft,	3 years,	{ 2 indict'm'ts, 3-3. Pro. to 1st gr. May 16, '98.
Kraus, Henry,	23	Laborer,	Maine,	Killingly,	May 3, 1894,	Rape,	12 yrs.,	{ 2 indict'm'ts, 3-3. Pro. to 1st gr. May 16, '98.
Leader, James,	24	Laborer,	Tennessee,	Hartford,	Sept. 15, 1897,	Stat. burglary,	2 years,	{ Insane Ward Mar. 12, '98.
Miller, Henry,	23	Bricklayer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 15, 1898,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.,	{ Neg. Sent to Ins. Hos. Dec. 12, '94, and
Murray, John,	45	Laborer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 23, 1878,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ ret. to prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
McNamara, Michael,	42	Laborer,	Georgia,	Norwich,	Jan. 21, 1888,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ 2 c't's; 2 ind't's, 6-4. Sent Ins. Hos. July
Perry, Fred'k A. S.,	36	Farmer,	Connecticut,	New London,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ 15, '93; ret. prison In-Ward Jan. 1, '98.
Rathburn, Chas. I.,	24	Farmer,	Poland,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 21, 1897,	Forgery,	4 years,	{ Pro. to 1st grade Nov. 9, '97; Trans. to
Savage, Peter,	27	Farmer,	Italy,	New Haven,	Oct. 14, 1896,	Adultery,	2½ yrs.,	{ prison Insane Ward Aug. 19, '98.
Sasso, Nicola,	43	Laborer,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	July 11, 1889,	As't on minor female child.	12 years,	{ Sent previously Sept. 14, '96; ret. to pris.
Sperry, Edgar M.,	24	Farmer,	Russia,	New Haven,	Apr. 5, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	1½ yrs.,	{ Dec. 13, '96. Sent to Ins. Hos. May 11, '97;
Thompson, John,	24	Farmer,	Russia,	New Haven,	Apr. 5, 1898,	Stat. burglary,	1½ yrs.,	{ ret. prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
								{ Negro. Trans. pris. In-Ward Apr. 22, '98.
								{ Trans. to pris. Insane Ward May 28, '98.
								{ Sent to Ins. Hos. Mar. 23, '92; ret. to
								{ prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
								{ Sent to Insane Hos. Apr. 21, '88; ret. to
								{ prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
								{ Sent to Ins. Hos. Sept. 14, '96; ret. to
								{ prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
								{ Trans. to pris. Insane Ward June 19, '98
								{ Sent to Ins. Hos. Oct. 14, '97; ret. to
								{ prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
								{ Sent to Ins. Hos. July 15, '93; ret. to
								{ prison Insane Ward Jan. 1, '98.
								{ Trans. to pris. Insane Ward Apr. 26, '98.

Table No. 3.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1897, TO SEPT. 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	When Discharged.	Lost Time.	Remarks.
Allen, George M.,	38	39	Bookkeeper,	Maine,	New Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Embezzlement,	1 year,	Feb. 14, 1898,	....	{ Pro'd to 1st grade Nov. 9, 1897.
Allison, William R.,	38	39	Shop-hand,	Conn.,	Middletown,	Sept. 24, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years,	June 15, 1898,	....
Armstrong, Melb'e,	30	32	Shoemaker,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 19, 1897,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.,	June 4, 1898,	....	{ Pro'd to 1st grade Nov. 9, 1897.
Atwood, Joel,	29	31	Teamster,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Bigamy,	2 years,	Feb. 21, 1898,	....
Augusta, George,	30	31	Laborer,	Poland,	Tolland,	Sept. 8, 1897,	Break'g and en.,	1 year,	July 19, 1898,	....	{ Pro'd to 1st grade June 8, 1897.
Battger, John,	32	33	Painter,	Germany,	Tolland,	Sept. 8, 1897,	Break'g and en.,	1 year,	July 19, 1898,	....
Babcock, George,	26	27	Farmer,	Mass.,	Norwich,	May 4, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Mar. 14, 1898,	....	{ Pro'd to 1st grade June 8, 1897.
Barden, Maurice,	27	29	Blacksmith,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Horse-stealing,	2 years,	Dec. 6, 1897,	....
Bienard, Carl,	33	34	H. Painter,	Germany,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1897,	Burg., day time,	18 mos.,	Sept. 7, 1898,	25 dys.	{ Pro'd to 1st grade June 8, 1897.
Blumenthal, Benj.,	25	27	Laborer,	Russia,	New Haven,	Oct. 7, 1896,	Theft,	21 mos.,	Apr. 7, 1898,	....
Boylan, Frank,	28	29	Waiter,	Conn.,	New Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Theft, 3d offense	1 year,	May 17, 1898,	....	Negro.
Brady, Frank Brooks	22	22	Laborer,	Mass.,	New Haven,	Jan. 4, 1898,	Being a tramp,	2 mos.,	Mar. 3, 1898,	....
Brown, William,	27	28	Carpenter,	Florida,	Fairfield,	Sept. 16, 1897,	Theft, person,	1 year,	July 27, 1898,	....	{ Pro'd to 1st grade Aug. 10, 1897.
Bryant, Walter C.,	33	35	Bookkeeper,	Vermont,	Willimantic,	Oct. 27, 1896,	Horse-stealing,	2 years,	July 18, 1898,	....
Brennan, Patrick,	26	30	Hostler,	Ireland,	Winchester,	Dec. 4, 1894,	Burglary,	3½ yrs.,	Dec. 10, 1897,	5 dys.	{ Pro'd to 1st grade Aug. 10, 1897.
Brown, James,	26	28	Blacksmith,	New Jersey,	Bridgeport,	May 14, 1896,	Theft, person,	1½ yrs.,	Oct. 4, 1897,	35 dys.	
Body, Frank,	19	21	Confectioner,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 18, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Dec. 29, 1897,	....	{ Pro'd to 1st grade Aug. 10, 1897.
Burns, Thomas,	29	30	Boiler maker,	R. I.,	New Haven,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Dec. 15, 1897,	30 dys.	
Butler, Martin,	45	46	Farmer,	Austria,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Adultery,	1 year,	Jan. 10, 1898,	....

Table No. 3—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1897, TO SEPT., 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	When Discharged.	Lost Time.	Remarks.
Burnes, James,	23	25	Waiter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Feb. 21, 1898,	....
Carey, John C.,	28	31	Laborer,	Ireland,	Norwich,	Jan. 3, 1895,	In. com. rape,	3½ yrs.,	Jan. 3, 1898,	....
Carlisle, Fred'k,	28	29	Butcher,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 13, 1897,	Theft, person,	1½ yrs.,	July 28, 1898,	....	{ Pro'd to 1st grade { Nov. 9, 1897.
Clark, John,	60	63	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Oct. 29, 1895,	Theft,	2½ yrs.,	Dec. 24, 1897,	....
Classen, Hans,	43	44	Ivory layer,	Germany,	Middletown,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Burglary,	15 mos.,	May 6, 1898,	....	{ Pro'd to 1st grade { Nov. 9, 1897.
Clark, Andrew,	28	29	Barber,	Mass.,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 17, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Dec. 28, 1897,	....
Colby, John W.,	35	39	Farmer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1894,	Burglary,	4 years,	Mar. 17, 1898,	....
Conroy, John,	46	49	Fireman,	Ireland,	Danbury,	May 17, 1895,	Theft, person.	3 years.	Dec. 17, 1897	....
Cooper Charles,	25	28	Sailor,	England,	Norwich,	May 7, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years,	Dec. 7, 1897.	....
Courtney, Edward,	34	35	Laborer,	Pa.,	New Haven,	Oct. 5, 1897,	Theft, 3d offense	1 year,	Aug. 15, 1898,	....
Corby, Gilbert,	22	24	Sew. mach. agt.,	Canada,	New London,	Sept. 4, 1896,	As'tt. int. to kill,	18 mos.	Dec. 18, 1897.	....	{ Pro'd to 1st grade { Nov. 9, 1897.
Collins, Henry,	22	24	Farmer,	Vermont,	Litchfield,	Oct. 16, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	July 7, 1898.	....
Costello, Patrick J.	25	26	Carriage paint.,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Jan. 7, 1897,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Nov. 17, 1897.	....
Conlon, James,	18	19	Tel. messenger,	Maine,	Danbury,	May 13, 1887,	Burglary,	1 year,	Mar. 23, 1898,	....
Criminovsky, Geo.,	26	28	Laborer,	Russia,	New Haven,	Oct. 6, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	June 27, 1898.	....
Crapoliccio, Maria,	30	32	Housekeeper,	Italy,	New Haven,	Oct. 14, 1896,	Adultery,	1½ yrs.	Jan. 28, 1898.	....
Curran, Peter,	19	22	Porter,	Mass.,	New Haven,	Apr. 3, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years,	Nov. 13, 1897,	10 dys.	
Curry, Thomas,	27	28	Machinist,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 15, 1897,	Theft, 3d offense	1 year,	July 26, 1898.	....
Daly, Frank,	20	21	Farmer,	New York,	Norwich,	May 5, 1897,	Break'g es. jail,	1 year,	Mar. 15, 1898,	....

Derrick, William,	21	Farmer,	Vermont,	New Haven,	Oct. 13, 1893, As'tlt, int. to kill,	5 years,	Feb. 4, 1898,	4 dys.,	Negro.
Devine, Mary,	38	Housekeeper,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 10, 1896, Theft,	2 years,	June 21, 1898, 20 dys.,	3d offense.	
DeCapria, Luigi,	32	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895, Manslaughter,	2½ yrs.,	Dec. 13, 1897.	....
Dillon, Michael,	20	Brass worker,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Oct. 26, 1897, Theft, person,	1 year,	Sept. 5, 1898.	....
Dorris, John,	32	Laborer,	New York,	Hartford,	June. 5, 1894, Theft, person,	4 years,	Nov. 16, 1897, 5 dys.,	2d commitment.	
Donnelly, Stephen A.	27	Hostler,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 5, 1897, Forgery,	1 year,	Aug. 30, 1898, 15 dys.,		
Dowling, Patrick B.	33	Brass moulder,	Ireland,	New London,	May 15, 1896, As'tlt, int. to kill,	2 years,	Feb. 3, 1898.	....
Downs, Joseph,	21	Laborer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 13, 1897, Theft, person,	1 year,	Mar. 26, 1898, 3 dys.,		
Dorman, George,	22	Waiter,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Jan. 8, 1897, Theft, person,	1 year,	Nov. 18, 1897.	....
Donovan, John,	38	Moulder,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 3, 1897, Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Jan. 11, 1898.	....
Dunham, James,	28	Gas-fitter,	Oregon,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896, Statu. burglary,	18 mos.,	Mar. 17, 1898,	....	2d commitment.
Edwards, Owen,	20	Grinder,	New York,	New Haven,	July 6, 1897, Statu. burglary,	1 year,	May 16, 1898.	....
Egau, Michael,	24	B'ksm. helper,	Ireland,	Litchfield,	Nov. 25, 1896, Escap'g fr. jail,	18 mos.,	Mar. 10, 1898.	....
Elliott, Edward,	55	Engineer,	Conn.,	Windham,	Oct. 22, 1895, At. to com. rape,	2½ yrs.,	Dec. 17, 1897.	....	Prom'd 1st grade Oct. 4, 9, 1897.
Ellis, George E.,	30	Barber,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897, Ut'ing false ck.,	1 year,	Feb. 14, 1898.	....	Prom'd 1st grade Jan. 11, 1898.
Emerson, Richard,	22	Teamster,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895, Burglary,	3 years,	Nov. 27, 1897, 25 dys.		
English, John,	31	Steamfitter,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 5, 1897, Theft, person,	1 year,	Mar. 15, 1898.	....
Estron, Peter,	22	Laborer,	Finland,	New Haven,	Oct. 13, 1891, Manslaughter,	7 years,	Oct. 17, 1897.	....	Prom'd 1st grade Oct. 4, 1896.
Fanning, Joseph,	28	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 20, 1891, Theft, person,	7½ yrs.,	Apr. 9, 1898, 10 dys.,		
Farley, Matthew,	30	Fireman,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 29, 1895, Statu. Burglary,	3 years,	May 31, 1898.	....
Fitzgerald, Cath'e,	37	Housekeeper,	Ireland,	Norwich,	May 5, 1897, Adultery,	1 year,	Mar. 20, 1898, 5 dys.,		
Fitzgerald, James,	25	Rubberworker,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 5, 1897, Adultery,	1 year,	Mar. 15, 1898.	....
Flannigan, Timothy,	41	Stonecutter,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Jan. 4, 1898, Being a tramp,	2 mos.,	Mar. 3, 1898.	....
Ford, George,	38	Cook,	Maryland,	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896, Burglary,	3 years,	Aug. 14, 1898,	5 dys.,	

Table No. 3—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1897, TO SEPT. 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	When Discharged.	Lost Time.	Remarks.
Freeman, Henry A.	22	23	Barber,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Jan. 13, 1898,	3 dys.,	Negro.
Furlong, John,	45	45	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Jan. 4, 1898,	Being a tramp,	2 mos.,	Mar. 3, 1898,	....
Gallup, Chas. C.,	35	36	Teamster,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 4, 1897,	Adultery,	1 year,	Mar. 14, 1898,	....
Glines, Charles,	22	25	Hostler,	Kansas,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1895,	Robbery,	4 years,	Aug. 8, 1898,	10 dys.,	{ Promoted to 1st grade Nov. 9, 1897.
Glanin, John T.,	39	41	Cannasser,	Mass.,	Tolland,	Apr. 14, 1896,	Forgery,	2 years,	Jan. 3, 1898,	....
Gardiner, Alphonzo,	57	59	Laborer,	Switzerland,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	Oct. 11, 1897,	....
Goffney, John,	17	19	Cook,	Conn.,	New Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Theft,	2 years,	Apr. 23, 1898,	23 dys.,	3d offense.
Gillis, Michael,	22	23	Laborer,	Canada,	Danbury,	May 13, 1897,	Burg., day time,	1 year,	Mar. 23, 1898,	....
Green, Hiram,	43	48	Carpenter,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Sept. 19, 1893,	Burglary,	5 years,	Jan. 6, 1898,	....	Sen. U.S. Dis. Court.
Guy, Mary Anne,	30	31	Housework,	Delaware,	New Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Adultery,	1 year,	May 17, 1898,	....	Negress.
Grey, Charlotte,	41	42	Housework,	Sweden,	New Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Theft,	1 year,	May 16, 1898,	....	3d offense.
Grabowsky, Ernest,	20	21	Baker,	Germany,	New Haven,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Statu. burglary,	18 mos.,	May 15, 1898,	....
Hart, Thomas,	24	29	Tailor,	Mass.,	New Haven,	July 5, 1893,	Burglary,	5 years,	Dec. 1, 1897,	40 dys.,	{ Promoted to 1st grade Feb. 9, 1897.
Harris, Frank,	26	28	Printer,	La.,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	18 mos.,	Nov. 4, 1897,	12 dys.,	{ Disch'ged on 28th, { 29th being Sunday
Hathaway, Chas. E.,	17	19	Farmer,	Mass.,	Tolland,	Sept. 8, 1896,	Horse-stealing,	2 years,	May 28, 1898,	....	4th commitment.
Heeley, Thomas,	38	41	Mason,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 3, 1895,	As'tt. int. rob.,	3 years,	Nov. 8, 1897,	5 dys.,	2d commitment.
Higgins, John,	21	24	Steamfitter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 11, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years,	May 1, 1898,	18 dys.,	{ Prom'd 1st grade { Mar. 9, 1897.
Hingst, Otto,	32	35	Physician,	Germany,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 12, 1895,	Bigamy,	3½ yrs.,	Sept. 12, 1898,	....
Hefferman, Jas. J.,	36	38	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	18 mos.,	Mar. 17, 1898,	....

Hitchcock, Frank,	38	42	Plasterer,	New York,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1894,	Horse-stealing,	4 years,	May 12, 1898,	....	{ Promoted to 1st grade, Nov. 9, 1897. U. S. Dist. Court. Par. by President.
Hoyt, Russell B.,	47	51	Hatter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1894,	Forgery,	8 years,	May 17 1898,	....
Holding, Fred'k W.,	26	29	Hostler,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	3 years,	Nov. 2, 1897,	....
Howall, Joseph,	28	30	Laborer,	Hungary,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 19, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years,	Nov. 10, 1897,	....
Horton, George,	29	31	Hostler,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Horse-stealing,	2 years,	Dec. 6, 1897,	....	{ Promoted to 1st grade Apr. 13, '97. 2d commitment.
Hogan, Michael,	48	50	Shoemaker,	Mass.,	Middletown,	Sept. 24, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years,	June 15, 1898,	10 dys.	
Hommell, Frank,	18	19	Chairmaker,	Germany,	New Haven,	July 6, 1897,	As'lt, int. to kill	1 year,	May 26, 1898,	....	{ Sent Ins. Hos. Mar. 17, '97; ret. prison, Jan. 1, 1898. Disch'd Apr. 7th— 8th be'g holiday.
Hunt, William H.,	31	33	Barber,	California,	New London,	Sept. 1, 1896,	Horse-stealing,	2 years,	May 23, 1898,	....
Hunt, John,	21	23	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Apr. 7, 1898,	10 dys.,	
Hulgren, John,	35	37	Iron moulder,	Sweden,	Hartford,	Dec. 2, 1896,	Theft,	2 years,	Aug. 23, 1898,	....
Hutchings, Grove,	21	22	Rubber cutter,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Feb. 19, 1897,	Theft,	1 year,	Dec. 30, 1897,	....
Jackson, Chas. A.,	25	26	Fireman,	Ohio,	New Haven,	Jan. 8, 1897,	Theft,	1 year,	Nov. 18, 1897,	....	Negro.
Jimms, Charles,	19	22	Laborer,	Illinois,	New Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	3 years,	Nov. 12, 1897,	10 dys.,	<i>Alias</i> R. Klanvitter.
Johnson, Samuel J.,	23	24	Hostler,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 18, 1897,	Theft, person,	1 year,	Jan. 18, 1897,	20 dys.,	Negro.
Journeyman, Isaac,	54	55	Janitor,	Penn.,	New Haven,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Bigamy,	1 year,	Nov. 15, 1897,	....
Keena, John,	27	32	Butcher,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 24, 1893,	Arson,	8 years,	Dec. 7, 1897,	....	{ Promoted to 1st grade Feb. 9, 1897. Paroled.
Kelly, Joseph 2d,	23	25	Painter,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Att. break jail,	2 years,	Dec. 21, 1897,	15 dys.	
Kelley, William,	36	37	Buffer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	June 15, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Apr. 25, 1898,	....	2d commitment.
Kennedy, Thomas,	26	27	Laborer,	Ohio,	New Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.,	Oct. 6, 1897,	....
Kenneski, Joseph,	21	22	Tanner,	Germany,	Litchfield,	Apr. 27, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Mar. 7, 1898,	....
Keegan, Denis,	29	30	Hostler,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 4, 1897,	Theft,	1 year,	Mar. 14, 1898,	....	2d commitment.
Kelly, Michael J. J.,	23	24	Coachman,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Sept. 26, 1898,	....	{ 2d offense. Pro. 1st grade Mar. 8, '98.
Kelly, John,	32	34	Laborer,	Conn.,	Middletown,	Sept. 24, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years,	June 16, 1898,	1 day.	
Kirkland, Louis,	49	50	Prof. nurse,	New York,	New Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Consp. com. th.	1 year,	May 17, 1898,	....

Table No. 3—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1897, TO SEPT. 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	When Discharged.	Lost Time.	Remarks.
Lapham, Alfred N.,	18	24	Stenographer,	New York,	New Haven,	Apr. 5, 1892,	Rob'y wi. viol'ce	7 years,	Apr. 9, 1898,	....	{ Prom'd 1st grade
Laurence, James,	30	31	Composer,	Conn.,	Fairfield,	Sept. 15, 1897,	Theft, person,	1 year,	July 26, 1898,	....	{ Oct. 13, 1896, Pa- r'd Dec. 7, 1897.
Lenkman, Michael,	51	52	Blacksmith,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Oct. 5, 1897,	Manslaughter,	1 year,	Aug. 17, 1898,	....	One dollar fine.
Levy, Max,	45	46	Junkman,	Russia,	Danbury,	May 12, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Mar. 22, 1898,	....
Lines, Stewart,	33	34	Hostler,	Hallfax,	New Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Theft, 3d offense	1 year,	May 16, 1898,	....
Loug, Daniel,	24	26	Brakeman,	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years,	Aug. 22, 1898, 12 dys.	....
Loewenstein, Max,	17	18	Sailor,	Germany,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 24, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Jan. 19, 1898, 15 dys.	....
Luddington, Henry,	38	45	Hatter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	May 28, 1891,	Burglary,	8 years,	Apr. 12, 1898,	....
Lutz, Frank,	42	43	Cook,	New Jersey,	Norwich,	May 5, 1897,	House breaking	1 year,	Mar. 15, 1898,	....
Lynch, John,	21	22	Moulder,	New York,	New Haven,	Jan. 6, 1897,	Theft, person,	1 year,	Nov. 16, 1897,	....	{ 2nd commitment; 3 indictm'ts, 15-10- 10. Pardoned by
Mackey, Lawrence,	27	41	Farmer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 21, 1884,	Aslt, int. to kill burglary.	35 years,	Dec. 24, 1897,	....	{ Board of Pardons Dec. 24, 1897.
Martin, James,	38	41	Shoe cutter,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 19, 1895,	Statin. burglary,	3 years,	Apr. 21, 1898,	....	{ Prom'd 1st grade Oct. 4, '96; red'cd 2d grade Nov. 10, '96
Marmeto, John,	24	27	Laborer,	Italy,	Danbury,	Oct. 16, 1895,	As'tt, att. rob'y,	3 years,	May 28, 1898,	10 dys.,	
Maynard, Court'd,	40	42	Teamster,	Conn.,	New London,	Sept. 1, 1896,	Burglary,	18 mos.,	Dec. 15, 1897,	....	3d commitment.
Martin, Thomas,	36	38	Polisher,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Br'k. into r.r. car	2 years,	May 31, 1898,	....
Maresca, Felicia.	27	28	House-wife,	Italy,	New Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Cons. to com. th.	1 year,	May 16, 1898,	....	{ Pard'd by Board Pardons Dec. 7, '97.
Maresca, Maria,	29	30	House-wife,	Italy,	New Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Cons. to com. th.	1 year,	Dec. 7, 1897,	....
Meno, Oscar,	19	21	Carpenter,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	Burglary,	1 year,	Nov. 30, 1897, 50 dys.	....
Minor, Joseph,	36	37	R. R. man,	Maine,	Windham,	May 4, 1897,	Larceny of prop.	1 year,	Mar. 14, 1898,	....

Miller, Joseph,	28	Laborer,	France,	New Haven,	Oct. 5, 1897, Being a tramp,	3 mos.,	Jan. 4, 1898.	....
Motter, John,	41	Hod-carrier,	Italy,	New Haven,	Apr. 21, 1897, As'tt, int. to mur	1 year.	Mar. 1, 1898.	....
Murphy, Lawrence,	25	Hostler,	Vermont,	Hartford,	Mar. 6, 1895, Theft,	3 years,	Oct. 6, 1897,	....
Murphy, Clarence,	40	Steamfitter,	New York,	Middletown,	Oct. 24, 1896, Manslaughter,	2 years,	July 15, 1898,	....
McCarroll, Francis,	23	Florist,	Illinois,	New Haven,	Oct. 7, 1897, At. theft, person	1 year,	Aug. 17, 1898.	....
McElhone, Thos.,	36	Machinist,	Mass.,	Middletown,	Apr. 6, 1897, Theft,	1 year,	Feb. 19, 1898,	5 dys.
McKeever, James,	39	Farmer,	Mass.,	New Haven,	Oct. 5, 1897, Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Aug. 15, 1898.	....
McMahon, John,	27	Polisher,	New York,	New Haven,	July 6, 1897, Theft,	1 year,	May 16, 1898.	....
McManus, Hugh,	30	Brakeman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 2, 1896, Theft, person,	1½ yrs.,	Mar. 23, 1898,	5 dys.
McNulty, John,	17	Nickel plater,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Nov. 25, 1896, Escap. fr. jail,	2 years,	Sept. 25, 1898,	40 dys.
McWilson, Dan G.,	21	Laborer,	Kentucky,	New Haven,	Apr. 5, 1895, Int. rape female	3 years,	Feb. 1, 1898,	88 dys.,
Nearing, Frank H.,	24	R. R. man,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 11, 1889, Rape,	12 yrs.,	Dec. 7, 1897,	....
Nolan, Joseph,	28	Bricklayer,	New York,	New Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896, Statu. burglary,	2½ yrs.,	Mar. 4, 1898.	....
Northrop, Joseph,	21	Teamster,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 6, 1896, Statu. burglary,	2 years,	June 27, 1898.	....
O'Brien, William,	30	Moulder,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 15, 1897, Theft, person,	1 year,	July 26, 1898.	....
O'Connor, Timothy,	40	Cotton spinner,	Conn.,	Putnam,	Sept. 17, 1897, Burglary,	1 year,	July 28, 1898.	....
O'Connell, William,	22	Laborer,	New York,	New Haven,	Jan. 7, 1896, Burglary,	3 years,	Aug. 9, 1898.	....
O'Mara, John T.,	36	Farmer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 10, 1895, As'tt, int. to kill	5 years,	June 9, 1898,	....
O'Mara, James,	22	Collector,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Oct. 13, 1896, Forgery,	2 years,	July 28, 1898,	24 dys.
O'Neil, John,	33	Painter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 11, 1895, Burglary,	3 years,	July 12, 1898,	90 dys.,
Patrick, William,	32	Farmer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 8, 1894, Att. at rape,	5 years,	Sept. 4, 1898,	10 dys.
Peaceclay, Daniel,	34	Farmer,	New York,	New Haven,	Oct. 13, 1893, As'tt, int. to kill	5 years,	Feb. 4, 1898,	5 dys.
Perfetto, Francisco,	24	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven,	Apr. 22, 1898, As. in. car. kno' female child.	2 years,	Jan. 11, 1898.	....
Perkins, Harry,	18	Messenger boy,	Illinois,	New Haven,	Jan. 6, 1897, Burglary,	2 years.	Sept. 27, 1898,	....

2d commitment.

{ Prom'd 1st grade
Nov. 9, '97.Negro.
{ Prom'd 1st grade
Oct. 13, '96. Parol'd
Dec. 7, '97.{ Prom'd 1st grade
Oct. 3, '96. Pard.
by Board Pardons
June 9, '98.

3d commitment.

{ Prom'd 1st grade
Jan. 11, 1898.

Table No. 3—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1897, TO SEPT. 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence	When Discharged.	Lost Time.	Remarks.
Picciavilla, Biago,	33	35	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896,	As.w.int.to kill,	2 years,	Mar. 28, 1898,	....
Posmato, Frank,	45	49	Teamster,	Italy,	New Haven,	Apr. 11, 1894,	As.w.int.to kill,	5 years,	July 28, 1898,	....	<i>Alias</i> Passamento.
Poninski, Edward,	30	31	Painter,	Poland,	New Haven,	Oct. 5, 1897,	Bigamy,	1 year,	Aug. 15, 1898,	....
Price, Charles,	24	25	Teamster,	New York,	New Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Att. statu. burg.	1 year,	Feb. 14, 1898,	....	{ Prom'ted 1st grade { Dec. 14, 1897.
Ray, George,	26	30	Shoemaker,	Illinois,	Winchester,	Dec. 5, 1894,	Burglary,	3½ years,	Dec. 15, 1897,	....
Rauney, William,	18	21	Shop boy,	Canada,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	3 years,	July 26, 1898,	20 dys.,	2 indictm'ts, 1½-1½.
Reseigno, Ant'n'le,	40	41	House-wife,	Italy,	New Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Cons. con.theft,	1 year,	May 16, 1898,	....
Reagan, Thomas,	25	28	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	2½ years,	Dec. 18, 1897,	5 dys.,	{ Prom'ted 1st grade { Oct. 4, 1896.
Regan, Michael,	25	27	Laborer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years,	Nov. 26, 18 7,	15 dys.,	
Redevats, Herbert,	21	23	Hatter,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 17, 1896,	Abortion,	2 years,	June 8, 1898,	....	{ Prom'ted 1st grade { Nov. 9, 1897.
Rogan, John,	52	52	Laborer,	Scotland,	New Haven,	Jan. 4, 1898,	Being a tramp,	2 mos.,	Mar. 3, 1898,	....
Rohan, Edward,	35	39	Laborer,	R. I.,	Tolland,	Apr. 20, 1894,	Burglary,	5 years,	Aug. 12, 1898,	5 dys.,	4 indictments.
Rooke, Joshua,	34	37	Carpenter,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 28, 1895,	Att. at rape,	5 years,	Dec. 7, 1897,	....	{ Prom'ted 1st grade { Oct. 4 '96. Parol'd { Dec. 7, '97.
Rosenblatt, Henry,	39	41	Sign painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Theft,	2 years,	Dec. 6, 1897,	....	{ Prom'ted 1st grade { Nov. 10 '96.
Roy, Charles,	28	30	Doctor,	France,	Willimantic,	May 5, 1896,	Stealing,	2 years,	Jan. 24, 1898,	....
Roberts, Charles,	20	22	Fireman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 8, 1896,	Theft, person,	2 years,	Sept. 7, 1898,	100 dys	
Rodenburgh, Theo.,	44	45	Mason,	New York,	Danbury,	May 12, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Mar. 22, 1898,	....	{ Prom'ted 1st grade { Dec. 14, '97.
Ryan, James,	46	46	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Mar. 1, 1898,	Being a tramp,	6 mos.,	Aug. 31, 1898,	....
Ryams, John,	32	36	Moulder,	New York,	Danbury,	May 9, 1894,	Burg., horse th.,	4 years,	Oct. 25, 1897,	10 dys.,	4th commitment.

Sheehan, Michael,	29	Barber,	Ireland,	Putnam,	Sept. 7, 1897,	Theft, person,	1 year,	July 18, 1888.	....	{ Sen. com'g ex'n 30 dy's jail sen-made May 23, '84; 2d com. Negro. Pro. 1st gr. Oct. 13, '96 }
Simonds, George,	31	Laster,	New York,	Danbury,	June 22, 1894,	Burglary,	4 years,	Nov. 28, 1897,	. .	
Seofield, How'd C.,	18	Hotel work,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years,	July 10, 1898,	5 dys.,	
Schmidt, William,	20	Butcher,	Germany,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 18, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Dec. 29, 1897.	....
Smith, James F.,	28	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 25, 1894,	Robbery,	4½ yrs.,	Mar. 8, 1898.	....
Smith, William,	17	Laborer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 16, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years,	Dec. 18, 1897,	2 dys.,	2 indictments, 2-1.
Smith, Charles 3d,	31	Laborer,	New York,	Danbury,	Oct. 16, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years,	June 17, 1898,	30 dys.,	2d commitment.
Smith, Wm. F.,	30	Brakeman,	Penn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 5, 1897,	Theft, person,	1 year,	Aug. 15, 1898.	....	{ Prom'td 1st grade Aug. 10, '97. Par- doned by B'd P'd's of Pardons.
Soares, Emanuel,	40	Sailor,	Portugal,	New Haven,	July 5, 1894,	Robbery,	4 years,	Dec. 9, 1897,	....
Squires, Andrew,	40	Farmer,	Conn.,	Brooklyn,	Apr. 28, 1885,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	June 9, 1898,	....
Storms, Aaron,	39	Hostler,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 12, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Mar. 22, 1898.	....
Stouvensky, Jos.,	23	Laborer,	Russia,	Litchfield,	Apr. 27, 1897,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.,	Aug. 12, 1898.	....
Surley, James,	49	St'm Fireman,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 7, 1896,	Horse-stealing,	2½ yrs.,	July 2, 1898,	....	{ Pro. 1st gr. Nov. 9, '97; ret'd the 2d-3d { being Sunday.
Sullivan, Thomas,	27	Hostler,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 5, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Mar. 15, 1898.	....
Taylor, Wm. H.,	17	Laborer,	Penn.,	New Haven,	Jan. 7, 1897,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Nov. 17, 1897.	....	{ Alias Wm. Nelson { 2d commitment.
Teed, William,	20	Hostler,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years,	Nov. 16, 1897,	5 dys.,	Negro.
Ten Eyck, Albert W.,	24	Hostler,	Conn.,	New Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Adultery,	1 year,	May 17, 1898,	....
Thompson, Wm.,	22	Hostler,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Theft,	1 year,	Feb. 14, 1898.	....
Tierney, James,	27	Brass grinder,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 17, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Dec. 28, 1897.	....
Townsend, Frank,	19	Laborer,	Canada,	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years,	Aug. 16, 1898,	7 dys.,	Pro. 1st gr. Nov. 9 '97.
Trenk, Edward,	19	Barber,	Mass.,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1895,	Robbery,	4 years,	Aug. 3, 1898,	15 dys.,	{ Alias Co'd Franck { Prom'td 1st grade { July 9, '97.
Vau Ranssilear, W.,	48	Farmer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	May 14, 1896,	Horse theft,	3 years,	Feb. 2, 1898.	....	Negro.
Vivian, Joseph,	25	Porter,	Italy,	New Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Adultery,	1 year,	May 16, 1898.	....
Wah Ken,	50	Laundryman,	China,	New Haven,	Jan. 19, 1894,	As'tt. int. to kill	5 years,	June 7, 1898,	30 dys.	

Table No. 3—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1897, TO SEPT. 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	When Discharged.	Lost Time.	Remarks.
Ward, James,	45	45	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Jan. 4, 1898,	Being a tramp,	2 mos.,	Mar. 3, 1898.	....
Watson, William	30	31	Baker,	New York,	New Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Consp'y co. theft	1 year,	May 17, 1898.	....	{ \$1 fine. Pro. to 1st grade, Nov. 10, '96.
Walker, Edw. H.,	25	35	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Nov. 6, 1889,	Mauslaughter,	10 years,	June 11, 1898,	3 dys.,	{ Dis. the 7th the 8th being a holiday.
Watson, Stokes,	28	30	Porter,	Virginia,	Willimantic,	Dec. 18, 1896,	Perjury,	1½ yrs.,	Apr. 7, 1898,	5 dys.,	Negro.
Wernet, Otto,	32	33	Mason,	Canada,	Hartford,	June 2, 1897,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Apr. 12, 1898.	....
Weiler, Nicholas	52	53	Tailor,	Germany,	New Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Theft,	1 year,	May 16, 1898.	....
Weldon, Arthur,	23	25	Laborer,	Mass.,	New Haven,	Apr. 7, 1896,	Theft,	2 years,	Jan. 11, 1898,	15 dys.,	2d commitment.
Wells, Edward,	20	22	Machinist,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	Oct. 16, 1897,	5 dys.,	{ Pro. to 1st grade Jan. 11th 1898.
Welch, John J.,	37	38	Cook,	Scotland,	New Haven,	Apr. 8, 1897,	Adultery,	1½ yrs.,	July 23, 1898,	....	{ Discharged the 23d, { 24th being Sunday.
Wilson, George,	31	32	Sailor,	New York,	New Haven,	Oct. 6, 1897,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Aug. 16, 1898.	....
Wilson, John,	37	38	Farmer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 12, 1897,	Theft, person,	1 year,	Aug. 22, 1898.	....	2d commitment.
Williams, William,	23	24	Ship'ng Clerk,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 15, 1897,	Theft, person,	1 year,	July 26, 1898,	....	Alias Thos F's Lee
Winters, Archibald	19	21	Laborer,	New York,	New Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years,	Aug. 10, 1898,	....	{ Es. from Ct. State Prison June 16, '98
Wilson, Thos. Jr.,	26	27	Farmer,	Virginia,	Norwich,	May 4, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year,	Mar. 14, 1898.	....	{ now serving 5 yr. sentence in Dan-
Eaton, William W.,	18	19	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 15, 1897,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	.....	....	{ menta pri'n N.Y.

Table No. 3.—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM INSANE WARD, CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1897, TO SEPT. 30, '98.

NAME.	Age When Committed	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Sent to Insane Asylum Middletown	Returned to Prison on Insane Ward.	When Discharged.	Lost Time.
Costello, Anth'y,	26	28	Fireman,	New York,	New Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	3 years,	July 7, 1896,	January 1, 1898,	Aug. 10, 1898,	....
Enright, Patrick,	22	31	Blacksmith,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 17, 1889,	Rape,	10 years,	June 8, 1895,	"	May 19, 1898,	....
Hill, Joseph,	34	38	Dyer,	Germany,	Hartford,	Sept. 13, 1894,	Theft,	4 years,	May 11, 1897,	"	{ Mar. 5, 1898, the 6th being Sunday.	15 d'ys.
Mehura, Andrew,	31	33	Laborer,	Austria,	Litchfield,	Apr. 22, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years,	May 11, 1897,	"	{ Jan. 12, 1898, Mar. 5, 1898, the 6th being Sunday.	1 day.
Murphy, John,	26	39	.....	England,	Litchfield,	Apr. 15, 1885,	Att. to com. mur.	15 years,	Nov. 2, 1891,	"	{ Mar. 5, 1898, the 6th being Sunday.	....
McIntyre, John,	41	47	Stonemason,	New York,	Litchfield,	May 9, 1892,	As'tt. int. rape,	6 years,	June 8, 1895,	"	Jan. 15, 1898,	....
McKay, Geo. H.,	28	31	Baker,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Apr. 18, 1895,	As'tt. int. rape,	3½ yrs.	Sept. 14, 1896,	"	Apr. 21, 1898,	....
Ray, Frank,	24	28	Bridge buil'r,	Illinois,	Winchester,	Dec. 4, 1894,	Burglary,	3½ yrs.	May 11, 1897,	"	Feb. 8, 1898,	5 d'ys.
Wilcox, Louis H.,	17	21	Farmer,	Conn.,	New London,	Jan. 17, 1894,	Car. kno'g & abu fem. ch. un 15 y's,	4 years,	Sept. 14, 1896,	"	Jan. 18, 1898,	....

Table No 4

ROSTER OF CONVICTS WHO HAVE DIED AT CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1897, TO SEPT. 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Death.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence	Died.	Cause of Death.
Connell, John,	22	24	Wool carder,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 23, 1895,	As'tt, com. rape,	5 years,	Oct. 19, 1897,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Thompson, Frank,	29	30	Tailor,	Texas,	Norwich.	Jan. 7, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years,	Oct. 23, 1897,	Bright's disease.
Reed, Frederick H.,	53	53	Blacksmith,	Maine,	Windham,	May 11, 1897,	Arson,	3 years,	Nov. 19, 1897,	Cirrhosis of liver.
Robinson, Charles S.,	24	29	Florist,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 14, 1892,	Horse-stealing,	7 years,	Nov. 30, 1897,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Birmingham, Martin,	17	19	Railroad man,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Jan. 9, 1896,	Burglary,	3½ years,	Jan. 23, 1898,	Consumption.
Wells, Martin,	39	41	Laborer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 21, 1896,	Incest,	5 years,	July 12, 1898,	{ Diabetes mellitus, { Phthisis pulmonalis.
Fisk, George,	29	34	Pressman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 8, 1893,	As'tt, int. mur.,	14 years,	Aug. 1, 1898,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Coon, Robert A.,	23	24	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 14, 1897,	Horse-stealing,	3 years,	Aug. 13, 1898,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
McDonald, James,	29	30	Laborer,	R. Island	Pufnam,	Sept. 17, 1897,	Burglary,	2 years,	Aug. 30, 1898,	Cholera morbus.

CONVICTS WHO HAVE DIED AT CONN. STATE PRISON INSANE WARD FROM JAN. 1, 1898, TO SEPT. 30, 1898.

Cuff, James,	33	71	Laborer,	Ireland,	Brooklyn,	Nov. 22, 1860,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	Mar. 8, 1898,	Cardiac dropsy.
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CONVICTS WHO HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY HANGING.

Fuda, Guiseppi,	31	31	Laborer,	Italy,	Bridgeport,	June 17, 1897,	Murder, 1st deg.	Death,	Dec. 3, 1897,	Executed by hanging.
Imposino, Nicodemo,	22	22	Laborer,	Italy,	Bridgeport,	June 28, 1897,	Murder, 1st deg.	Death,	Dec. 17, 1897,	Executed by hanging.
Boinay, Charles A.,	34	34	Wire weaver,	Mass.,	Bridgeport,	Dec. 21, 1897,	Murder, 1st deg.	Death,	Apr. 14, 1898,	Executed by hanging.

Table No. 5.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence	Remarks.
Allen, George,	33	54	Farmer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 7, 1877,	Murder, 2d degree,	Life.	{ Promoted to 1st gr'de Oct. 4th, 1896.
Alexander, Lorena,	44	64	Housekeeper,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Nov. 8, 1878,	"	"	
Albrecht, Walter,	26	32	Butcher,	Germany,	Hartford,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Rape,	"	
Allen, Louis C.,	21	21	Wood carver,	Mass'chu'ts,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 20, 1898,	Murder, 2d degree,	"	{ S'nt previously to In. Hos. July 15, 1893, returned to prison Apr. 23, 1894; sent to In. Hos. Sept. 14, '96, ret. to prison Jan. 1, '98.
Bassett, Frank,	24	43	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Mar. 1, 1879,	"	"	{ Promoted to 1st gr'de Oct. 13th, 1896.
Bellware, Hazen,	45	53	Laborer,	Canada,	Hartford,	Dec. 19, 1890,	"	"	
Bishop, Wesley W.,	33	52	Druggist,	Connecticut,	Norwich,	May 20, 1879,	"	"	
Buckholtz, William,	25	43	Bookkeeper,	Germany,	Bridgeport,	June 1, 1880,	"	"	
Caruso, Lorenzo,	27	30	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven,	July 2, 1895,	"	"	{ Sent to Insane Hospital June 23, 1886, returned to prison Nov. 8, 1892; sent to Insane Hospital July 15, 1893, returned to prison on Sept. 19, 1896.
Cherest, Michael,	20	46	Scissors maker,	Mass'chu'ts,	Hartford,	May 11, 1872,	"	"	
Chamberlain, Henry B.,	22	33	Clerk,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	July 18, 1887,	"	"	
Cobb, Kate,	31	50	Housekeeper,	Connecticut,	Norwich,	Jan. 17, 1879,	"	"	
Conant, Frank V.,	34	48	Salesman,	Mass'chu'ts,	New London,	Oct. 15, 1884,	"	"	
Coyle, Richard,	58	70	Cloth finisher,	Ireland,	Norwich,	May 4, 1886,	"	"	
Colombe, Joseph,	36	38	Carpenter,	France,	New Haven,	Apr. 22, 1896,	"	"	
Davis, John H.,	27	46	Laborer,	Mass'chu'ts,	Hartford,	Apr. 3, 1879,	"	"	{ Promoted to 1st Grade October 13, 1896.
Daley, Mary,	45	51	Housekeeper,	Ireland,	Windham,	Jan. 20, 1892,	"	"	
DeMarco, Antonio,	19	19	Plumber,	Italy,	Stamford,	Mar. 12, 1898,	"	"	{ S'nt previously to In. Hos. June 12, 1891, returned to prison Dec. 19, 1891; sent to In. Hos. M'ch 26, '92, ret. to prison Jan. 1, '93.
Doolittle, Wallis S.,	39	51	.....	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Oct. 19, 1886,	"	"	

Table No. 5—Continued.
ROSTER OF LIFE CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Dynes, John,	19	44	Shoemaker,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Sept. 23, 1873,	Murder, 2d degree,	Life.	Returned from Ins. Hos. Nov. 28, 1892.
Early, Daniel F.,	30	33	R. R. man,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895,	"	"	(Es. Oct. 25, '68; recap. May 1, '69; s't to Ins. Hos. Sept. 10, 1874, retur'd Oct. 17, 1874.
Gilbert, Charles,	25	58	Painter,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	May 4, 1865,	"	"	{ Sen.-of death com. by B'd of Pardons Aug. 8, 1898.
Gardini, Joseph,	54	54	Storekeeper,	Italy,	New Haven,	Apr. 26, 1898,	Murder, 1st degree,	"	{ Alias Charles Lee Coon, and Lee Yeon Coon.
Gong, Charles,	19	26	Laundryman,	China,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1891,	Murder, 2d degree,	"	{ Es'ed June 27, 1887; recap. June 28, 1887. Promoted to 1st grade, Jan. 5, 1897.
Graves, Oscar,	18	43	Carriage painter,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Sept. 23, 1873,	"	"	{ S't previously to Ins. Hos. Mar. 14, '96; r. to p. June 27, '96; sent to In. H. May 11, '97, r. to p. Jan. 1, 1898.
Grosso, Antonio,	29	31	Hatter,	Italy,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 18, 1896,	"	"	{ Negro.
Hanley, James,	26	32	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	May 12, 1892,	"	"	{ Negro. Sent'ed to hang sent'ce committ'd by Gen. Asy Pro'st gr. Nov. 10, '96.
Hawley, John, No. 1,	30	60	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Danbury,	Oct. 21, 1868,	Rape,	"	{ Negro. Re-comm't'd June 9, 1893, for life.
Hall, Frederick,	32	59	Laborer,	Mass'chu'ts,	Litchfield,	July 19, 1871,	Murder, 1st degree,	"	{ Negro. Sent'ed to hang sent'ce committ'd by Gen. Asy Pro'st gr. Nov. 10, '96.
Hawley, John, No. 2,	39	45	Janitor,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 7, 1892,	Murder, 2d degree,	"	{ Negro. Re-comm't'd June 9, 1893, for life.
Kennedy, John P.,	28	41	Cow herder,	Kansas,	New London,	Apr. 2, 1895,	"	"	
Lynch, Patrick,	38	59	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Oct. 26, 1877,	"	"	
Murphy, Owen,	27	27	Weaver,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 18, 1898,	Blinding by vitriol,	"	
Orlando, Michael A.,	51	52	Lamp lighter,	Italy,	New Haven,	Feb. 11, 1897,	Murder, 2d degree,	"	
Perkins, Joel W.,	54	81	Carpenter,	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1871,	"	"	
Rogers, Edward,	43	45	Laborer,	Vermont,	Middletown,	Oct. 21, 1896,	"	"	
Sparano, Antonio,	27	28	Farmer,	Italy,	New Haven,	Feb. 16, 1897,	"	"	
Steele, Dwight F.,	28	50	Butcher,	Mass'chu'ts,	Norwich,	Apr. 24, 1876,	"	"	{ Escaped from Pris'n Hospital dur'g night of June 7, 1896; recap'd and ret'd to prison June 12, 1896.

TABLE No. 6.

CLASSIFICATION BY AGE OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT,
SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Age when Convicted.	No.	Age when Convicted.	No.	Age, Sept. 30, 1898.	No.	Age, Sept. 30, 1898.	No.
From 16 to 20	37	From 55 to 60	15	From 16 to 20	28	From 55 to 60	18
20 to 25	109	60 to 65	1	20 to 25	91	60 to 65	6
25 to 30	127	65 to 70	3	25 to 30	116	65 to 70	5
30 to 35	75	70 to 75	1	30 to 35	85	70 to 75	0
35 to 40	69	75 to 80	0	35 to 40	63	75 to 80	2
40 to 45	31			40 to 45	40		
45 to 50	29			45 to 50	35		
50 to 55	16	Total, . .	513	50 to 55	24	Total, . .	513

TABLE No. 7.

CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN CON-
FINEMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Actor, . . .	1	Glove Cutter, . .	1	Polishers, . . .	4
Butchers, . . .	5	Grinder, . . .	1	Physicians, . . .	4
Broker, . . .	1	Housekeepers, . .	8	Plumber, . . .	1
Blacksmiths, . .	9	Hostlers, . . .	24	Paper Maker, . .	1
Barbers, . . .	9	Harness Maker, . .	1	Quarryman, . . .	1
Bookkeepers, . .	3	Hatters, . . .	5	Reporter, . . .	1
Brass Workers, . .	4	Hod Carrier, . . .	1	Railroad Men, . .	2
Brakemen, . . .	5	Janitor, . . .	1	Rubber Cutters, .	3
Box Builder, . .	1	Journalists, . . .	2	Sailors, . . .	7
Bartenders, . . .	4	Jeweler, . . .	1	Salesmen, . . .	3
Buffers, . . .	2	Laborers, . . .	116	Seamstress, . . .	1
Boatman, . . .	1	Lawyer, . . .	1	Scissors Maker, .	1
Bakers, . . .	4	Lithographer, . .	1	Speculator, . . .	1
Bricklayer, . . .	1	Laundryman, . . .	1	Steam Fitters, . .	4
Bridge Builder, .	1	Locksmith, . . .	1	Shoe Makers, . . .	8
Confectioners, . .	2	Millhand, . . .	1	Stone Sculptor, .	1
Clergyman, . . .	1	Machinists, . . .	12	Stone Cutters, . .	3
Carpenters, . . .	25	Masons, . . .	7	Saloon Keepers, .	3
Cooks, . . .	10	Miners, . . .	3	Sawyer, . . .	1
Clerks, . . .	13	Musician, . . .	1	Tool Makers, . . .	2
Cloth Finishers, .	2	Moulders, . . .	5	Teamsters, . . .	11
Cigarmaker, . . .	1	Metal Mixer, . . .	1	Tailor, . . .	1
Cow Herder, . . .	1	Oyster Man, . . .	1	Tinsmiths, . . .	4
Dentists, . . .	2	Painter Hanger, . .	1	Veterinary	
Druggist, . . .	1	Painters, . . .	23	Surgeon, . . .	1
Expressmen, . . .	3	Peddlers, . . .	5	Upholsterer, . . .	1
Engineers, . . .	6	Porters, . . .	3	Waiters, . . .	14
Farmers, . . .	61	Printers, . . .	2	Weavers, . . .	8
Firemen, . . .	7	Plasterer, . . .	1	Wood Carvers, . .	2
Gardener, . . .	1	Proofreader, . . .	1		
				Total, . . .	513

TABLE No. 8.

CLASSIFICATION BY NATIVITY OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.
Alabama, . . .	1	New Hampshire,	2	Germany, . . .	18
California, . . .	2	Ohio,	1	Greece,	1
Connecticut, . . .	170	Pennsylvania, . .	10	Hungary,	1
Dis. of Columbia,	2	Rhode Island, . .	7	Ireland,	35
Florida,	1	Tennessee, . . .	1	Italy,	35
Georgia,	1	Texas,	1	New Brunswick,	2
Illinois,	5	Vermont,	4	Nova Scotia, . . .	2
Indiana,	2	Virginia,	9	Poland,	11
Kansas,	1	Africa,	1	Portugal,	3
Maine,	3	Austria,	5	Russia,	6
Maryland,	3	Australia,	1	Sweden,	2
Massachusetts, . .	43	Armenia,	1	Switzerland, . . .	1
Michigan,	2	Canada,	13	Scotland,	3
Missouri,	2	China,	1		
New Jersey,	6	Denmark,	1		
New York,	70	England,	14	Total,	513
North Carolina,	2	France,	5		

TABLE No. 9.

CLASSIFICATION BY CRIME OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Attempt to escape from jail,	1	Incorrigible act,	1
Abortion,	3	Highway robbery,	5
Adultery,	5	Manslaughter,	16
Abusing minor female child,	11	Murder in 1st degree,	3
Arson,	11	Murder in 2d degree,	48
Assault with intent to kill,	36	Obtaining money by false	
Assault with intent to kill		pretense,	2
and murder,	15	Perjury,	2
Assault with intent to com-		Passing counterfeit money, . .	2
mit rape,	8	Placing obstruction on rail-	
Assault,	3	road track,	1
Attempt to commit rape, . .	12	Rape,	22
Attempt at theft from person	1	Robbery,	12
Being a tramp,	6	Robbery with violence, . . .	5
Burglary,	70	Robbery and theft,	2
Burglary with per'l violence,	2	Statutory arson,	1
Breaking and entering, . .	11	Statutory burglary,	61
Bigamy,	5	Theft,	32
Counterfeiting,	7	Theft from person,	22
Conspiracy to defraud,	6	Vitriol throwing,	1
Embezzlement,	1		
Escaping from jail,	2	Total,	513
Forgery,	15		
Horse stealing,	44		

TABLE No. 10.
CLASSIFICATION BY SENTENCE.

Sentence.	Fine.	No.	Sentence.	Fine.	No.
3 months,	6	7 years,	\$1.00	2
6 months,	1	7 years, 6 months, . . . . .	.....	1
1 year,	37	8 years, . . . . .	.....	8
1 year,	\$1.00	3	9 years, . . . . .	.....	5
1 year, 3 months,	4	9 years,	1.00	1
1 year, 6 months,	11	9 years, 6 months,	1.00	1
1 year, 10 months,	1	10 years, . . . . .	.....	24
2 years,	80	10 years,	1.00	1
2 years,	1.00	1	10 years,	25.00	1
2 years, 4 months,	1	12 years, . . . . .	.....	9
2 years, 6 months,	19	13 years, . . . . .	.....	1
3 years,	68	14 years, . . . . .	.....	1
3 years,	1.00	1	15 years, . . . . .	.....	14
3 years, 6 months,	8	16 years, . . . . .	.....	1
4 years,	37	18 years, . . . . .	.....	1
4 years, 6 months,	2	20 years, . . . . .	.....	6
4 years, 8 months,	2	25 years, . . . . .	.....	2
5 years,	57	Life, . . . . .	.....	53
5 years, 6 months,	3	Undersen. of death, . . . . .	.....	1
6 years,	17			
6 years, 6 months,	2			
7 years,	19			
			Total,		513

Table No. 11.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, SEPT. 30, 1897,
SINCE RECEIVED, DEATHS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Whole number in confinement Sept. 30, 1897, - - -	446
Since received by commitment, - - -	263
Since received from Insane Hospital, - - -	33— 742
Discharged by expiration of sentence, - - -	203
Discharged by Board of pardons, - - -	4
Discharged by President of United States, - - -	1
Paroled, - - -	4
Died in Hospital, - - -	9
Died in Insane Ward, - - -	1
Executed, - - -	3
Escaped, - - -	1
Sent to Insane Hospital, Middletown, - - -	2
Sent to United States Insane Hospital, - - -	1— 229
Leaving in confinement Sept. 30, 1898, - - -	513

Table No. 12.
COMMITMENTS.

First commitment, - - -	488
Second " - - -	18
Third " - - -	3
Fourth " - - -	1
Fifth " - - -	2
Ninth " - - -	1— 513

Table No. 13.
COLOR AND SEX.

White males, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	459
Colored " -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
White females, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Colored " -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2— 513

Table No. 14.
COMMITMENT BY COUNTIES.

The 513 prisoners in confinement on Sept. 30, 1898, were received as follows:

From New Haven County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
" Hartford "	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
" Fairfield "	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
" New London "	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
" Windham "	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
" Litchfield "	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
" Middlesex "	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
" Tolland "	-	-	-	-	-	-	14— 513

Of the above number, ten were sentenced by the U. S. Court.

Table No. 15.
**THE SENTENCES OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT ON
SEPTEMBER 30, 1898, EXPIRE AS FOLLOWS:**

In 1898, -	-	-	-	45	In 1908, -	-	-	-	2
1899, -	-	-	-	168	1909, -	-	-	-	2
1900, -	-	-	-	88	1910, -	-	-	-	4
1901, -	-	-	-	60	1911, -	-	-	-	4
1902, -	-	-	-	27	1912, -	-	-	-	1
1903, -	-	-	-	17	1913, -	-	-	-	1
1904, -	-	-	-	18	1914, -	-	-	-	2
1905, -	-	-	-	7	1917, -	-	-	-	1
1906, -	-	-	-	7	Life, -	-	-	-	53
1907, -	-	-	-	5	Death, -	-	-	-	1
					Total, -	-	-	-	513

Table No. 16.
**ROSTER OF PRISONERS SENT TO THE INSANE HOSPITAL
AT MIDDLETOWN FROM OCT. 1, 1897, TO JAN. 1, 1898.**

Name.	When Sent.	When Returned.
Lucius Markham, -	Oct. 14, 1897	Jan. 1, 1898
Nicola Sasso, -	Oct. 14, 1897	Jan. 1, 1898

Table No. 17.

ASSIGNMENT OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT SEPT. 30, 1898.

To be executed, - - -	1	Machine shop, - - -	1
Under contract, - - -	240	Tailors, - - -	7
Shirt contract, - - -	92	Tinners, - - -	2
Runners, - - -	8	Barbers, - - -	2
Storehouse, - - -	5	Sick in Hospital, - - -	15
Tier men, - - -	12	Nurses, - - -	2
Prison kitchen, - - -	26	Laundry, - - -	6
Warden's kitchen, - - -	5	Females, - - -	9
Engineers and firemen, - - -	5	Unemployed, - - -	10
Backyard men, - - -	6	Insane Ward, - - -	31
Outside gang, - - -	26		
Bookbinder and shoemaker, 2		Total, - - -	513
Highest number of convicts in confinement during the twelve months from Oct. 1, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1898, - - -			
			517
Lowest number, - - -			443
Average number, - - -			505.6

Table No. 18.

CONTRACTS.

Name of Contractor.	Class of Manufactures.	Date of Contract.	Time.	No. of Men.	Rate per Day.	Expiration of Contract.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Mar. 1, 1898,	5 yrs.	46	\$0.50	Feb. 28, 1903.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Aug. 1, 1893,	5 yrs.	49	.50	*July 31, 1898.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Jan. 1, 1894,	5 yrs.	44	.50	Dec. 31, 1898.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Apr. 23, 1896,	5 yrs.	49	.50	Apr. 22, 1901.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Oct. 18, 1897,	5 yrs.	49	.50	Oct. 17, 1902.
Total No. of men,	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....

* This contract is continued under old conditions until renewal shall be made.

PIECE PRICE CONTRACT.

The N. Y. Shirt Co.	Shirts.	July 16, 1895,	5 yrs.	Fr'm 60 to 100 Men.	50 cts per doz.	July 16, 1900
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BIOGRAPHICAL TABLE OF THE 513 CONVICTS CONFINED IN THE CONN. STATE
PRISON, SEPT. 30, 1898.

TABLE No. 19.—NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.	Ameri- can.		Irish.		Italian.		German.		French.		Scotch.		English.		Swiss.		Polish.		African.		Finn.		Portuguese	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
513	176	183	144	144	38	34	34	31	26	24	8	13	35	33		1	11	11	5	5	.....	.....	2	2
Per cent.	34.3	35.6	28	28	7.4	6.6	6.6	6	5	4.6	1.5	2.5	6.8	6.4	.1	.1	2.1	2.1	.9	.9	.....	.....	.3	.3

TABLE No. 19.—NATIONALITY OF PARENTS—Continued.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.	Dane.		Norwegian		Jew.		Welsh.		Chinese.		Swede.		Canadian.		Indian.		Spanish.		Russian.		Austrian.		Hungarian	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
513	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	6	5	3	4	2	1	11	11	2	2	2	2
Per cent.	.3	.3	.....	.....	.3	.3	.....	.....	.1	.1	.3	.3	1.1	.9	.5	.7	.3	1.1	2.1	2.1	.3	.3	.3	.3

TABLE No. 20.—RELIGIOUS FAITH OF PARENTS.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.	Baptist		Catholic.		Episco- palian.		Protest- ant.		Metho- dist.		Con- grega- tional.		Luther- an.		Hea- then.		Unitar- ian.		Jew.		Univer- salist.		Greek Church.		Agnos- tic.	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
513.....	26	33	247	244	22	23	7	8	79	61	66	20	22	8	7	.....	1	.....	7	7	2	1	3	3	25	20
Per cent.....	5	6.4	48.1	47.5	4.2	4.4	1.3	1.5	15.3	11.8	12.8	3.8	4.2	1.5	1.3	.....	.1	.....	1.3	1.3	.3	.1	.5	.5	4.8	3.8

TABLE No. 21.—THE PERSONAL HABITS OF PARENTS; WHETHER THEY WERE CONVICTED OF CRIME;
THE PERSONAL HABITS, EDUCATION AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF PRISONERS.

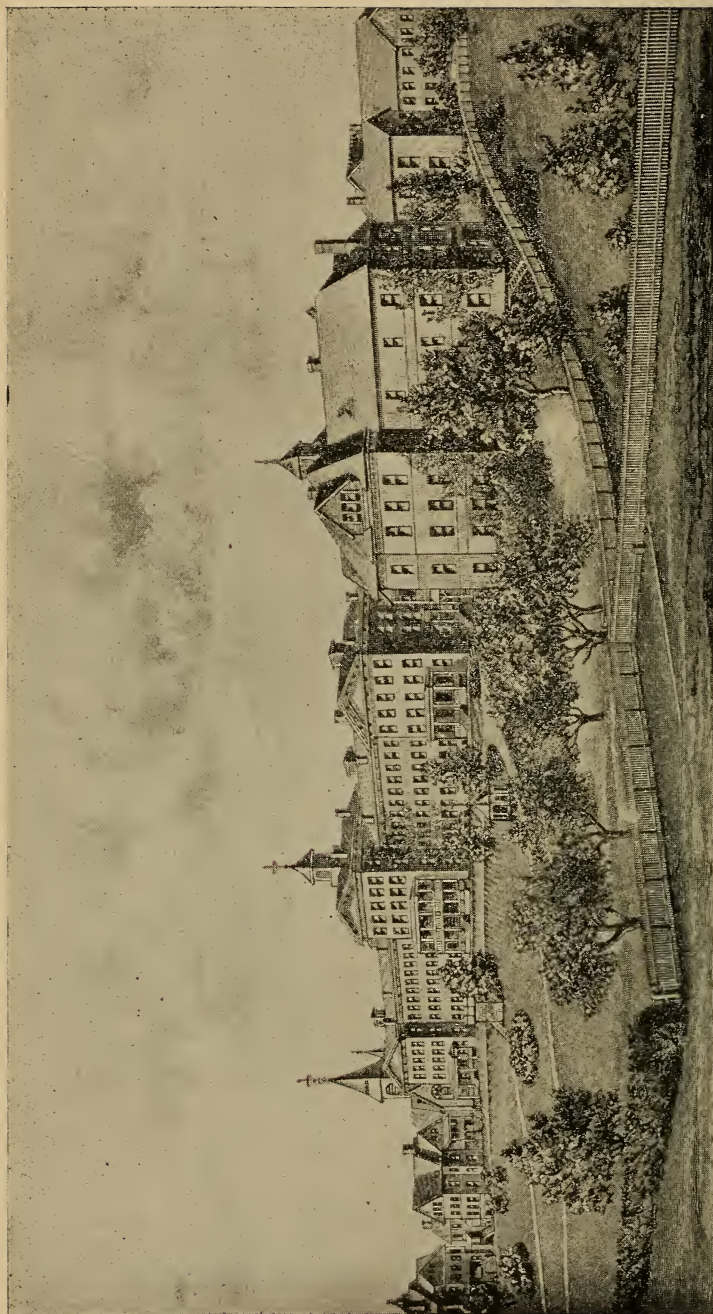
Number of Prisoners and Percentages.		Personal Habits of Parents.		Number of Parents who drank.		Number of Parents Convicted of Crime.		Character of Prisoners' Home.			Average duration of Prison-er's home life. Years.		Personal Habits of Prisoners.			Number of Prisoners who used :				Number of Prisoners who could Read and Write before Conviction		Number of Prisoners Educated in :						Number who Graduated.		Number Married.		Number Single.																				
Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Tobacco.	Alcohol.	Opium.	Gambling	Read.	Write.	Public School.	High School.	College.	Reform School.	Conn. S. Prison.	Private School.	513	427	71	15	205	108	16	6	420	70	23	20.6	148	233	132	444	398	15	99	451	424	334	46	23	3	5	34	60	205	308
Per c't.	83.2	13.8	2.9	39.9	21	3.1	1.1	81.8	13.6	4.4	28.8	45.4	25.7	86.5	77.5	2.9	19.2	87.9	82.6	65.1	8.9	4.4	.5	.9	6.6	11.6	39.9	60																							

TABLE No. 22.—THE RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES OF PRISONERS; WHETHER THEY BELONG TO ANY FRATERNAL SOCIETIES, THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE, OR WHETHER THEY WERE IN JAIL, PRISON, OR ARRESTED BEFORE.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.	Baptist.	Catholic.	Congregational.	Episcopal.	Heathen.	Hebrew.	Lutheran.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Agnostic.	Protestant.	Greek Church.	Universalist.	Number of Prisoners who belong to Fraternal Societies.	Number who were in the Military Service.	Number who were in the Naval Service.	Number in Jail before.	Number in Prison before.	Number arrested before.
513	29	217	30	18	....	7	8	46	10	44	102	1	1	60	77	19	150	71	255
Per cent.	5.4	42.3	5.8	3.5	....	1.3	1.5	8.9	1.9	8.5	19.9	.1	.1	11.6	15	3.7	29.2	13.8	49.7

TABLE No. 23.—CAUSE OF CRIME.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.	Drink.	Bad Company.	Destitution.	Suspicion.	Lust.	Disappointment.	Ignorance of Money.	Desire of Gain.	Anger.	Opium.	Self-defense.	Conspiracy.	Innocent.	Foolishness.	No Cause Assigned.
Per cent.	210	53	35	2	4	3	.....	18	16	3	11	3	83	12	60
	40.7	10.3	6.8	.3	.7	.5	.....	3.5	3.1	.5	2.1	.5	16.1	2.3	11.6

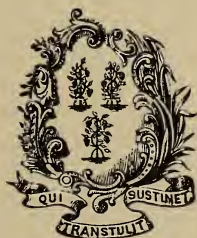


GENERAL VIEW, CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Connecticut School for Boys

MERIDEN, CONN.,

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.



MERIDEN:
PRESS OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
1898.

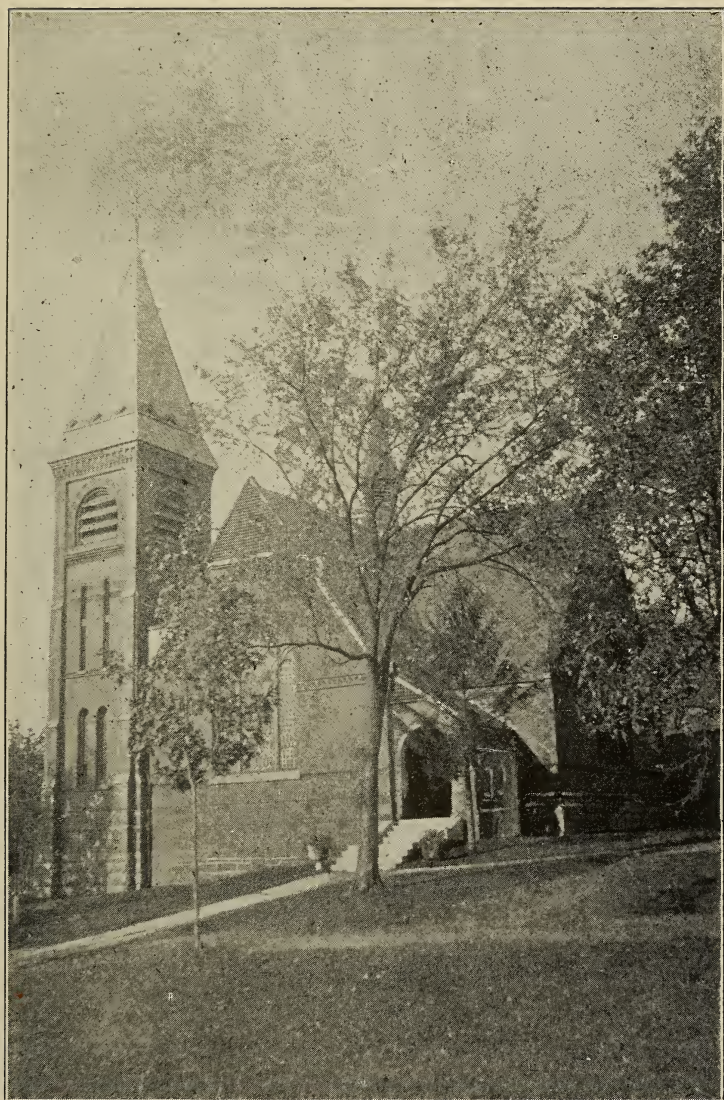
TRUSTEES

OF THE

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

—O—

J. S. LATHROP, Prest.	NORWICH,	NEW LONDON COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1899.
GEORGE P. CRANE,	WOODBURY,	LITCHFIELD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1899.
W. S. BEECHER,	NEW HAVEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1899.
GEORGE O. BALCH,	ASHFORD,	WINDHAM COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1899.
JOSEPH HUTCHINS,	COLUMBIA,	TOLLAND COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1899.
FRANCIS H. PARKER,	HARTFORD,	HARTFORD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1899.
GEORGE RICHARDSON	BRIDGEPORT,	FAIRFIELD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1901.
JOHN C. BYXBEE,	MERIDEN	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1901.
N. L. BRADLEY,	MERIDEN	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1899.
JOHN W. COE,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1901.
E. A. HALL, Sec. & Treas.	MERIDEN	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	. . . 1901.



THE CHAPEL,

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

GEORGE P. CRANE, JABEZ S. LATHROP.
JOHN C. BYXBEE, JOHN W. COE.
GEORGE RICHARDSON.

COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGES,

JOHN C. BYXBEE, GEORGE P. CRANE,
NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY, EUGENE A. HALL,
JOHN W. COE, CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,

JOSEPH HUTCHINS. WILLIAM S. BEECHER.
GEO. O. BALCH.

SANITARY COMMITTEE,

NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY, JOHN W. COE.
FRANCIS H. PARKER.

COMMITTEE ON MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

GEORGE P. CRANE, EUGENE A. HALL.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY, EUGENE A. HALL,
GEORGE RICHARDSON.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

SUPERINTENDENT,

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.

MATRON,

MRS. CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN,

HAROLD A. MEEKS, M. D.

BOOK-KEEPER,

THEODORE F. LANE.

CLERK,

Miss MINNIE M. SHERMAN.

SUPERVISOR PRINTING DEP'T,

FRANK D. YOUNG.

SUPERVISOR TELEGRAPH DEP'T.

Mrs. EMMA A. BURGESS.

SUPERVISOR CARPENTRY,

HORATIO F. WILBUR.

SUPERVISOR BAKERY,

BARTLET KREUZBERGER.

FARMER,

HORACE W. KIBBE.

NIGHT WATCHMAN,

ISSACHER CURRIER.

OVERSEER CHAIR SHOP,

CHAS. P. CONNOLLY.

GARDENER,

HUGO REAMA.

HOSPITAL NURSE,

Mrs AMELIA J. SLOPER.

BAND MASTER,

THOMAS H. MAGUIRE.

SUPERVISOR SHOE SHOP,

BERNARD SWENSON.

SUPERVISOR LAUNDRY,

Mrs MATILDA SWENSON.

SUPERVISOR SLEEPING HALL,

Mrs. HORACE W. KIBBE. Mrs CARRIE M. BRANDENBERGER.

SUPERVISOR SEWING ROOM,

SUPERVISOR DINING ROOM,

Mrs. THOS. H. MAGUIRE.

ENGINEER,

WM. D. BENNETT.

MATRON OFFICER'S CULINARY DEP'T. SUPERVISOR BOY'S CULINARY DEP'T.

Mrs. JOHN B. LAITY.

Mrs. WM. D. BENNETT.

ASS'T. HOUSEKEEPER,

Mrs. CHAS. P. CONNOLLY.

COOK SUPT'S. KITCHEN,

HANNAH CROWLEY.

TEAMSTER, DENNIS KEOHANE.

SUPERVISOR OF SOUTH DIVISION,

THOMAS H. MAGUIRE.

SUPERVISOR OF NORTH DIVISION,

JOHN B. LAITY.

TEACHERS IN CONGREGATE DEPARTMENT,

PAUL C. BOOTH,

Mrs. MARION F. DAYTON,

Miss EDITH FRENCH.

COTTAGE A.

JOHN GALLAGHER, Supervisor. Mrs. JOHN GALLAGHER, Matron.
Miss EVA MAY CRAIG, Teacher.

COTTAGE B.

JAMES A. SMITH, Supervisor. Mrs. JAMES A. SMITH, Matron,
Miss NETTIE A. BROWN, Teacher.

COTTAGE C.

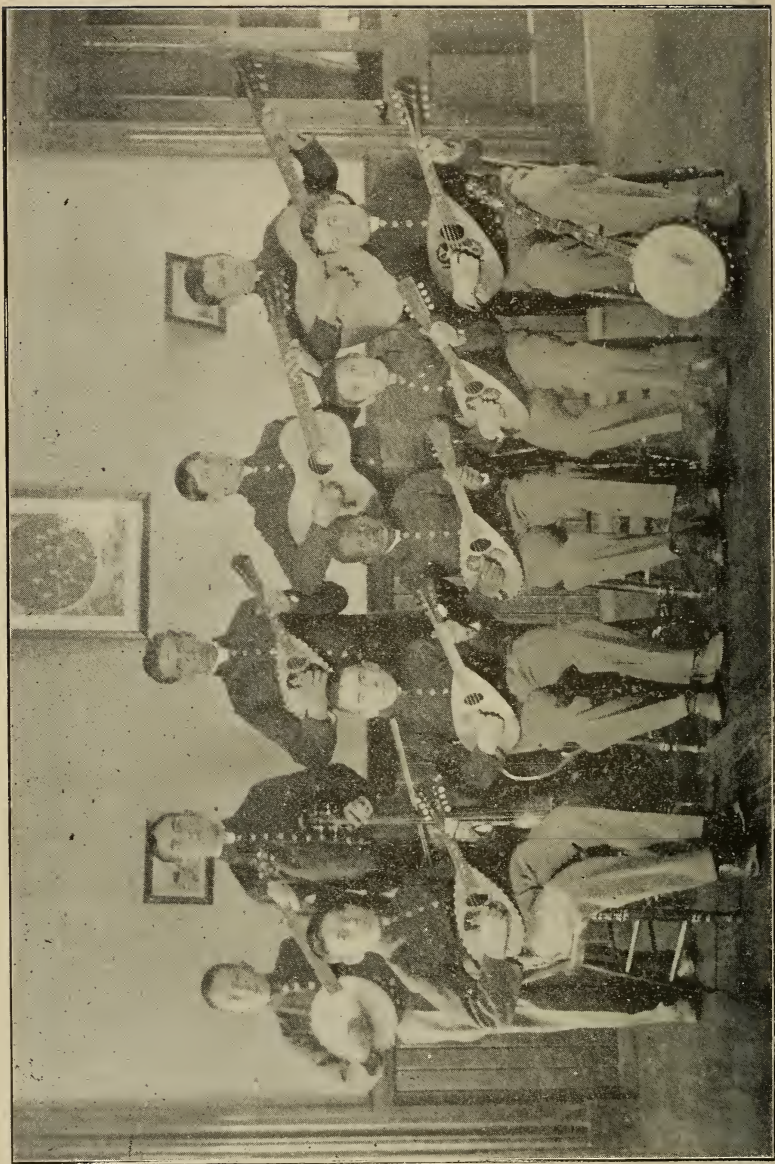
JOHN H. PARISH, Supervisor. Miss MARY I. RAND, Matron.
Mrs. JOHN H. PARISH, Teacher.

COTTAGE D.

FRED'K. P. OWEN, Supervisor. Mrs. FRED'K. P. OWEN Matron.
Miss ANNIE OWEN, Teacher.

COTTAGE E.

JOHN S. CRABB, Supervisor. Mrs. JOHN S. CRABB, Matron.
Mrs. LILLA F. DAVIS, Teacher.

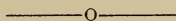


THE MANDOLIN CLUB.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

OF THE

Connecticut School for Boys.



To his Excellency LORRIN A. COOKE, Governor of the State of Connecticut.

SIR:—The Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys herewith present their Annual Report for the year ending September 30, 1898.

The past year has been one of great anxiety from the fact that there was a vacancy in the office of Superintendent for about six months and the school could not be expected to prosper as well as when equipped with the full set of officers.

A disastrous fire occurred at the School in the latter part of winter by which the farm barn was entirely destroyed with about seventy tons of hay, twenty-seven cows, together with nearly all the farm tools and carriages. A new brick barn has been constructed on the old site at an expense of \$6,023.11.

The farm fences have been rebuilt at considerable expense and the entire yard fences enclosing the boys' playgrounds have been replaced by iron fences in place of the old worn-out wooden ones at an expense of more than \$5,000. (Five thousand dollars.)

The wood work of the cottages and of the main building has been repainted and much improved in external appearance, it having become very dry and rusty.

The Superintendent's report and the accompanying tables will give all necessary information as to the present condition of the School and the plans for the future.

A great amount of time has been given to plans for repairs and for rebuilding which seemed necessary.

The whole number of boys received since 1851	6,141
Number remaining in the School Sept. 30, 1898	- 436
Number discharged between Sept. 30, 1897 and Sept. 30, 1898.	- - - - - 276

Mr. Charles M. Williams, the new Superintendent, was appointed on the 13th of July and commenced his duties at the School on the 25th, and good results are apparent in all departments of the school; harmony prevails where there had been discord, and contentment is apparent throughout.

JABEZ S. LATHROP.

WILLIAM S. BEECHER.

JOHN C. BYXBEE.

JOSEPH HUTCHINS.

NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY.

JOHN W. COE.

GEORGE RICHARDSON.

FRANCIS H. PARKER.

EUGENE A. HALL.

Trustees.

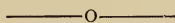
MERIDEN, CONN. Oct. 12, 1898.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Oct.
1898.

FRANCIS H. PARKER.

Notary Public.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



To the Board of Trustees, Connecticut School for Boys.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law, my Annual Report is herewith submitted for the year ending September 30., 1898.

Owing to the brief period of time since I assumed the office of Superintendent, this report will include little else than Statistics showing the financial condition of the School, and such other tables as usually accompany the Annual Report of this Institution.

While I am in full sympathy with your desire for the economical administration of affairs, I believe nothing could be more ill advised than the curtailment of the number of employees below what is necessary to obtain the best results in each department.

It is also vital to the success of this school that the personnel of those employed here shall be maintained, and that they be dominated with a desire to conduct the affairs of the different departments in a way which will be for the best good of the boys, morally and physically. The employment of officers of high character and good ability involves the payment of adequate compensation.

The expenditures which have been made by my direction have been chiefly along the lines of improved sanitary conditions.

In the interests of economy, extensive repairs are needed both in the congregate department and in the cottages.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

EXHIBIT NO. I.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE
CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM OCT. 1,
1897, TO SEPT. 30, 1898.

EXPENDITURES.	RECEIPTS.
Chair shop, . . . \$59 92	On hand Oct. 1st. '97, . \$29 77
Chapel, . . . 133 91	From Boarders, . . 357 26
Clothing, . . . 3857 20	Chair Shops, . . 5065 62
Farm, . . . 2303 37	State Treas., . . 67409 00
Freight, . . . 514 98	" " Spec. Appr., 5000 00
Fuel, . . . 5636 14	Int. on note, . . . 12 54
Grounds and Garden, . 444 19	Farm, . . . 12 00
Hospital, . . . 445 76	Freight, . . . 257 69
House Furnishings . . 3515 61	Telephone, . . . 3 15
Plumbing, . . . 307 97	Ins. on Barns, etc. . 5076 60
Telephone and Telegraph, . 101 33	Printing office, . . 310 35
Water, . . . 1032 99	Trav. and Esc., . . 9 80
Insurance . . . 145 00	Miscellaneous, . . 362 88
Library . . . 100 03	
Laundry, . . . 507 03	
Lights, . . . 1767 89	
Printing, . . . 342 16	
Provisions, . . . 19363 88	
Postage . . . 194 11	
Repairs . . . 2760 40	
Returning Escapes, . . 114 98	
Stable, . . . 2510 38	
Salaries . . . 21401 72	
Shoe Shop, . . . 1130 24	
Books and Stationery, . 121 24	
School Supplies, . . . 320 74	
Traveling, . . . 342 71	
Yard Fence, . . . 5366 40	
Farm Fence, . . . 602 32	
Sanitary, . . . 227 00	
Band, . . . 100 08	
New Barn, . . . 6023 11	
Miscellaneous . . . 157 36	
Cash on hand . . . 1954 51	
<hr/> \$83,906 66	<hr/> \$83,906 66

MERIDEN, CONN., NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent and of the Treasurer of the Conn. School for Boys from Oct. 1st, 1897, to Sept. 30th, 1898, compared them with the vouchers and find the same correct.

The balance in the hands of the superintendent was thirty dollars and four cents (\$30.04) and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer was one thousand, nine hundred twenty-four dollars and forty-seven cents (\$1924.47). Total balance on hand one thousand, nine hundred fifty-four dollars and fifty-one cents (\$1954.51)

FRANKLIN B. NOYES, } *Auditors of*
D. WARD NORTHROP, } *Public Accounts.*



THE BAND.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOYS THAT HAVE BEEN
INMATES OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS OPENING IN
MARCH, 1854.

Whole number since opening,	6,141
Number remaining in School Oct. 1, 1897,	443
From Hartford County,	31
New Haven "	65
Fairfield "	32
New London "	6
Middlesex "	5
Tolland "	4
Litchfield "	13
Windham "	3
Boarders,	2
Number returned on old commitments,	93
" returned themselves,	15-269
Total,	712
Discharged in various ways,	276
Number remaining in School Oct. 1, 1898.	436

EXHIBIT NO. 3.

SHOWING THE AGE OF BOYS AT COMMITMENT.

AGE.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Six,	0	12	12
Seven,	1	35	36
Eight,	3	84	87
Nine,	4	211	215
Ten,	11	572	583
Eleven,	22	661	683
Twelve,	18	880	898
Thirteen,	31	952	983
Fourteen,	42	1054	1096
Fifteen,	28	1090	1118
Sixteen,	1	360	361
Seventeen,	0	44	44
Eighteen,	0	19	19
Nineteen,	0	5	5
Twenty,	0	1	1
Total,	161	5,980	6,141

EXHIBIT NO. 4.

SHOWING FOR WHAT OFFENSE COMMITTED.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Theft,	49	2,421	2,470
Burglary,	14	304	318
Vagrancy,	7	396	403
Truancy,	27	763	790
Stubbornness,		51	51
Obtaining goods under false pretence, 1		23	24
Arson,		45	45
Cruelty to animals,		6	6
Sabbath breaking,		1	1
Malicious mischief,		73	73
Assault and Battery,		64	64
Breach of Peace,		63	63
Horse Stealing,	1	17	18
Disorderly Conduct,		13	13
Robbery,		7	7
Trespass,	1	19	20
Manslaughter,		1	1
Forgery,		7	7
Driving horses without permission,		43	43
Lascivious Carriage,		4	4
Profane Cursing,		4	4
Getting on Cars,		3	3
Abusive Language,		3	3
Common Drunkard,		14	14
Misdemeanor,		11	11
Fornication,		1	1
Breaking Windows,	1	17	18
Attempt to Kill,		1	1
Attempt to Commit Rape,		10	10
Rape,		4	4
Disobedience,	2	26	28
Placing Obstructions on Railroads,		8	8
Receiving Stolen Goods,		1	1
Intoxication,	1	23	24
Boarders,	2	186	188
Incorrigibility,	50	1,196	1,246
Assault,	5	151	156
Total,	161	5,980	6,141

EXHIBIT NO. 5.

SHOWING BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

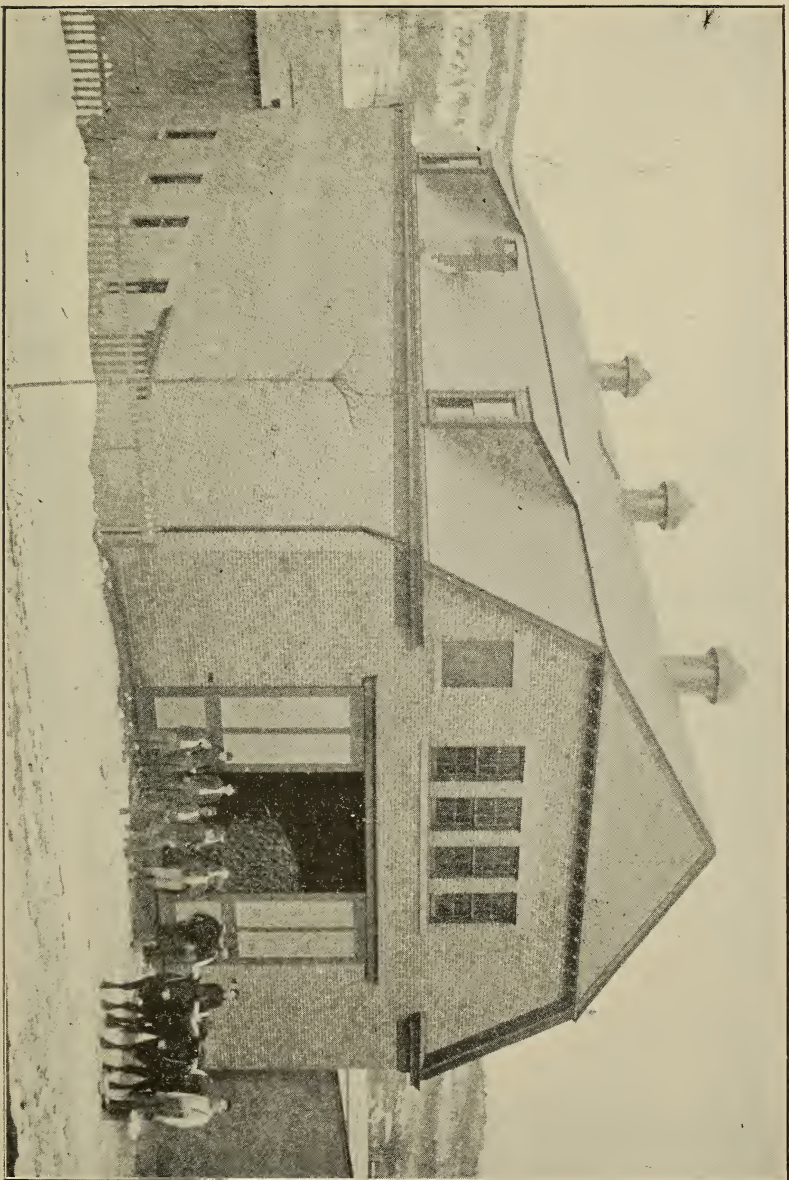
		PAST YEAR	PREVIOUSLY	TOTAL.
Hartford Superior Court,	. .		39	39
New Haven, " "	. .		74	74
Fairfield, " "	. .		76	76
Litchfield, " "	. .		29	29
Middlesex, " "	. .		11	11
Tolland, " "	. .		16	16
New London " "	. .		24	24
Windham, " "	. .		9	9
New Haven Common Pleas Court			1	1
Hartford Police Court,	. .	15	722	737
New Haven " "	. .	35	1023	1058
New London " "	. .	1	98	99
Norwich, " "	. .	2	147	149
Waterbury, " "	. .	10	278	288
New Britain, " "	. .	6	181	187
Bridgeport, " "	. .	15	371	386
Meriden, " "	. .	6	206	212
Stamford, " "	. .	4	44	48
Norwalk, " "	. .	4	19	23
Middletown, " "	. .	4	48	52
Danbury, " "	. .	5	53	58
Derby, " "	. .	2	28	30
Wallingford, " "	. .	1	7	8
Stafford, " "	. .		3	3
Greenwich, " "	. .	2	5	7
Ansonia, " "	. .		10	10
Putnam, " "	. .		7	7
Stonington, " "	. .	1	4	5
Haddam, " "	. .	1	3	4
Huntington, " "	. .	1	3	4
New Canaan, " "	. .		1	1
Willimantic, " "	. .	2	4	6
Bethany Probate Court,	. .		1	1
Justice Court various towns,	. .	42	2,249	2,291
Boarders,	. .	2	186	188
Total.		161	5,980	6,141

EXHIBIT NO. 6.

SHOWING VARIOUS REASONS FOR WHICH THE BOYS HAVE
LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY	TOTAL.
Placed with Farmers,	37	608	645
Placed at various trades,	4	85	89
Sentence expired,	11	942	953
Returned to parents and friends,	212	4,432	4,644
Sent to deaf and dumb asylum,		1	1
Sent to hospital,		7	7
Returned to Providence Reform School,		5	5
Discharged to go to sea,		7	7
" to Selectmen,		2	2
" for defective mittimus,	1	23	24
" by order of court,	2	17	19
" by Legislature,		3	3
Remanded to alternate sentence,		33	33
Released to be tried for incendiarism,		2	2
Died,	2	87	89
Boarders dismissed,	2	173	175
Released to be tried for assault,		3	3
Released to be tried for burglary,		4	4
Sent to Children's Home,	2	5	7
Sent to Lakeville	1		1
To enlist in the army,	2	26	28
Total.	276	6,465	*6,741

*Includes boys who have been discharged, and re-committed.



THE NEW BARN.

EXHIBIT NO. 7.

SHOWING BRITHPLACE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

Connecticut,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Massachusetts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Washington D. C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ohio,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ireland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Germany,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Italy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Nova Scotia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Russia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Austria,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
So. Dakota,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
England,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
France,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total.									161

EXHIBIT NO. 8.

SHOWING PARENTAGE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

American,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Irish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
German,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
English,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Italian,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Scotch,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Russian,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Austrain,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Swedish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Canadian,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
French,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Swiss,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total.								161

FARMERS REPORT.

—O—

To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys.

The following tables show the amount of products produced on the farm during the year 1898, and the estimated value of the same. Also, an inventory of the stock, and of the tools used on the farm.

GROWN BY THE FARMER.

49 Tons of English Hay,	-	-	-	\$784.00
5 Tons of Meadow Hay,	-	-	-	40.00
6 Tons of Corn Fodder,	-	-	-	48.00
112 Tons of Ensilage,	-	-	-	448.00
28 Bushels Pop Corn,	-	-	-	28.00
2,623 Bushels Potatoes,	-	-	-	1,573.80
600 Bushels Turnips,	-	-	-	280.00
3,385 Doz. Sweet Corn,	-	-	-	338.50
23,000 Qts. of Milk	-	-	-	1,035.00
50 Bushels of Apples,	-	-	-	25.00
30 Bushels of Pears,	-	-	-	30.00
<hr/>				
Total	-	-	-	\$4,630.30

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE A.

2,800 Heads Winter Cabbage,	-	-	\$140.00
200 Bushels Tomatoes,	-	-	100.00
			<hr/>
			\$240.00
			<hr/>
Carried Forward			\$240.00

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE B.

Brought Forward				<u> </u>	\$240.00
647 Bunches Rhubarb,	-	-	-	\$32.35	
639 Bunches Asparagus,	-	-	-	63.90	
700 Qts. Strawberries,	-	-	-	70.00	
1,012 Qts. Currants,-	-	-	-	50.60	
1,019 Qts. Red Raspberries,	-	-	-	101.90	
334 Qts. Blackberries,	-	-	-	33.40	
177 Bushels Cucumbers,	-	-	-	159.30	
1,047 Summer Squash,	-	-	-	31.41	
5,000 Lbs. Winter Squash,	-	-	-	25.00	
3,142 Heads Early Cabbage,	-	-	-	125.68	
109 Heads Cauliflower,	-	-	-	10.90	
				<u> </u>	\$704.44

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE C.

253 Bushels Onions,	-	-	-	164.45	
115 Bushels Carrots,	-	-	-	57.50	
130 Bushels Parsnips,	-	-	-	65.00	
30 Bushels Cucumbers,	-	-	-	27.00	
20 Bushels Tomatoes,	-	-	-	10.00	
2,400 Bunches Onions,	-	-	-	120.00	
				<u> </u>	\$443.95

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE D.

172 Bushels Peas,	-	-	-	\$258.00	\$258.00
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GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE E.

132 Bushels String Beans,	-	-		\$132.00	
67 Bushels Lima Beans,	-	-	-	67.00	
				<u> </u>	\$199.00

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR NORTH DIVISION.

197 Bushels Beets,	-	-	-	\$147.75	
425 Bunches Beets,	-	-	-	21.25	
12 Bushels Peppers,	-	-	-	9.00	
				<u> </u>	\$178.00
Carried Forward					<u> </u> \$2023.39

GROWN BY THE GARDENER.

Brought Forward						\$2023.39
Parsley,	-	-	-	-	-	\$10.00
Radishes,	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
Cucumbers,	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
Tomatoes,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Lettuce,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Celery,	-	-	-	-	-	125.00
Early Cabbage,	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
Early Plants 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
Pepper Plants 500	-	-	-	-	-	15.00
Tomato Plants,	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
						<hr/> \$295.00
						<hr/>
Farmers,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,318.39
						4,630.30
						<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,948.69

Respectfully,

H. W. KIBBE, *Farmer.*

INVENTORY OF FARM IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES, ETC.,

1 Milburn Wagon,	-	-	-	-	\$75.00
1 Chair Wagon,	-	-	-	-	250.00
2 Two Horse Dump Carts,	-	-	-	-	125.00
1 Ox Cart,	-	-	-	-	10.00
1 One Horse Cart,	-	-	-	-	10.00
1 Three Seated Carryall,	-	-	-	-	35.00
1 Business Wagon,	-	-	-	-	65.00
1 Two Seated Carriage,	-	-	-	-	80.00
1 Single " "	-	-	-	-	70.00
1 Two Seated Sleigh,	-	-	-	-	75.00
1 Single " "	-	-	-	-	50.00
2 Bob Sleds,	-	-	-	-	60.00
2 Sleds,	-	-	-	-	8.00
1 Deering Mower,	-	-	-	-	20.00
1 Hay Tedder,	-	-	-	-	10.00
1 One Horse Rake,	-	-	-	-	15.00
6 Hand Hay Rakes,	-	-	-	-	1.00



COTTAGE A.

4	Grass Scythes and Snaths,	-	-	-	3.00
2	Bush, " "	-	-	-	1.50
1	American Harrow,	-	-	-	40.00
1	Wheel Harrow,	-	-	-	20.00
1	Evans Smoothing Harrow,	-	-	-	8.00
1	A Harrow, -	-	-	-	4.00
1	Iron Land Roller,	-	-	-	25.00
1	Lawn " "	-	-	-	10.00
2	Land Side Plows,	-	-	-	10.00
2	Swivel " "	-	-	-	15.00
1	One Horse Plow,	-	-	-	5.00
1	Shovel " "	-	-	-	5.00
4	One Horse Cultivators,	-	-	-	20.00
2	One Horse Weeders,	-	-	-	10.00
3	Potato Diggers,	-	-	-	25.00
2	Scrapers, -	-	-	-	6.00
1	Eclipse Corn Planter,	-	-	-	25.00
1	Corn Marker, -	-	-	-	3.00
2	Stone Boats, -	-	-	-	3.00
1	Seed Sower, -	-	-	-	9.00
2	Garden Hose Wheels, -	-	-	-	12.00
4	Paris Green Machines,	-	-	-	15.00
1	Stevens Fertilizer Sower,	-	-	-	35.00
17	Axes, -	-	-	-	10.00
2	Ice Axes, -	-	-	-	1.00
3	Ax Helves, -	-	-	-	.50
21	Baskets, -	-	-	-	10.50
3	Buck Saws, -	-	-	-	3.00
1	Box Wheelbarrow,	-	-	-	2.00
1	Brass Syringe, -	-	-	-	2.00
3	Brick Hammers,	-	-	-	1.00
4	Chains, -	-	-	-	4.00
1	Coal Shovel, -	-	-	-	.50
2	Cross Cut Saws,	-	-	-	4.00
1	Pair Clipping Shears, -	-	-	-	.75
2	Claw Hammers,	-	-	-	1.00
1	Drill, -	-	-	-	.25
16	Dung Forks, -	-	-	-	8.00
1	Dutch Hoe, -	-	-	-	2.00

1 Emery Whetstone,	-	-	-	-	.50
1 Garden Trowel,	-	-	-	-	.25
16 Grub Hoes,	-	-	-	-	8.00
10 Grass Hooks,	-	-	-	-	2.00
2 Grass Shears,	-	-	-	-	.25
300 ft. Garden Hose,	-	-	-	-	25.00
3 Gouges,	-	-	-	-	.45
23 Hot Bed Frames,	-	-	-	-	23.00
4 Hand Saws,	-	-	-	-	3.00
33 Hand Barrows,	-	-	-	-	16.50
8 Ice Spuds,	-	-	-	-	4.00
11 Ice Tongs,	-	-	-	-	10.00
11 Lawn Mowers,	-	-	-	-	33.00
4 Lawn Rakes,	-	-	-	-	2.00
2 Lengths Staging Rope,	-	-	-	-	4.00
1 Half Inch " Rope,	-	-	-	-	1.50
3 Lanterns,	-	-	-	-	1.50
3 Ladders,	-	-	-	-	4.00
2 Long Handle Shovels,	-	-	-	-	1.00
1 Long Handle Spade	-	-	-	-	.50
14 Short Handle Spades,	-	-	-	-	5.00
30 Round Point Shovels,	-	-	-	-	18.00
7 Square " "	-	-	-	-	2.25
136 Hand Hoes,	-	-	-	-	27.20
29 Iron Rakes,	-	-	-	-	8.00
3 Oil Cans,	-	-	-	-	.30
33 Potato Hooks,	-	-	-	-	16.00
1 Pair Trimming Shears,	-	-	-	-	1.00
2 Pulleys, Rope, Tongs and Forks,	-	-	-	-	4.00
10 Pitch Forks,	-	-	-	-	5.00
1 Pair Combination Pliers	-	-	-	-	1.00
2 Pruning Shears,	-	-	-	-	1.50
20 Picks,	-	-	-	-	10.00
5 Pick Handles,	-	-	-	-	.60
1 Screw Driver,	-	-	-	-	.25
18 Scoop Shovels,	-	-	-	-	12.00
4 Snow Shovels,	-	-	-	-	3.00
1 Sheep Shears,	-	-	-	-	.25
1 Water Barrel, Truck and Pump,	-	-	-	-	20.00

1	Stone Chisel and Drill,	-	-	-	2.00
1	Sieve,	-	-	-	.75
4	Steel Bars,	-	-	-	4.00
1	Spirit Level,	-	-	-	2.00
1	Trowel,	-	-	-	.50
1	Turf Knife,	-	-	-	.50
10	Tie Ropes,	-	-	-	2.50
1	Wood Scoop,	-	-	-	.75
1	Wire Stretcher,	-	-	-	1.00
1	Watering Pot,	-	-	-	.75
9	Weeding Forks,	-	-	-	1.25
2	Wheelbarrows,	-	-	-	3.00
3	Sets Single Harness,	-	-	-	40.00
4	" Double "	-	-	-	100.00
1	Dump Cart, "	-	-	-	15.00
	Blankets, Robes and Whips,	-	-	-	20.00
					<hr/>
					\$1,788,80

INVENTORY OF LIVE STOCK.

12	Cows,	-	-	-	-	\$540.00
1	Pair Oxen,	-	-	-	-	140.00
6	Horses,	-	-	-	-	400.00
					<hr/>	\$1,080.00
						<hr/>
Total,						\$2,868,80

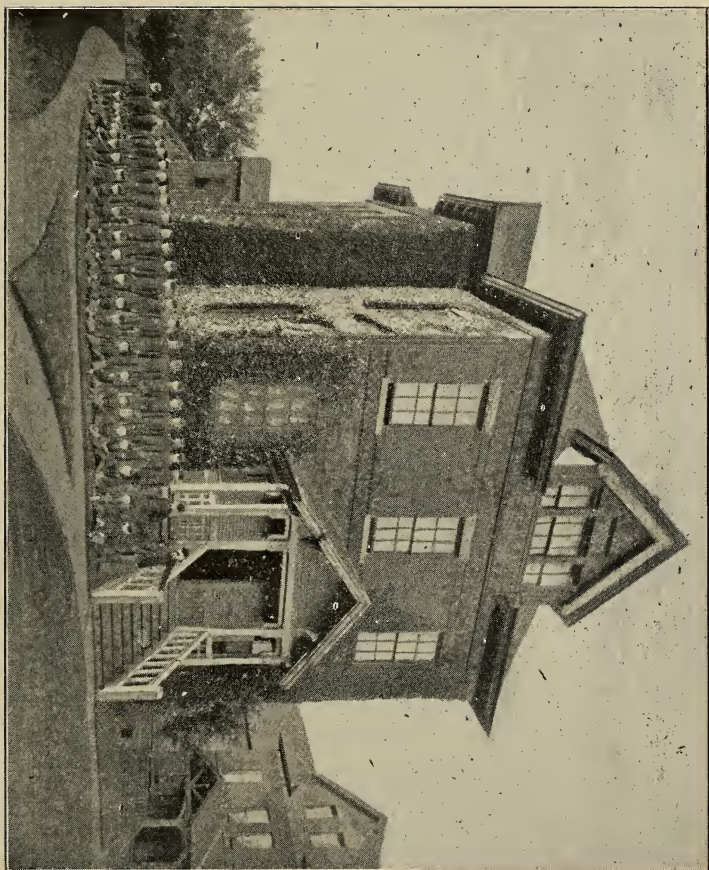
PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of Conn. School for Boys.

The Connecticut School for Boys, with an average attendance of about four hundred and fifty, has reason to congratulate itself on account of complete immunity from contagious and infectious diseases during the past year. It is believed that the good result is due, in a measure, to improved sanitation in way of plumbing and the enforcement of hygienic rules regarding diet, sleep and exercise.

While there have been many diseases more or less serious in their nature, we have been fortunate enough in only having two deaths, one from consumption and the other from septicæmia respectively.

The excessive rainfall of the past spring and summer causing the super-saturation of the soil has been the means of bringing out Malaria in all its varied and modified forms. This has been the most prevalent of all the diseases afflicting the boys during the year. Rheumatism was next in line occurring largely in boys who were predisposed to it. The majority of those afflicted were cases of the sub-acute variety which readily yielded to treatment, and consequently were of short duration. The cases of tonsillitis became quite numerous during the winter months. This disease occurred as a complication in many of the rheumatic cases, the latter condition predisposing to it. No definite diseases being apparent among the many cases of minor importance at the hospital. I have not recorded them, inasmuch as they are of no statistical value.



COTTAGE B.

The following is a classification of diseases for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1898.

Abcess,	7	Tonsilitis,	53
Asthma,	1	Jaundice,	2
Cystitis,	3	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	1
Diarrhœa,	27	Scrofula,	11
Eczema,	11	Otitis Media,	3
Erysipelas	2	Conjunctivitis	10
Epilepsy,	3	Anæmia,	15
Bronchitis,	31	Valvular Lesions of Heart	3
Pneumonia,	2	Neuralgia,	12
Synovitis,	3	Gonorrhœa,	2
Rhuematism,	61	Fracture,	1
Malaria,	93	Contusions,	5
Dislocations,	1	Wound (Incised,)	18
Hernia,	2	Septicæmia,	2

HAROLD A. MEEKS, *M. D.*

THE SCHOOL AND ITS METHODS.

The Connecticut School for Boys, for the delinquent and wayward, is beautifully located upon a high elevation of land in the city of Meriden, a thriving manufacturing city, with a population of 30,000 inhabitants, situated on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, midway between the cities of Hartford and New Haven. The buildings of the Institution are less than a half mile from the center of the city, and are only ten minutes walk from the railroad station.

The farm belonging to the Institution lies in the rear of the buildings, and originally contained one hundred and ninety-five acres of land, one hundred acres of which are comparatively level, and well adapted to the raising of small fruits and garden vegetables, for which purpose it has already been largely appropriated. The remainder of the land is somewhat broken, a portion being covered with a thick growth of small timber, while the remainder furnishes good pasturage for the stock. A living stream of pure water runs through the farm near the middle.

The buildings of the Institution are mostly of brick, and are well constructed. They consist of one central building, five cottage buildings, a church edifice, a large boiler and coal house, an ice house, a bakery, a large hay and cow barn, a horse barn and carriage sheds, cattle sheds, wood house, etc.

The main or central building fronts the east, is three hundred feet long by fifty feet deep, the central portion being four stories high above the basement, the wings on either side being three stories high. Attached to the rear of the main building, on the west, is also a wing one hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide, which is three stories

high above the basement. In the basement story of the main building are located the kitchen, laundry, engine room six store rooms, milk room, two large playrooms, two bath rooms, and two rooms for storage of coal. The kitchen is furnished with four large steam kettles for cooking purposes the steam being supplied from the boiler at the boiler house.

The bakery and bread room are conveniently connected with the kitchen, and under the supervision of a practical baker.

The laundry is supplied with three of the Nonpareil washing machines of the largest size, and a large mangle. The accomodations for drying clothes by steam are ample. There are also conveniences for making starch and for preparing soap for the machines by steam.

The engine room contains a boiler of twenty-five horse power (not in use) and engine of fifteen horse power. The power is used in running the machinery of the laundry; also for running eight sewing machines and the printing presses.

There are two play rooms, one for each division of the School, which are nicely furnished with settees sufficient to seat all the boys, and the rooms are pleasantly decorated with pictures and paintings of various kinds, and are very well supplied with newspapers and magazines. These rooms furnish a pleasant place for the boys who desire to spend a portion of their play time in reading or in innocent games.

The bath rooms are supplied with a shower bath. By the aid of steam the shower can be made of any desired temperature. The accomodations are so ample that all of the boys can be thoroughly bathed in thirty minutes. The rooms are well provided with looking glasses, combs and brushes, and conveniences for obtaining cool drinking water at all times.

The first story of the main building above the basement contains one general office, a private office for the Superintendent, a reception room, a library room, three large school rooms with a seating capacity of one hundred boys each, two large wardrobe rooms for boys' Sunday clothing, one officer's sitting room, private dining room and kitchen for the Superintendent's family, a large dining room and kitchen for the

officers of the Institution, two large dining rooms with a seating capacity for 375 boys, together with numerous closets, pantries, halls, etc.

The second story contains parlors and sitting rooms, bed chambers and closets for Superintendent's family, six rooms for officers, four large shop rooms and two sleeping halls.

The sleeping halls have a capacity for comfortably lodging three-hundred and seventy-five boys. The halls extend to the top of the building, and are sufficiently high to admit of two corridors above the main floor. The halls are light and pleasant, with good ventilation. They are furnished with single bedsteads, good mattresses, feather pillows, and plenty of bedding adapted to the season. The halls are also provided with six closets, conveniently located and with hydrants from which good drinking water can be obtained at all times. A night watchman looks carefully after the wants of the boys during sleeping hours.

The third story, in the center and end wings, contains fifteen rooms, which are used for guest chambers and sleeping rooms for officers of the Institution. In the rear wing of this story, there is a large shop, where seventy-five boys labor at cane seating chairs. The shoe shop is also on this floor.

The fourth story of the central portion of the building is used for hospital purposes, with rooms for the nurses, etc. The hospital contains nine wards, and is provided with hot and cold water, and all conveniences necessary for making the sick comfortable.

In the rear of the main building there are two yards, surrounded by a high fence, in which the boys have ample time for exercise and play. There is also a yard of three acres of ground containing a pleasant grove of chestnut and oak trees, surrounded by a neat picket fence, five feet high, where the boys are often permitted to play, and where, in the summer time, they enjoy their holiday sports. The grounds surrounding the buildings are tastefully laid out and are well set with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The boys in the main building, or Congregate Department of the School number about two hundred.



COTTAGE C

Five Cottages have been built, that very comfortably accommodate fifty boys each. They are built of brick, are three stories high above the basement, and cost about \$16,000 each. The basement contains a large play room, a room for storage, two bath rooms and fruit cellar. All the basement rooms are well lighted and warmed, where heat is needed.

The first story contains a large school room, handsomely seated and furnished, officers' private rooms, a bath room, reception room, two dining rooms, a kitchen and pantry and two halls.

The second story contains a sleeping hall for twenty boys hospital room, teacher's room, bath room, room for boys' Sunday clothing, a store room for bedding, etc., and a large shop room.

The third story contains a sleeping room for thirty boys, a bath room and a store room for bedding.

The buildings are finished in hard wood, are well furnished in every department, are lighted with gas, supplied with water from the city reservoir, and warmed by steam.

The buildings differ, architecturally in their outside appearance, but are substantially the same in their interior arrangements. Each cottage is supervised by a gentleman and his wife, and one lady teacher. They are conducted on what is known as the Open, or Family Plan, the boys being held in their places by kindness and home influences, instead of the more arbitrary appliances of bolts, and bars and high fences.

The chapel edifice is a beautiful structure, with a seating capacity for five hundred boys. It contains a large platform with convenient side rooms, which afford excellent facilities for giving concerts and other appropriate entertainments. A piano stands on the platform. The chapel was erected at a cost of about \$15,000.

The boiler house is a solid structure of brick and stone work, thirty-five by fifty-seven feet and is two stories high. The lower story is eighteen feet high, and contains a room for three boilers of sixty-horse power each, and a coal room that furnishes storage for three hundred tons of coal. The

boiler room contains a receiving tank, force pump and apparatus necessary to supply the main buildings with steam sufficient to warm them well and in the most approved manner, and to drive the machinery in the laundry and in the manufacturing departments. The chimney stack is eighty feet high, and gives an excellent draught in all kinds of weather. The upper story of the building contains a machine shop and living rooms for the engineer.

The farm buildings are commodious, and afford storage for all the carriages and smaller implements necessary for the farm and for the use of the Institution. The main barn is of brick, slate roofed, is eighty-four feet in length by forty-two feet in width, and is three stories high. The lower or ground floor, is used as a manure cellar and for storing the winter supply of vegetables, the two being separated by a heavy cemented wall of stone. The capacity of these is about forty cords of manure and 2,000 bushels of vegetables. The middle story contains stalls for 24 cows, and each stall is provided with running water and every convenience necessary for the cleanliness and comfort of the stock. There are also two rooms for such stock as need seclusion. The third story contains the driving floor, where, on either side the hay and fodder, as well as the grain, are stored. The building is capable of storing one hundred tons of hay, and is in all respects a model of convenience and economy of labor. Situated in one corner of the barn and extending from the ground floor to height of 26 feet is the silo, with a capacity of 112 tons. There is also attached to the main barn, a shed fifty-four by twenty feet, which furnishes additional stalls for cattle, as well as protection for the spring water with which the stock is supplied. Another building thirty-three by twenty feet is used also for storing farm implements and machinery. The horse barn which stands near the main barn, is thirty feet in length by twenty-four feet in width, conveniently divided into stabling, a harness room, and a lodging room for the hostler, while above these is ample room for bedding, hay and other feed.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Institution is supplied with water from two sources.

The water of a never-failing spring, one mile and a quarter away, owned by the Institution, is conducted by a three-inch pipe to the buildings and furnished sufficient for cooking and drinking purposes; also all needed water for the barns and for irrigation at various points upon the farm. For the boilers, laundry, closets, and all general purposes the supply is obtained from the city water works. The pressure of this water is about eighty-five pounds, and is sufficient to force the water to any part of the building in case of fire. The Institution has seventeen convenient hydrants and hose, that may be used should the necessity for their use ever occur.

GAS.

The Institution is supplied with gas from the city gas works.

INDUSTRIES.

Various industries are represented in the Institution which give employment to over four hundred boys. In the tailor shop where the clothing worn by the boys is made and repaired, twenty boys are employed. In the printing office from eight to twelve boys are engaged in learning a useful trade. Telegraphy is taught to a class of about six boys. There is a small class employed in the carpenter shop. Six chair shops furnish employment to about two hundred boys, cane-seating chairs. The shoe-shop gives employment to a small class. The farm and garden, in the summer time, call for a class of about forty boys; in the winter a small class cares for the stock and does the necessary work about the premises. Eight or ten boys are employed at the greenhouse and on the lawns. The laundry, dining-rooms, kitchen, sleeping halls etc, all require classes of from six to ten boys each.

FOOD.

The dietary of the Institution, while it does not embrace the variety ordinarily found on the tables of well-to-do people, still the quality of the food daily placed before the boys could be no better. The bread is made from a good grade of white flour, the meats used are of the best quality, and the vegetables are supplied abundantly from the Institution gardens, and embrace a full variety of such kinds as are found in the best market garden. Coffee is furnished for breakfast

and supper, for which all the milk from the Institution dairy is used, averaging from one hundred to two hundred quarts daily. Once a week a bountiful dinner of fish, or fish chowder is given. The tables are supplied daily with butter or molasses, and on Sunday, pies are given for dinner, and cakes for supper. On Thanksgiving day a bountiful turkey dinner is furnished, and on all other holidays, the tables are spread with all the delicacies of the season. The boys are allowed all they want to eat at every meal, and no boy need ever leave the table hungry. The tables are nicely covered with white oil cloth and are spread with white porcelain ware, silver plated knives and forks, spoons and casters. Good manners are taught and required at meal time.

CLOTHING.

The boys of the Institution are clothed in the best quality of all-wool gray cloth for pantaloons, and dark indigo blue army goods for jackets. Heavy Amoskeag Hickory is used for shirting; their caps are made to order from all-wool blue cloth, and their shoes and stockings are of good quality. They dress in summer in lighter goods according to the season.

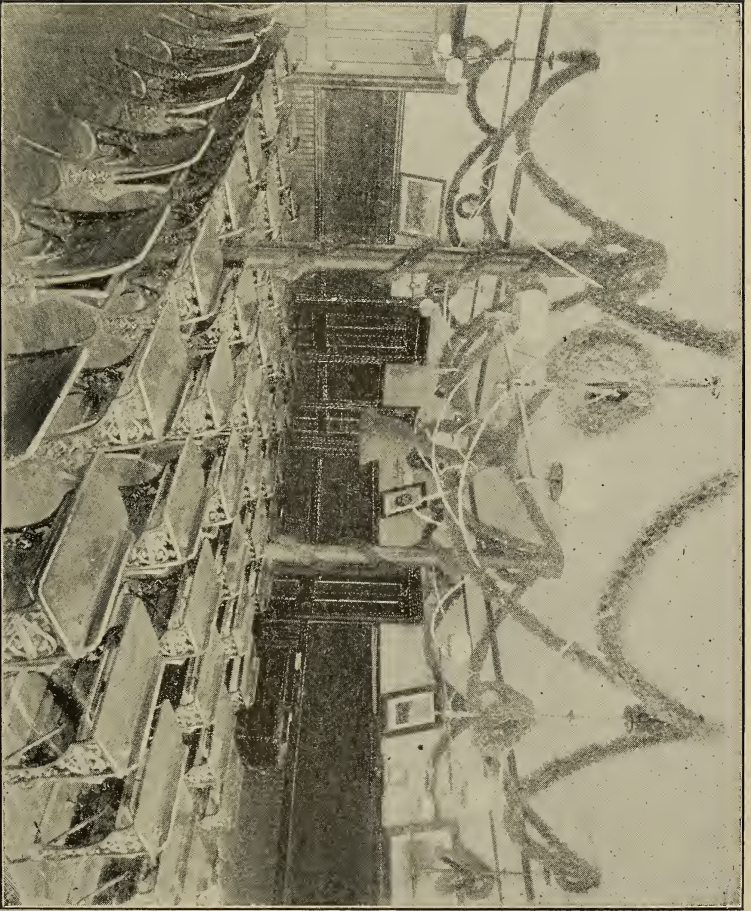
RECREATION.

All holidays are devoted entirely to recreation and play. Portions of each week day, that will equal at least two hours of time, are given for play. On Saturday afternoon when the weather is suitable, the boys go to the ball grounds in an open field of many acres, where they enjoy full freedom in playing ball or such games as may suit their tastes best. Many opportunities are given to attend appropriate amusements at the Opera house in the city, and frequent rehearsals, concerts and exhibitions are given for the benefit of the boys in our own chapel.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Two services are held in the chapel each Sunday; Sunday School in the morning and preaching in the afternoon.

We use our own lesson leaves, following the "International Lesson" plan, in the Sunday School. These lessons, with the explanation, prayers, responsive exercises and music make a very interesting and profitable service.



COTTAGE B SCHOOL ROOM.

The ministers from the several churches of the city preach in their turn at the Sunday afternoon service.

The Sisters of Mercy instruct the Catholic boys of the School an hour each alternate Sunday, and priests are in attendance for mass once in two weeks.

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening each day of the week, and grace is said before all meals.

There is a moral review every evening, at which time a record is made in a book, kept for the purpose, of every boy's conduct during that day. These records determine a boy's standing in the School at all times.

SCHOOL.

All the boys attend school three hours each week day, ten months in the year. The schools embrace eleven grades or divisions, which give every boy the opportunity to attend a grade adapted to his scholarship, and, as a rule, substantial and praiseworthy progress is made in study. Much attention is given to the subjects of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Any boy with an average mind, can, while at the school, obtain an education that will fit him to transact the ordinary business of life.

MUSIC.

Much attention is given to music, both vocal and instrumental. All the boys are taught vocal music, and about thirty boys are under constant training in instrumental or band music. Great proficiency is made in both departments.

MANDOLIN CLUB

The Mandolin Club which is under the direction of Supervisor J. H. Parish, has ten pupils who receive instruction and practice two hours per day. The instruments used in the Club are Mandolins, Mandolas, Guitars, Banjos and Cello. During the year the Club has made commendable progress, and we feel that a measure of success has attended its efforts.

THE BAND

The band which was reorganized a year ago, has made commendable progress. Over thirty boys are under instruction several hours each day. They are divided into three

classes, according to ability. The object of practice, it matters not in what profession or calling, should be the cultivation of the highest possible degree of perfection; The pursuance of a uniform system of instruction each day is closely adhered to. When a boy overcomes technical difficulties and learns to apply what he has learned correctly, he feels a sense of mastery in the acquirement of that knowledge. The boys have a fine band room for practice, also a library of musical literature, and the leading band journals every month. The instruction given the boys will be of lasting benefit to them after leaving the school.

SENTENCES.

Boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years can be sent to the school during minority by any court of record in the State. Parents or guardians may secure the admission of their sons or wards without process, by paying three dollars per week quarterly in advance for their board.

DISCHARGES.

Boys are dismissed on probation after they obtain the "Honor Grade," and this grade, by uniform good conduct, can be attained in one year after entering the School. By indifferent or bad conduct, promotions are lost, and, as a result, the time for a boy to remain in the School is lengthened.

All boys that go out on leave of absence are required to communicate with the Institution once in six months, and by failing to do so, are at once looked after by the authorities of the School. A record is kept, as far as is possible, of every boy's conduct after he leaves the Institution.

The Board of Trustees has discretionary power to dismiss any boy from the Institution whenever the interest of the School or the boy will be promoted by such dismissal.

NAMES, RESIDENCES, COMMISSION AND RETIREMENT OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM
ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement.
1851	GIDEON WELLES, Hartford,	1853
1851	PHILEMON HOADLEY, New Haven,	1857
1851	E. S. ABERNETHY, Bridgeport,	1853
1851	A. N. BALDWIN, West Milford,	1855
1851	PHILO M. JUDSON, Norwich,	declined.
1851	ERASTUS LESTER, Plainfield,	1854
1851	HENRY D. SMITH, Middletown,	1853
1851	JOHN H. BROCKWAY, Ellington,	1852
1853	PHILIP RIPLEY Hartford, died in office.	1863
1853	DAVID PATCHEN Weston,	1854
1853	JOHN P. GULLIVER, Norwich,	1854
1853	JOHN S. YEOMANS, Columbia,	1856
1853	JAMES PHELPS, Essex,	1855
1854	FRED S. WILDMAN, Danbury,	1859
1854	MOSES PIERCE, Norwich,	1856
1854	JOHN GALLUP, (2d) Brooklyn,	1858
1855	SYLVESTER SPENCER, Litchfield, resigned,	1858
1855	ELIHU SPENCER, Middletown,	declined.
1856	MOSES CULVER, Middletown,	1858
1856	THOMAS CLARK, Coventry,	1860
1856	W. P. BENJAMIN, New London.	1876
1857	W. S. CHARNLEY, New Haven,	declined.
1858	E. W. HATCH, Meriden, resigned,	1859
1858	HORACE GAYLORD, Ashford,	1862
1858	DAVID P. NICHOLAS, Danbury,	1875
1858	THOMAS A. MILLER, Torrington,	1859
1858	BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, Middletown,	1876
1859	HIRAM FOSTER, Meriden,	1873
1859	DANIEL G. PLATT, Washington, d. in office,	1871
1859	HENRY MCCRAY, Ellington,	1876

Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement.
1862	ROSWELL BROWN, Hartford, d. in office,	1877
1862	WILLIAM SWIFT, Windham,	1866
1863	HENRY G. HUBBARD, Middletown,	declined.
1866	JAMES B. WHITCOMB, Brooklyn,	1874
1871	GEORGE LANGDON, Plymouth,	1875
1873	HIRAM A. YALE, Meriden,	1877
1874	S. B. COCKS, Huntington, resigned,	1876
1875	F. O. BENNETT, Willimantic,	1882
1875	DELOS H. STEVENS, Barkhamsted,	1889
1875	CHAS. FITZGERALD, Middletown,	1891
1875	EDW'D W. SEYMOUR, Litchfield,	1876
1875	GOODWIN COLLIER, Hartford,	1876
1875	CHAS. L. ENGLISH, New Haven,	resigned.
1876	JOHN M. BREWER, Norwich, died in office,	1878
1876	G. H. PRESTON, M. D. Tolland, " "	1883
1877	VINCENT COYLER, Darien,	1886
1877	JOHN L. HOUSTON, Thompsonville,	1897
1878	A. P. WILLOUGHBY, Norwich,	1879
1879	CHARLES FABRIQUE, N. Haven, d. in office,	1889
1879	J. S. LATHROP, Norwich,	1891
1879	THEODORE BIRD, Bethlehem,	1891
1882	ALBERTUS S. BRUCE, Pomfret,	1893
1883	CHARLES F. SUMNER, Bolton,	1895
1886	JAMES K. BUTLER, Darien,	1893
1889	JAMES N. STATES, New Haven,	1885
1891	HERMAN HOFFMAN, New Preston,	1895
1891	NATHAN D. BATES, Preston,	1895
1891	JAMES DONOVAN, Middletown,	1895
1893	SAMUEL THATCHER, Warrenville, resigned,	1894
1893	JOHN MCCARTHY, Danbury,	1897
1894	DAVIS A. BAKER, Warrenville,	1895
1895	J. S. LATHROP, Norwich,	still in office.
1895	W. S. BEECHER, New Haven	"
1895	JOSEPH HUTCHINS, Columbia,	"
1895	FRED DEPEYSTER, Portland, resigned	1898
1895	GEO. O. BALCH, Ashford,	still in office.
1895	GEO. P. CRANE, Woodbury,	"

Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement.
1897	LEVERETT BRAINARD, Hartford, resigned,	1898
1897	GEORGE RICHARDSON, Bridgeport,	still in office.
1898	FRANCIS H. PARKER, Hartford,	"

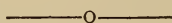
RESIDENT TRUSTEES.

1877	ISAAC C. LEWIS,	Meriden, died in office,	1894
1877	CHARLES L. UPHAM,	"	retired 1891
1877	OWEN B. ARNOLD,	"	" 1891
1887	D. S. WILLIAMS,	"	" 1893
1891	SETH J. HALL,	"	" 1897
1891	C. H. S. DAVIS,	"	" 1897
1893	JOHN C. BYXBEE,	"	still in office.
1894	N. L. BRADLEY,	"	"
1897	JOHN W. COE,	"	"
1897	EUGENE A. HALL,	"	"

SUPERINTENDENTS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.
1853 PHILEMON HOADLEY,	1855
1855 ROSWELL HAWLEY, M. D.,	1859
1858 EDWARD W. HATCH, M. D., Died, Feb. 7,	1874
1874 SAXTON B. LITTLE, Acting Supt., July 1,	1874
1874 EDWARD INGHAM, July 1,	1876
1876 S. B. COCKS, Dec. 1,	1877
1877 J. W. BROWN, Acting Supt., Apr. 23,	1878
1878 GEO. E. HOWE, Died in office, Nov. 23,	1893
1893 MRS. F. M. HOWE, Apr. 11,	1894
1894 REV. SAMUEL THATCHER, Mar. 3,	1896
1896 GEO. L. COBURN, DEC. 14,	1897
1897 FRANK PERRIN, Acting Supt. July 25,	1898
1898 CHARLES M. WILLIAMS, Still in office,	

FORM OF INDENTURE

ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

—————O—————

To the Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys:

I hereby request that the boy named

received as indentured, according to the law, to the Connecticut School for Boys, at MERIDEN, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz:

The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per week, payable quarterly, in advance, and the said

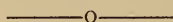
is bound to remain in the Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint as all other inmates of said School.

(Signed)

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

TO

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.



We take the pleasure of informing you that your was this day duly received at this Institution, here to remain during his minority, or until otherwise discharged in accordance with the rules of this School. Any boy, by uniform good conduct, can reach his "Honor Grade" in one year from the time he enters the school. He is then given a probationary discharge to go to his home, where he will be permitted to remain as long as he does well. If his conduct in the school is not good, the time for his receiving his probationary discharge will be increased. For further information, it is proper to state that the Institution is not a prison, but a school for detention and reform, where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the Common Schools in the State. They are provided with a home in every way pleasant and comfortable, are furnished with steady employment, of a kind that will aid them in earning an honest living after they leave the School. They have appropriate seasons for recreation and play, are well fed and clothed, and, when sick, have the best of care and medical attendance. They attend school regularly six days of the week, are taught by efficient and experienced teachers, and on Sunday enjoy the privileges of the Sunday School and regular Chapel service, over which some minister of the



VIEW FROM COTTAGE D, LOOKING NORTH.

Gospel from one of the city churches presides. The Catholic boys of the School receive one hour of instruction each Sunday from the Sisters of Mercy.

In order to accomplish the wise ends for which this Institution was established, to wit: the reformation of boys intrusted to its care, it will be necessary for them to remain in the School for a sufficient length of time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil ways, and to establish in them correct moral principles and habits of industry.

Applications for the discharge of boys from the Institution are frequently made in a short time after their commitment, but of course these applications are not entertained. Experience has taught the management that the best interests of the School are promoted by treating the boys all alike, and by requiring all to procure their "Honor Badge," before leaving the School. If there is a deviation from the rule in a *single* case, every other boy has the *right* to ask for the same deviation in *his* case, and the Institution would lose its reformatory character.

Parents, guardians and other near friends are permitted to visit the boys on the first Wednesday of each month, at which time no pains will be spared in giving all information sought for in relation to the standing of any boy in the School.

The boys are permitted to write to their friends once a month, and the friends are allowed to write to the boys at their pleasure. In cases of serious illness of any boy, his friends will at once be advised of his condition.

GENERAL STATUTES

RELATING TO THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MERIDEN.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened.*

G. S. 1888. § 3622, AS AMENDED 1893.—The land, buildings and appurtenances belonging to the State in Meriden shall be and remain a place for a school for the use of the State, by the name of the Connecticut School for Boys.

G. S. 1888. § 3623.—Its government shall be vested in a board of twelve trustees, to be appointed by the Senate, one from each county, and four from the vicinity of the institution. During the regular session of the General Assembly of 1889, the Senate shall appoint six of said trustees, of whom three shall hold office for four years from the first day of July, 1889, and three for three years from the first day of July, 1890. During the regular session of the General Assembly of 1891, and biennially thereafter, the Senate shall appoint six trustees, who shall hold office for four years from the first day of July following their appointment. The Governor may fill any vacancy which occurs during the recess of the General Assembly, until its next regular session.

G. S. 1888. § 3624, AS AMENDED 1897.—The board of trustees shall manage the interests of said school according to law; adopt rules for its management and the maintenance of strict discipline therein; provide instruction in religion, morality, and useful knowledge, and in some regular course of labor for the inmates; bind them out, discharge, or remand them; shall appoint a superintendent, not of their number, and other officers, whom they may remove for cause; pre-

scribe their duties and compensation; adjust and certify all claims and accounts against said school; appoint as treasurer a member of said board, who shall give a bond to the State in such sum, not less than five thousand dollars, as the trustees shall require, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and who shall pay all claims against said school after the same have been properly certified; and said board shall annually report under oath to the governor the condition and rules of the school.

G. S. 1888. § 3625.—The trustees shall not borrow money for the use of the school, upon the credit of the State, nor make any expenditures thereon, beyond appropriations previously made by the General Assembly, except from funds on hand.

G. S. 1888. § 3626, AS AMENDED 1897.—The superintendent shall reside at the school, have the charge and custody of the inmates and property, keep accounts of all receipts and expenditures of the school, and of all such property and accounts, in such manner as the trustees may require; hold all books and papers open to their inspection; and before he enters upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the state in such sum, not less than five thousand dollars, as the trustees shall require, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all property received by him as superintendent, and faithfully perform all the duties incumbent on him as such.

G. S. 1888. § 3627.—The superintendent shall render his account of all receipts and expenses of said school on the thirty-first day of March in each year, to the Comptroller, the same having been first examined and adjusted by the trustees, and the balance on hand shall be the property of the State, and such part thereof as the Comptroller may direct shall be paid into the treasury.

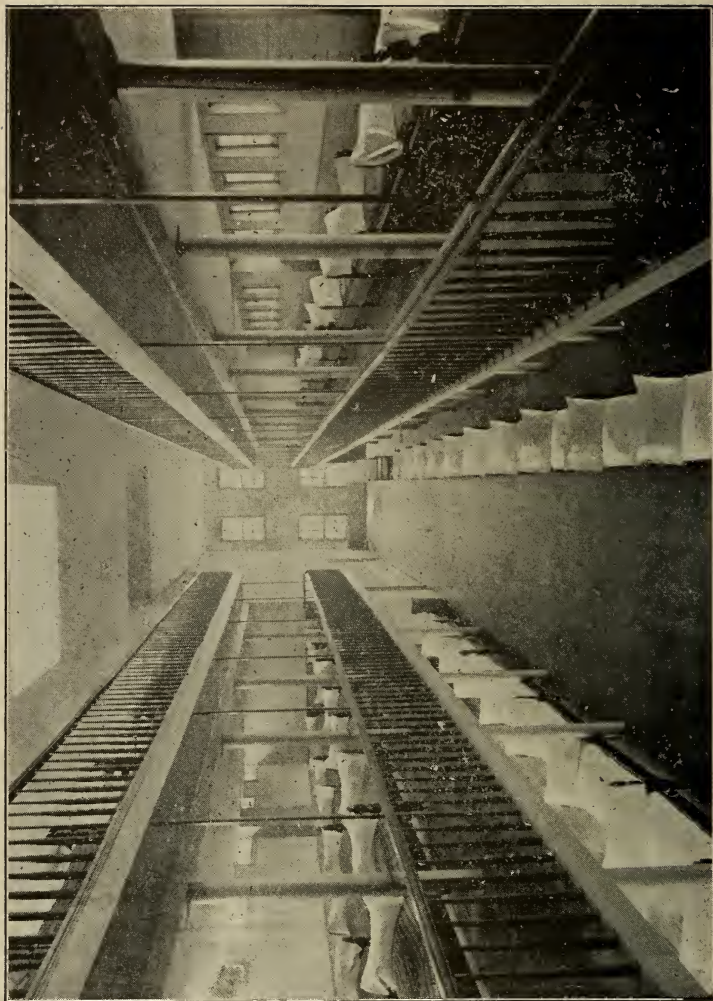
G. S. 1888. § 3628.—When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, the court or justice of the peace, as the case may be, may commit him to the Reform School, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless

sooner discharged by the board of trustees. And the judges of the criminal and police courts of the State, and justices of the peace, shall have power to commit to the Reform School; first, any boy under sixteen years of age, who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the State, or any law that may be enacted and in force in the State; second, any boy under sixteen years of age, with the consent of his parent or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother, or guardian, who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.

G. S. 1888. § 3629.—Every boy sent to the Reform School shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice; but no boy shall be retained after the superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

G. S. 1888. § 3630.—When there shall be as large a number of boys in said school as can be properly accommodated, it shall be the duty of the president of the board of trustees to give notice to the criminal and police courts of the fact; whereupon no boys shall be sent to the school by the said courts, until notice shall be given them, by the president of the board, that more can be received.

G. S. 1888. § 3631.—The trustees shall have full power to place any boy committed to said school during minority, at such employment, and cause him to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to his years and capacity; and they may, with the consent of any such boy, or his parent, or guardians, bind him out as an apprentice during his minority, or for a shorter period,



NORTH DIVISION SLEEPING HALL.

to learn a trade, or to other employment, as in their judgment will tend to his future benefit; and the president of the board shall, for such purpose, have power to execute and deliver, on behalf of the said board, indentures of apprenticeship for any such boy; and such indentures shall have the same force and effect as indenture of apprenticeship executed by his legal guardian, and shall be filed with the records in the office of the Reform School.

G. S. 1888. § 3632.—In case any boy so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy and unreformed, the trustees may, at their discretion, receive such boy into the Reform School, to be held in the same manner as before his said apprenticeship, and may thereupon cancel the indentures of such boy. And if, in the opinion of the trustees, any boy apprenticed by them shall have an unsuitable home, or if the person to whom such boy is indentured shall become unfit or incapable to properly raise or take care of him, the trustees may at their discretion return such boy to the school.

G. S. 1888. § 3633.—When a boy is dismissed from the school, to his parents, or to otherwise care for himself (except by indenture, as in the preceding section), he shall be dismissed on probation merely, and the board of trustees shall have power to send for and return him to the school when, in the opinion of a majority of the members of said board, the best interest of the boy will be promoted by such return.

G. S. 1888. § 3634.—When any boy sentenced or committed to said school by any court or justice of the peace shall have improved in knowledge and behavior sufficiently, in the opinion of the trustees of said school, to qualify him for useful employment elsewhere, they shall as soon as possible place him in a suitable home, with relatives, or others, and cause him to be further instructed and regularly employed in some trade or useful occupation, suited to his age and capacity, until he becomes twenty-one years of age.

G. S. 1888. § 3635.—The trustees of said school shall have and exercise full control of the persons and earnings of boys so placed out during their minority, and shall, at least once during every period of six months, obtain by

authorized visitation or inspection, definite and reliable information concerning their general deportment and progress in the occupations they are pursuing, and in general shall exercise in their behalf the care and supervision of guardians. The number and general condition of boys so placed out and cared for, shall be embraced in the annual report of the trustees of the school.

G. S. 1888. § 3636.—Every person who shall entice or attempt to entice away from said school, any boy legally committed to the same, or shall knowingly harbor, conceal, or aid in harboring or concealing any boy who shall have escaped from said school, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, which fine shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of trustees; and every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or officer of local police, and any officer or employee of said school is authorized and directed to arrest any boy, when in his power so to do, who shall have escaped from said school, and return him thereto.

G. S. 1888. § 3637, AS AMENDED 1893.—The superintendent of said school shall present to the comptroller monthly a bill at the rate of three dollars a week for the support of each boy committed to said school, which, if allowed by the comptroller, shall be paid from the state treasury.

G. S. 1888. § 3676.—Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates * * * * of the Connecticut School for Boys, and every opportunity be allowed such clergymen to give to the inmates belonging to their respective denominations such religious and moral instruction as said clergymen may desire, and the Trustees of said Institution shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with the proper management of said Institution, when and where such instruction may be given, and such instructions shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

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BY-LAWS.

MEETINGS OF THE TRUSTEES.

Sec. 1. There shall be a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the School in MERIDEN, on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the July meeting shall be the annual meeting.

Sec. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President of the Board at the written request of two members, provided that ample notice of such meetings shall be given.

Sec. 3. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number present at any regular or special meeting may adjourn to any specified time.

Sec. 4. The Board of Trustees shall be organized annually at the regular meeting held in July, by the election, by ballot, of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, an Executive Committee, to consist of five, and an Auditing Committee to consist of two members.

PRESIDENT.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Board, but in his absence, the Board shall appoint a chairman *pro tem*.

SECRETARY.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the Board in a book provided for that purpose, which shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any members; to prepare all documents and statements which may be ordered by the board; to take charge of all communications and reply thereto in accord-

ance with such instruction as he may receive from the Board or Executive Committee.

TREASURER.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse the moneys of the Institution, and keep a true and just account of the same. He shall pay no bills except on an order drawn by the Superintendent, and countersigned by the Executive Committee, and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a satisfactory bond in the sum of eight thousand dollars.

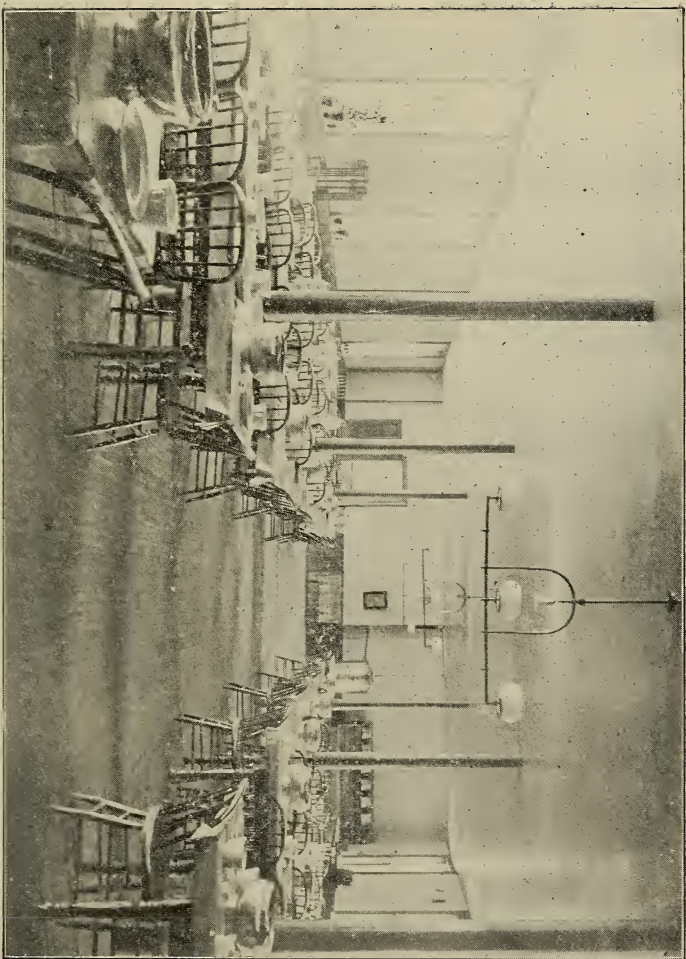
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make, or order the Superintendent to make, purchases for the School, to authorize such repairs as may, from time to time, be necessary; but no expenditures for repairs exceeding one hundred dollars shall be authorized except by the Board. They shall examine as to whether economy is observed in the different departments of the School, and the quantity and quality of food and clothing furnished. They shall once in each month, or oftener if they choose, without notice to the Superintendent or other officers, inspect the School buildings and all the departments, rooms and closets thereof, and see that all are kept perfectly clean and neat; they shall inquire into the behavior of all officers and employees and in a book, kept for that purpose, enter all their proceedings and observations, which book shall be laid before the Board at every meeting. They shall also at each monthly meeting, examine all bills presented by the Superintendent, and, if found correct, approve the same.

Sec. 9. There shall be as many meetings of the Executive Committee as the interests of the School require.

OFFICERS.

Sec. 10. The following named officers of the school shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required, viz: a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, Book-keeper, Matron, Teachers, Overseers of the workshops, a Farmer and Supervisors.



NORTH DIVISION DINING HALL.

Sec. 11 The several officers shall hold their appointment during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered in writing except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 12. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that their regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

The Superintendent shall have power to suspend any employee of the School, for cause, until the next meeting of the Executive Committee or Board of Trustees.

He shall keep a journal and make a record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent, as far as important for reference. In suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expense and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Treasurer of the Institution the bill for weekly board of inmates, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm, or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases and the cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every part of the premises and have a watchful care over the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He, or the Assistant Superintendent, shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and shall examine their letters before being sent away.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health for

want of sufficient clothing by day or by night, from wet or cold, or from other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons for any temporary services not provided for in these by-laws and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Connecticut School for Boys, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At the October meeting he shall furnish the Board with a duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts up to the 30th day of September; also a full schedule of all property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the farmer.

He shall at all times be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

The Superintendent shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional service, morning and evening; have charge of the Sunday School, and obtain such aid from the reverend clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times as may be determined on by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys, in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his duties and his position in the Institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in July, he shall make a report, stating all facts respecting the reformatory influence effectively made use of in this Institution.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 13. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of the Superintendent during his absence or inability.



THE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

MATRON.

Sec. 14. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in her department.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of all regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

TEACHERS.

Sec. 15. The Teacher shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound and practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the school-rooms and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission of the Superintendent.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care and perservation of all books, furniture, apparatus and fixtures provided for the same; and by strict personal examination, see that no injury or waste is suffered.

They shall assist in the Sunday School, in the care of the boys on the Sunday, in vocal music, and the principle teacher shall act as librarian for the boys.

OVERSEERS OF WORKSHOPS.

Sec. 16. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge

of all tools used in their respective departments, and see that the same are carefully preserved and accounted for; shall see that all stock and material are worked with prudence and economy and are properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate account of the number of boys and time employed each day, of the work done and all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleaning, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops.

They shall have charge of the boys during the work hours in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard, or such other place, and at such time as may be ordered by the Superintendent. They shall assist the teachers if requested, in their duties on the Sunday, and in the Sunday School.

WATCHMAN.

Sec. 17. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The watchman on duty shall, if required, perform a regular patrol throughout and around the building. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damages by fire, to prevent escapes, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

FARMER.

Sec. 18. The Farmer, under general or specific direction of the Superintendent, shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order and economical use of everything connected therewith, and shall use every means in his power to increase and preserve the products of the farm.

He shall take charge of work with, and be responsible for such boys as the Superintendent may detail to be employed on the farm, and must patiently and perseveringly instruct



GENERAL TRADES BUILDING.

them in the various kinds of farm work; require of them prompt obedience, and must by example, together with constant and vigilant supervision, teach them to faithfully perform all duties required of them.

He shall see that all domestic animals are cared for in the best manner, well fed, properly cleaned and kindly treated.

He shall keep an accurate account of everything purchased, for the labor performed, and the amount of each kind of produce raised on the farm.

He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith.

THE LIBRARY.

Sec. 19. A library of well selected books and maps, and of Sunday School books, shall be kept at the School for the use and improvement of the inmates thereof.

The Superintendent, Librarian and Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be a standing committee on the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways and means, to promote this department of the Institution, and they shall report to the Board of Trustees, at the quarterly meetings, the progress and conditions of the Library, with a full list of all the donations received for this object.

VISITORS.

Sec. 20. Visitors will always be welcome to visit the School between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. on week days, and on Sunday for the purpose of attending the religious exercises, but on that day they must leave immediately after the services are ended.

Parents will not be permitted to see their children oftener than once a month, unless by special permission of the Superintendent; and any article designed for any inmate must pass through the hands of the officer in attendance.

Visitors passing through the house or shops must not go among the boys, or address any conversation to them except by permission of the attending officer.

Any visitor who shall attempt to give any inmate tobacco

or other articles secretly, shall be altogether excluded from the premises.

Visitors shall not be permitted in or on the premises except attended by an officer of the Institution.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Sec. 21. The distribution of time for each working day shall not be less than six hours for labor, three hours for school, and from four and one-half to five hours for devotional exercises, incidental duties and recreation.

The time of rising shall be half past five o'clock A. M. from the first day of March to the first day of November, and at quarter before six o'clock during the other four months. The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock P. M.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise promptly at the ringing of the morning bell.

No persons regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his or her duties without permission from the Superintendent, or his assistant, and the person getting such permission will be required to procure a substitute, to be approved by the Superintendent, to fulfill his or her duties during their absence.

It shall be incumbent on each officer to see that all rules and regulations are strictly observed and they shall promptly report any failure therein. As the great object is *reform* the intercourse of all with the boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the School.

Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; any boy escaping by or through the neglect or carelessness of any officer, the whole or part of the expense incurred in his capture may be charged to such officer and deducted from his salary by order of the Trustees.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent; and no boy shall be kept or allowed to remain out of School without special permission from the Superintendent.

Any person having charge of the boys during their time

of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence or injure each other's clothing, mar or deface the buildings, fixtures or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises, and the religious services on Sunday, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drinks shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a School for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore *all* are expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of the rules and regulations, and hold themselves ready at all times for any emergency to aid in preserving order, preventing escapes and maintaining the rules and discipline of the School, and by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline shall be that of the family, the school, the workshop and the farm, and not that of the prison. The inmates are to be watched over as pupils, and not guarded as prisoners or criminals; and there shall be no more restraint than shall be necessary to develop good, and repress bad qualities. Self-instruction, self-desire to labor and self-government shall be inculcated and encouraged as the best culture, as well as the most effective discipline.

Punishment shall be imposed as a public judgment, in manner and form to be prescribed by the Superintendent and never under the excitement of the moment. Its severity shall always be proportionate to the magnitude of the offence. It shall consist of deprivation of play or marks of disapproba-

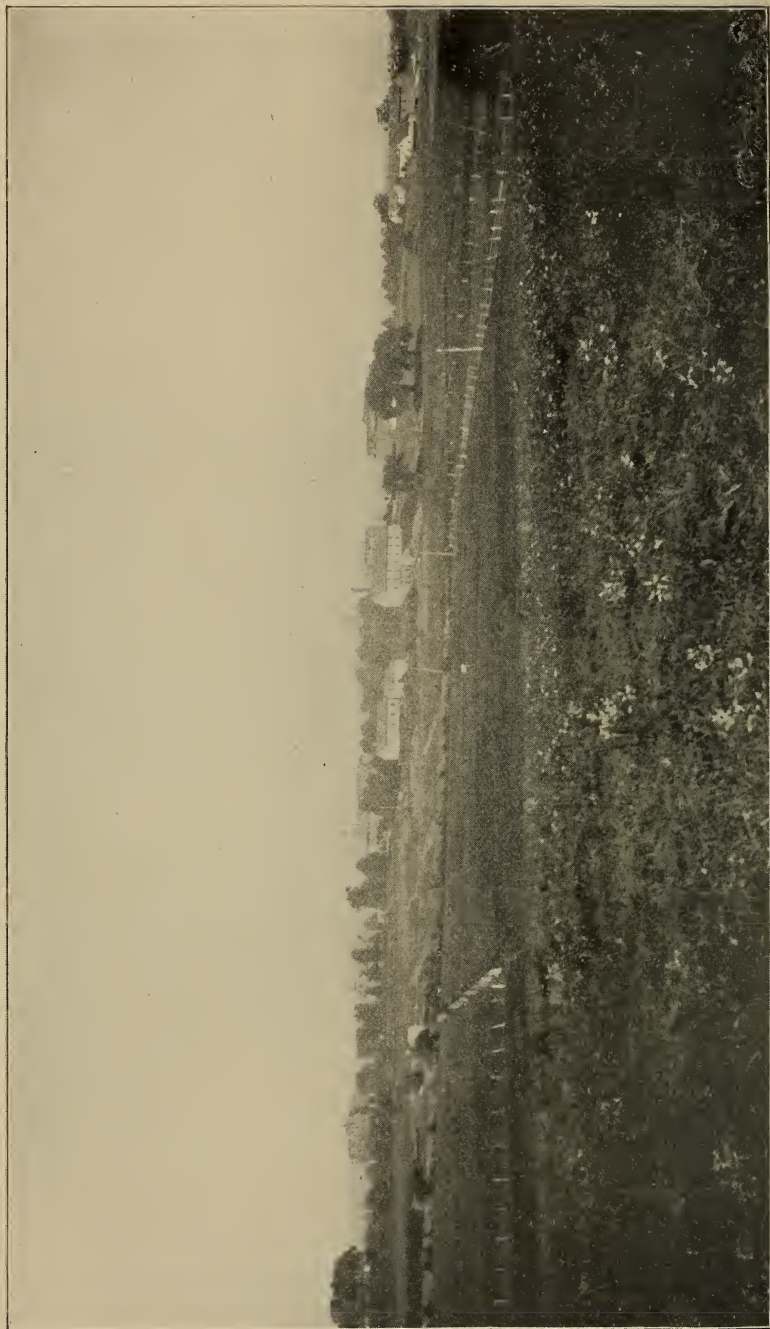
tion or demerit, solitary confinement and the use of the rod, as resorted to in well regulated families. Personal chastisement shall only be inflicted for some high misdemeanor or repeated offense, and only on the order of the Superintendent and in case of severe punishment, only in his presence or that of his assistant.

These By-Laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended or repealed, at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

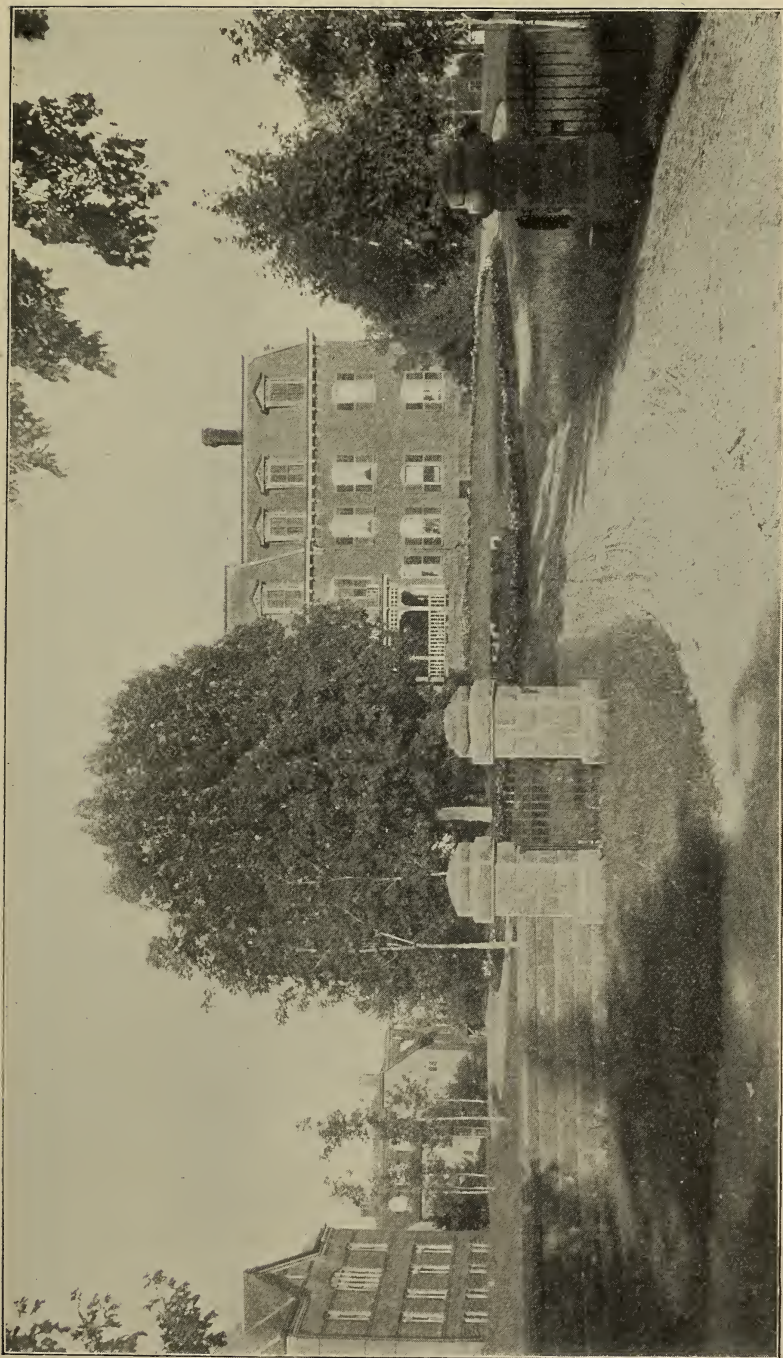
Amended July 14, 1886.



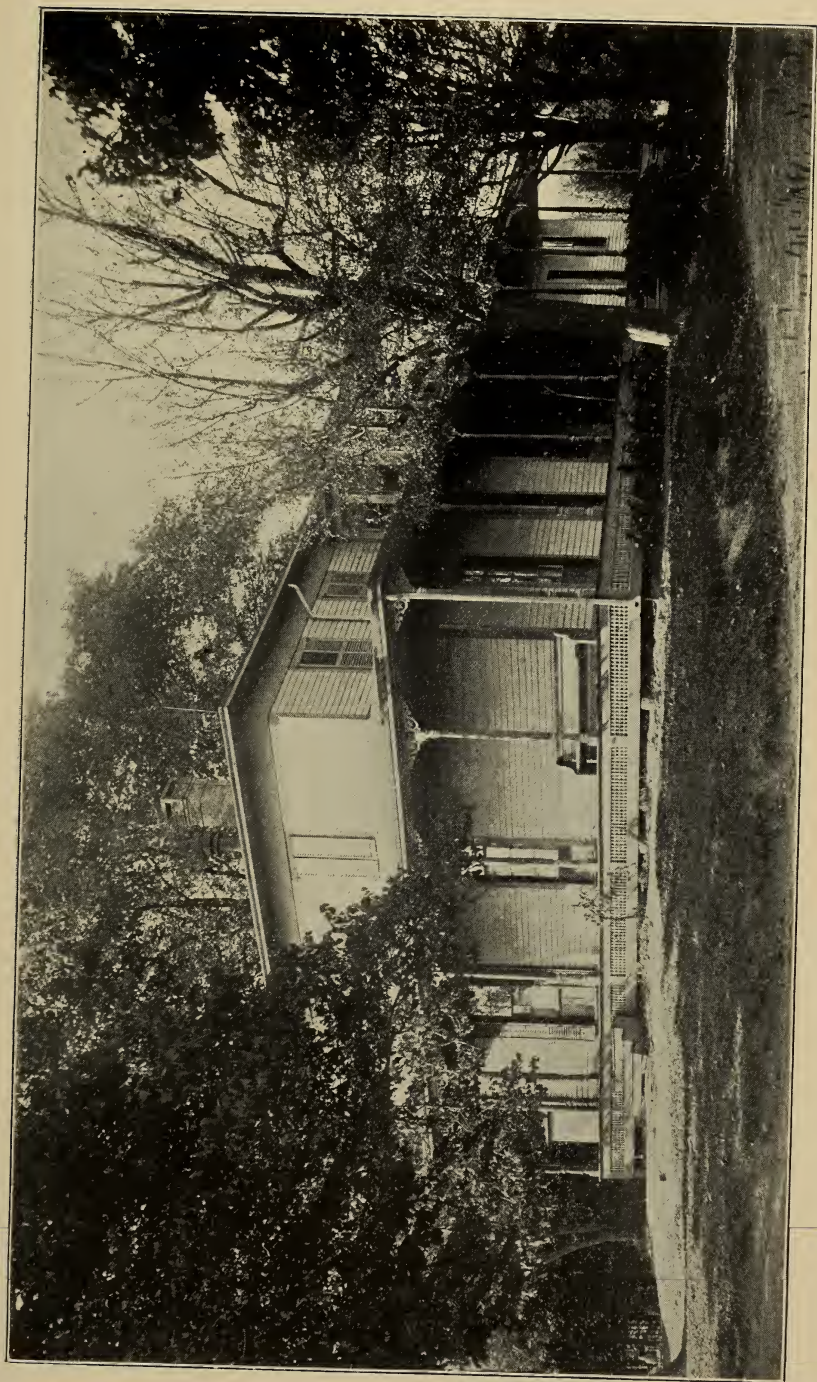
THE BOILER HOUSE.



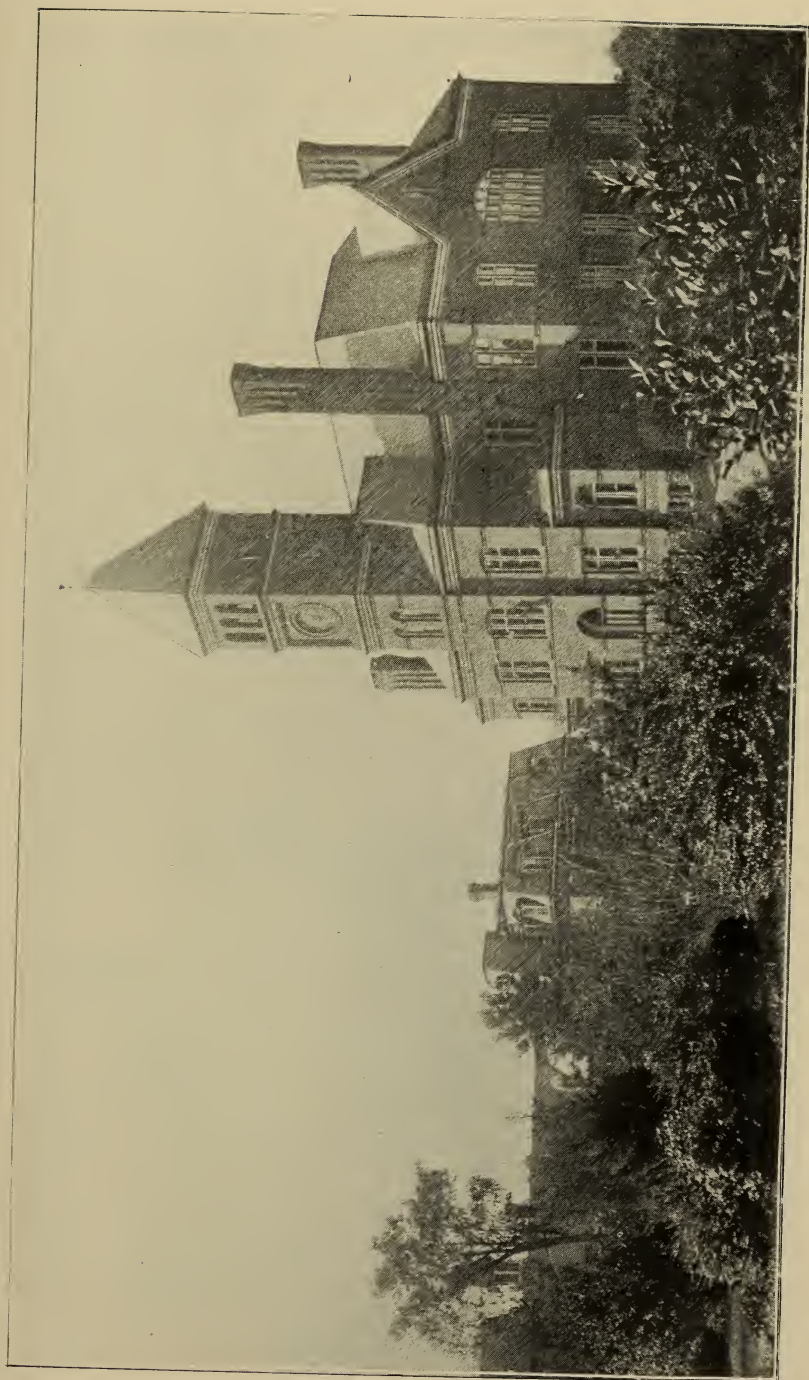
BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.



SUPERINTENDENT'S HOME AND OFFICE.

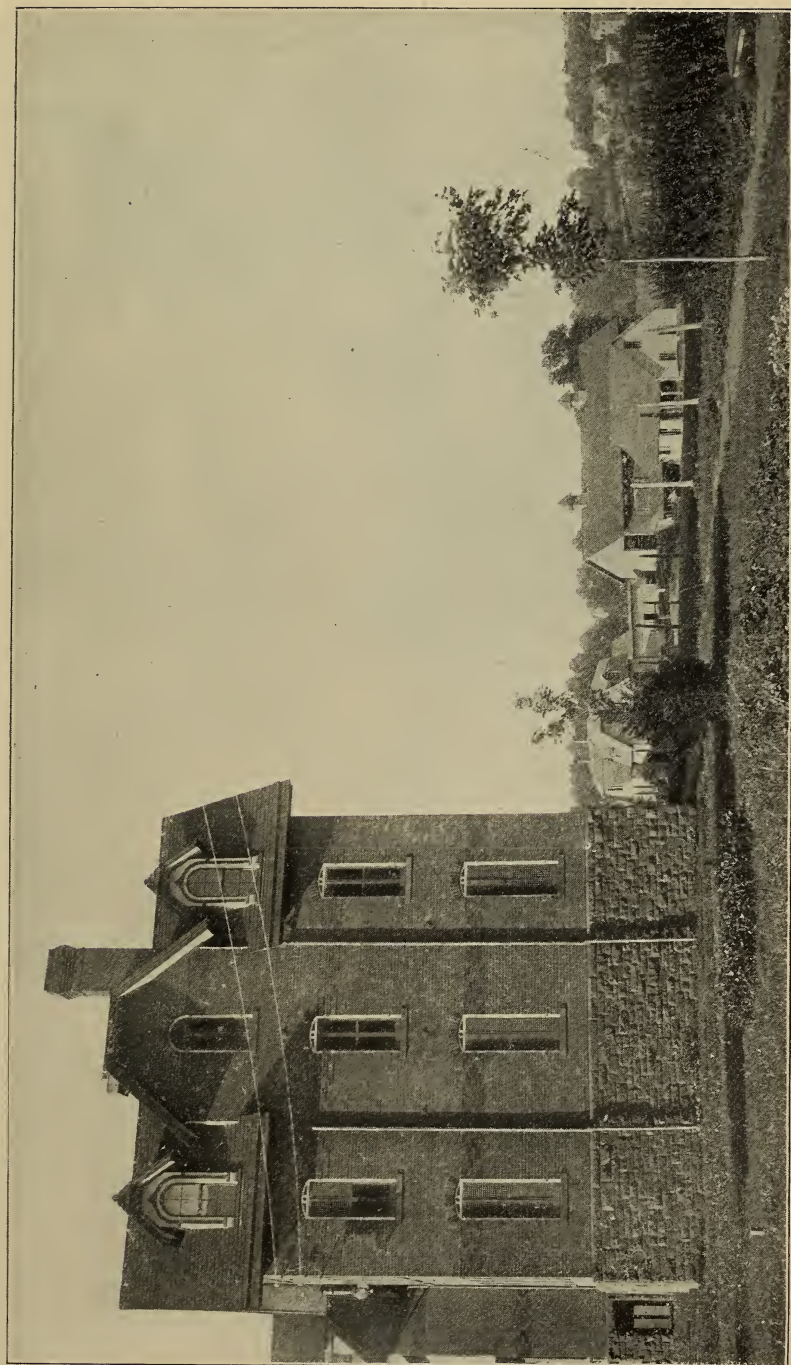


BROWNING HOME - FOR YOUNGEST GIRLS.



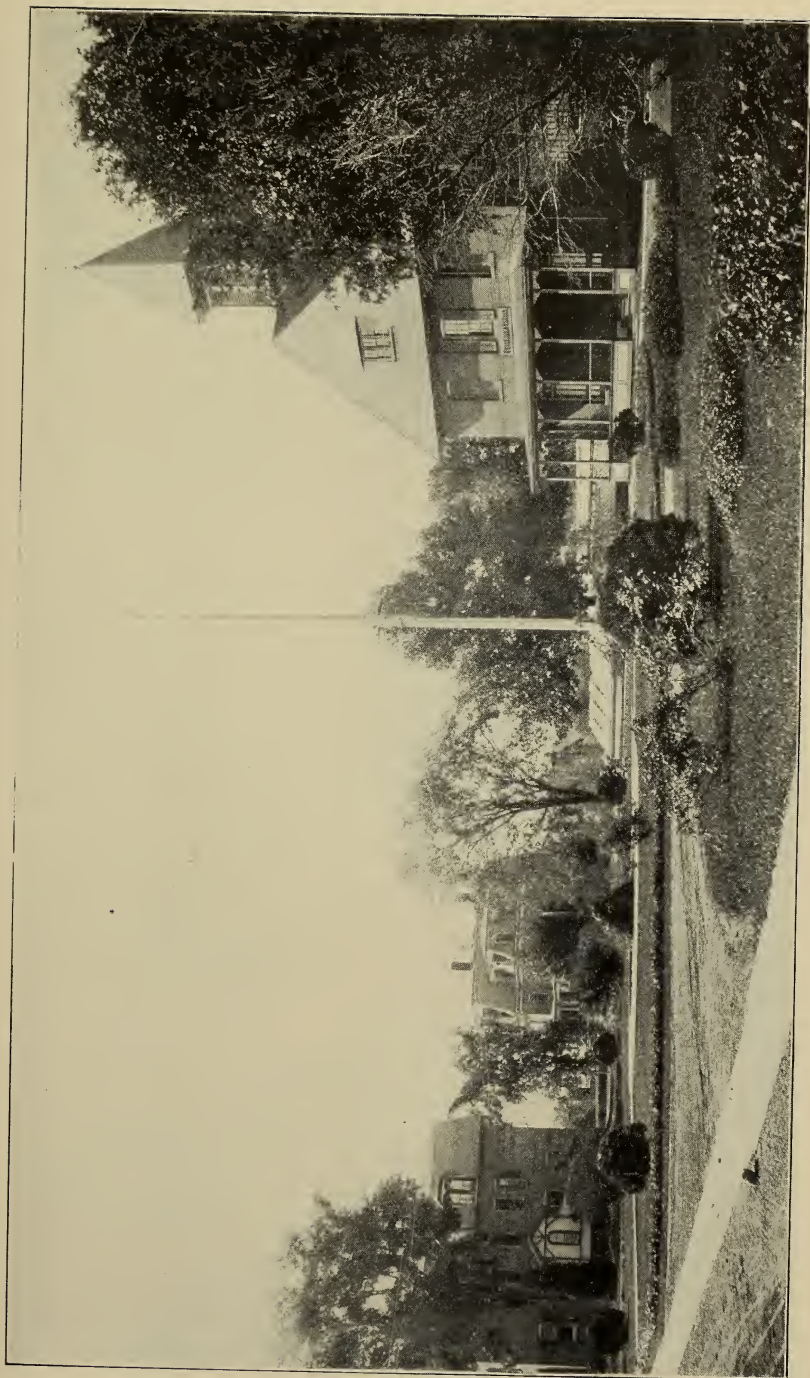
PRATT HOME. FESSENDEN HALL. SUPERINTENDENT'S HOME AND OFFICE.

CHAPEL AND SCHOOL BUILDING.



RUSSELL HOME.

FARM BUILDINGS.

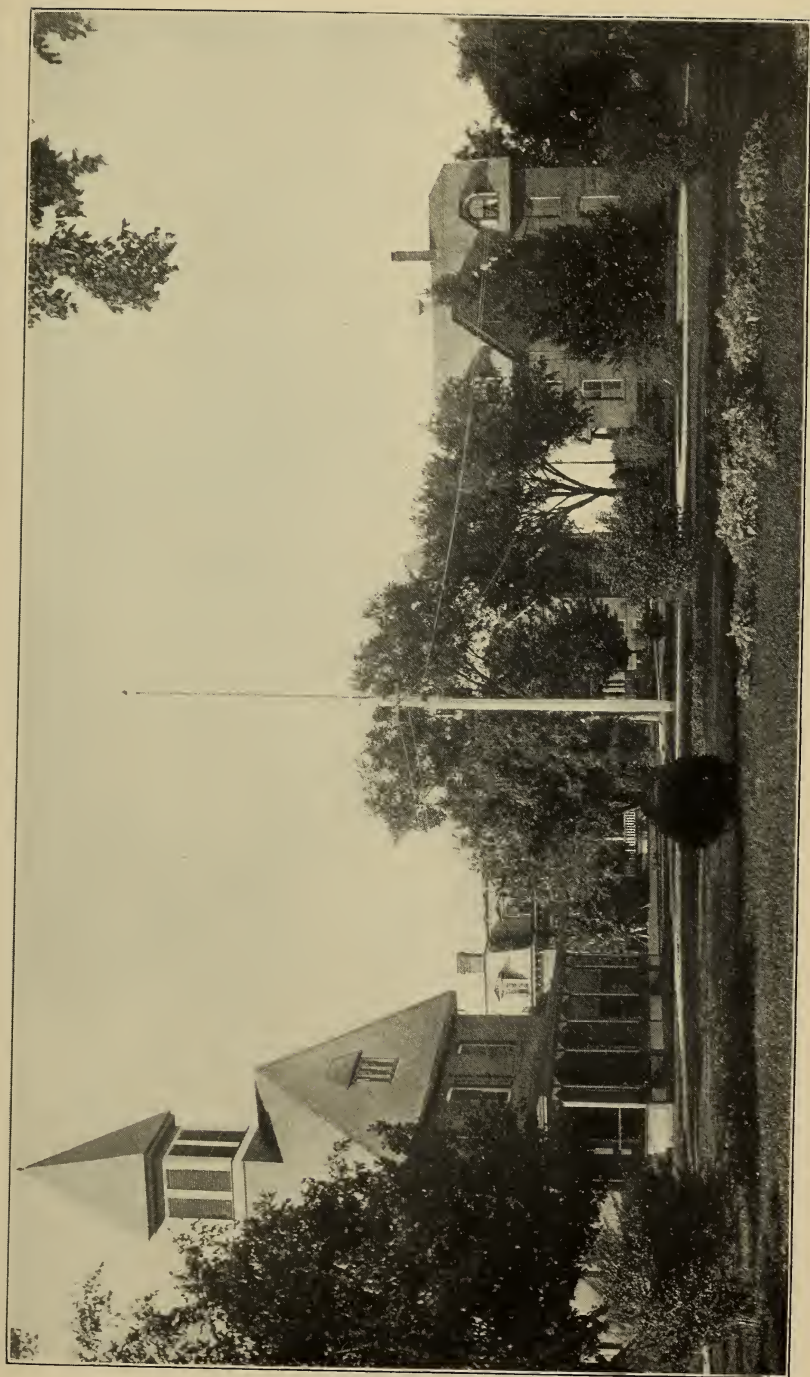


STREET HOME.

H. D. SMITH HOME.

GREENHOUSES.

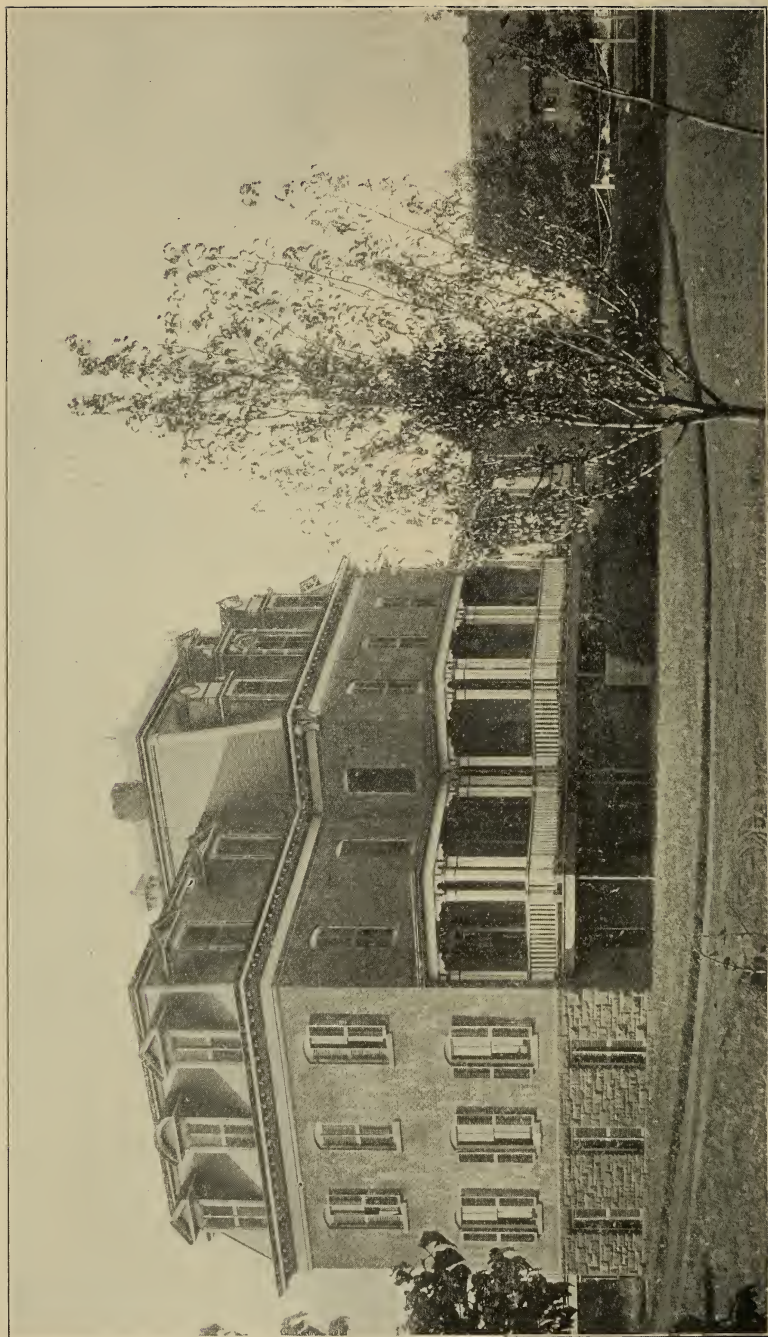
FESSENDEN HALL AND COOKING SCHOOL.



FESSENDEN HALL,
AND COOKING SCHOOL.

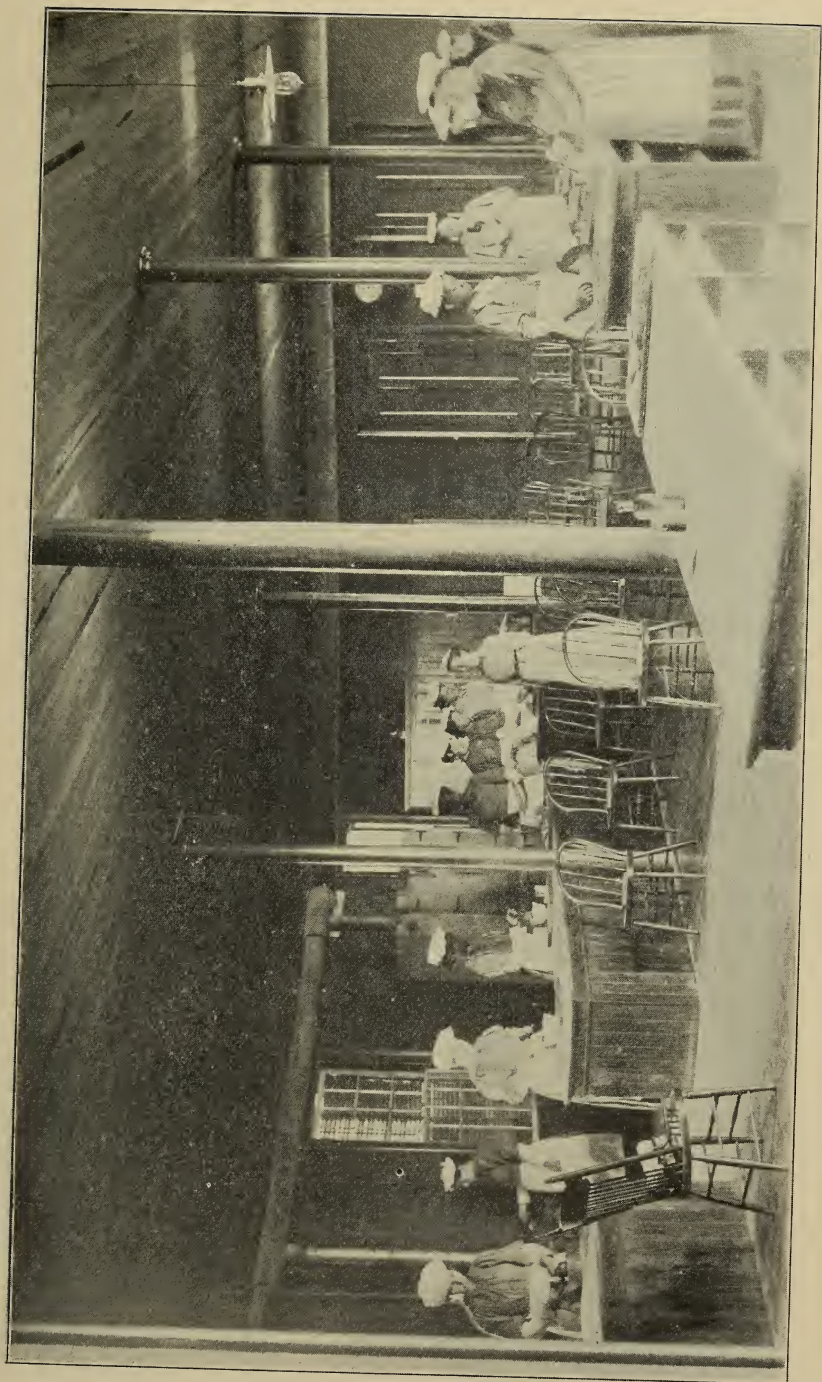
CHAPEL.

PRATT HOME.



HENRY D. SMITH HOME.

FESSENDEN HALL.



COOKING SCHOOL.



DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH
REPORTS
— OF THE —
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
— OF THE —
CONNECTICUT
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS



Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in January, 1899.



MIDDLETOWN, CONN.:
PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,
1898.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.



HENRY D. SMITH, <i>President</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	PLANTSVILLE.
CLARENCE E. BACON, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.

State Directors (ex-officio).

GOVERNOR LORRIN A. COOKE,	-	-	-	-	-	WINSTED.
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR JAMES D. DEWELL,	-	-	-	-	-	NEW HAVEN.
SECRETARY OF STATE CHARLES PHELPS,	-	-	-	-	-	ROCKVILLE.

Directors Elected.

WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES RESPECTIVELY IN

1899.

RODNEY DENNIS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	HARTFORD.
MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRIDGEPORT.
SAMUEL RUSSELL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
CALVIN L. HARWOOD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	NORWICH.

1900.

H. D. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	-	-	PLANTSVILLE.
EDWARD PAYNE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
WILLIAM H. BURROWS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
EUGENE V. RAYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	NEW HAVEN.

1901.

JOHN M. VAN VLECK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
CLARENCE E. BACON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
LORRIN A. COOKE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	WINSTED.
STEPHEN O. BOWEN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	EASTFORD.

Executive Committee.

J. M. VAN VLECK,	EDWARD PAYNE,
CLARENCE E. BACON,	SAMUEL RUSSELL,
WILLIAM H. BURROWS,	

Visiting Committees of Ladies for 1898-99.

January and July.

MRS. WILLIAM N. RICE,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
MRS. JAMES D. DEWELL,	- - - - -	NEW HAVEN.

February and August.

MRS. ALBERT H. CHASE,	- - - - -	NORWICH.
MRS. A. S. CHURCHILL,	- - - - -	NEW BRITAIN.

March and September.

MRS. M. WALL,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
MRS. JAMES LAWTON,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.

April and October.

MRS. E. K. HUBBARD,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
MISS MARY E. LYMAN,	- - - - -	MIDDLEFIELD.

May and November.

MRS. NELLIE DOUGLAS,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
MRS. LYMAN S. CATLIN,	- - - - -	BRIDGEPORT.

June and December.

MRS. WATSON WEBB,	- - - - -	HARTFORD.
MRS. ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON,	- - - - -	HARTFORD.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WILLIAM G. FAIRBANK, - - - - - *Superintendent.*
 MARGARET E. FAIRBANK, *Assistant Superintendent and Visiting Agent.*
 WILLIAM E. FAIRBANK, *General Assistant and Acting School Visitor.*
 CLARA B. FAIRBANK, - - - *Bookkeeper and Gymnasium Director.*

BROWNING HOME.

MRS. C. M. WILBUR, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MISS MAMIE MANN, - - - - - *Pupil Assistant.*

HENRY D. SMITH HOME.

MISS K. M. AYRES, - - - - - *Matron.*

STREET HOME.

MISS M. F. RADLEY, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MISS J. CARPENTER, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

ALLYN HOME.

MISS A. M. BOYCE, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MRS. WILLIAM A. WARREN, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

PRATT HOME.

MISS J. G. RADLEY, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MRS. P. D. SMITH, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

ROGERS HOME.

MISS M. A. PARKER, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MRS. H. G. STONE, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

RUSSELL No. 1 HOME.

MISS M. S. LINCOLN, - - - - - *Matron.*

RUSSELL No. 2 HOME.

MISS B. ROBINS, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MRS. A. G. MCINTYRE, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

MRS. WILLARD A. WARREN, - - - *Housekeeper, Farm House.*
 MRS. M. A. CAPEN, - - - - - *Housekeeper, Office.*
 MISS M. E. SIMONDS, - - - - - *Assistant, Office.*

TEACHERS.

MISS R. E. DAY, - - - - - *First Grammar Department.*
 MISS N. E. KAHRMANN, - - - - - *Second Grammar Department.*
 MISS S. E. STEVENS, - - - - - *Intermediate Department.*
 MISS A. M. McCLIMON, - - - - - *First Primary Department.*
 MISS A. C. BARNUM, - - - - - *Second Primary Department.*
 MISS R. SPITZ, - - - - - *Third Primary Department.*
 MISS M. A. MCCARTHY, - - - - - *Russell No. 1 Department.*
 MISS M. A. JONES, - - - - - *Russell No. 2 Department.*
 MISS A. M. BRAGG, - - - - - *Cooking Department.*
 MISS S. E. GRAY, - - - - - *Dressmaking Department.*

J. C. FORD, - - - - - *Machinery and Repairs.*
 R. JONES, - - - - - *Watchman.*
 WILLIAM A. WARREN, - - - - - *Engineer.*
 I. R. WOOD, - - - - - *Assistant Engineer.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

WILLARD A. WARREN, - - - - - *Farmer.*

STATEMENT RESPECTING

—THE—

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

—♦♦—

LOCATION.

Its location is at Middletown, on the line of the Connecticut Valley, the Air Line, and the Middletown branch of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. Communications relating to it should be addressed to the Superintendent at the School.

PROPER SUBJECTS.

The proper subjects are not *merely* paupers, nor orphans, nor confirmed thieves, nor prostitutes, nor other criminals, but *viciously inclined girls between the ages of 8 and 16 years.*

The class includes:

1. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey those who have the proper charge of them.
2. Truants, vagrants, and beggars.
3. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.
4. Those who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, other than imprisonment for life.

The Official Report to the General Assembly, made in 1867, shows that there are from 300 to 500 in the State.

PECULIAR FEATURES.

1. It is *not a State institution, but a private charity*, incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline, and instruction of the afore-named girls. The State, as the common parent and guardian of the community, treats them as minors and wards.

The School was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, originally chosen by the donors to its funds, together with three *ex-officio* State Officers.

For each girl committed to it by legal process, the State pays three dollars a week.

2. *Its design* is not that of a prison to which criminals are consigned for punishment, but that of a temporary place of custody and instruction. Its object is prevention and reformation, by giving to the children that special physical, mental, moral, social, and industrial training necessary to fit them for life, and which they cannot receive elsewhere, except in very rare cases. And *just so soon*, as this is accomplished, and they can be placed in suitable circumstances elsewhere, their connection with the School ceases.

(See Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry to the General Assembly of 1867, and the Second Report of the School.)

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania gave the following decision at the December term, 1828, as the unanimous opinion of the Court in full, consisting of Chief Justice Gibson and four Assistant Judges:

“*Per curiam.* The House of Refuge is not a prison, but a school where reformation, and not punishment, is the end. It may, indeed, be used as a prison for juvenile convicts, who would else be committed to a common jail; and in respect to these, the constitutionality of the act which incorporated it stands clear of controversy. It is only in respect of the application of its discipline to subjects admitted on the order of a court, a magistrate, or the managers of the Almshouse, that a doubt is entertained. The object of the charity is reformation, by training its inmates to industry, imbuing their minds with principles of morality and religion, by furnishing them with the means to earn a living, and, above all, by separating them from the corrupting influence of improper associates. To this end, may not the natural parents, *when unequal to the task of education, or unworthy of it*, be superseded by the *parens patriæ*, or common guardians of the community?

“It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that of strict right the business of education belongs to it. The parents are ordinarily entrusted with it because it can seldom be put into better hands; but *when they are incompetent or corrupt*, what is there to prevent the public from withdrawing the facilities, held, as they obviously are, at its sufferance?

“As to an abridgement of indefeasible rights by confinement of the person, it is no more than what is borne to a greater or less extent in every school, and we know of no natural right to exemption from restraints which conduce to an

infant's welfare, nor is there a doubt of their application in this particular case. The infant has been snatched from a course which must have ended in confirmed depravity; *and not only is the restraint lawful, but it would be an act of extreme cruelty to release her from it.*"

A similar decision was made by the Supreme Court of Baltimore City in 1868, in which the decision of the Pennsylvania Court is quoted and endorsed in full.

3. *The form of Committal* is by a civil rather than a criminal process. Parents, guardians, selectmen, grand jurors, or *any proper officers* of the town where the girl is found, may present a written complaint to a Judge of Probate, or of the criminal or police court of any city or borough *sitting in chambers*, or to any Justice of the Peace of the town where the girl is found, who must thereupon take cognizance and determine the case.

The form of Commitment reads: "To the guardianship and control of the institution till she is 21, unless sooner discharged according to law." Any two of the Directors may discharge a girl for sufficient reasons, or bind her to service, still retaining the right of control prescribed by law.

4. *The system of discipline and education* is specially adapted to the conditions and wants of the girls. It aims to be as nearly as possible that of a well-regulated Christian family. Its culture is physical, sanitary, educational, industrial, and truly Christian, but not sectarian.

5. *Its History.* It was incorporated in 1868, received its first inmates January, 1870, was formally opened the 30th of June following, and two Homes were occupied in October.

6. *Its present condition* is in the highest degree prosperous and encouraging. It has a beautifully located, well-cultivated and stocked farm, eight Family Houses, designed for two hundred and seventy-five inmates. It has a school building containing four rooms and a chapel hall, a Superintendent's and Farmer's house, one barn, and other valuable buildings. It has a full and well-organized board of teachers and officers. One hundred and thirty-two different towns in the State have committed girls to its care. The discipline has generally proved salutary and successful.

Other particulars are given in the present and previous reports.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

NAMES.		DIRECTORS.		TERMS OF SERVICE.	
T. M. Allyn,	Hartford,	Elected,	1868.	Died in office,	1882.
Charles Fabrique,	New Haven,	"	1868.	Died in office,	1889.
E. W. Hatch,	Meriden,	"	1868.	Died in office,	1874.
H. D. Smith,	Plantsville,	"	1868.	Still in office.	
George Beach,	Hartford,	"	1868.	Retired in	1877.
T. K. Fessenden,	Farmington,	"	1868.	Retired in	1883.
James E. English,	New Haven,	"	1869.	Retired in	1884.
Samuel C. Hubbard,	Middletown,	"	1869.	Retired in	1878.
Samuel Babcock,	Middletown,	"	1869.	Retired in	1872.
Samuel Russell,	Middletown,	"	1872.	Retired in	1881.
O. Vincent Coffin,	Middletown,	"	1873.	Retired in	1874.
John M. Van Vleck,	Middletown,	"	1873.	Still in office.	
Frederic Gardiner,	Middletown,	"	1874.	Retired in	1883.
Charles F. Browning,	Middletown,	"	1875.	Died in office,	1894.
E. K. Hunt,	Hartford,	"	1877.	Retired in	1884.
W. W. Wilcox,	Middletown,	"	1878.	Retired in	1884.
J. W. Alsop,	Middletown,	"	1881.	Died in office,	1891.
John C. Parsons,	Hartford,	"	1882.	Retired in	1884.
Clarence E. Bacon,	Middletown,	"	1883.	Still in office.	
J. P. Barstow,	Norwich,	"	1883.	Died in office,	1893.
Lorrin A. Cooke,	Winsted,	"	1884.	Still in office.	
A. C. Denison,	Middlefield,	"	1884.	Died in office,	1890.
Edward Payne,	Middletown,	"	1884.	Still in office.	
Rodney Dennis,	Hartford,	"	1884.	Still in office.	
S. E. Merwin,	New Haven,	"	1890.	Retired in	1894.
Morris W. Seymour,	Bridgeport,	"	1890.	Still in office.	
Stephen O. Bowen,	Eastford,	"	1890.	Still in office.	
Samuel Russell,	Middletown,	"	1891.	Still in office.	
Loren A. Gallup,	Norwich,	"	1893.	Died in office,	1896.
Wm. H. Burrows,	Middletown,	"	1894.	Still in office.	
Eugene V. Raynolds,	New Haven,	"	1896.	Still in office.	
Calvin L. Harwood,	Norwich,	"	1896.	Still in office.	

SUPERINTENDENTS.

James H. Bradford,	-	-	-	-	-	Appointed	Sept. 3,	1869.
James H. Eastman (<i>pro tem.</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	"	Sept. 2,	1873.
S. N. Rockwell,	-	-	-	-	-	"	Mar. 4,	1874.
Mary E. Rockwell (<i>Assistant</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	"	Mar. 4,	1874.
Charles H. Bond,	-	-	-	-	-	"	Dec. 5,	1877.
Lydia M. Bond (<i>Assistant</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	"	Dec. 5,	1877.
William G. Fairbank,	-	-	-	-	-	"	Sept. 6,	1886.
Margaret E. Fairbank (<i>Assistant</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	"	Sept. 6,	1886.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

—♦♦♦—

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Connecticut:

The Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls hereby respectfully present their Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Annual Reports:

Number of girls in the School, October 1, 1896, - - -	241
Number received during the last two years, - - -	207

Whole number under care during the last two years, -	448
Number placed out during the last two years, - - -	191

Present number, October 1, 1898, - - - -	257
Whole number received since the opening of the School,	
January 1, 1870, - - - - -	1,369
Whole number placed out, - - - - -	2,288
Number of towns from which girls are sent, - - -	132

If we could penetrate farther into the home life of the wards sent us by the State we should find that one of the principal causes that produces the delinquent and dependent child is alcoholism in the parent. The child of alcoholic parentage has a poor heritage, defective surroundings, bad education, and no training.

Dr. Baer, of Vienna, makes this statement: "Misuse of alcohol means poverty and pauperism, which are the main sources of crime."

The injury of drunkenness to family life cannot be reckoned. Daily observation and experience teach that nothing disturbs the family life so much. The boys fall into idleness, slothfulness, and finally into crime. The girls become the booty of prostitution.

Of the effects of alcoholism on heredity Dr. Grenier, of Paris, writes: "The indelible effects produced by heredity are not to be remedied. Alcoholic descendants are often inferior beings. A notable proportion come under the category of idiots, imbeciles, and debilitated. Those with hereditary alcoholism show strong tendency to excess; half of them become alcoholics."

Until some radical cure is applied to the alcoholism of to-day the vice will produce after its own kind, and probably in an increased ratio as the generations come and go.

Another habit, second only in its evil influence to the one just mentioned, comes from the liberty given children to be on

the streets at night. The Curfew Law requiring all boys and girls under fifteen years of age to be in doors at 8 o'clock P. M. in winter, and at 9 o'clock P. M. in summer, is a civil ordinance enacted in some 300 towns and cities in the west. Since the enforcement of this ordinance in these places there has been a decrease of from 50 to 75 per cent. in the number of arrests of children; and nearly the same decrease in the number sent to reformatories. The truth of these statements is corroborated by the testimony of the Chiefs of Police, Mayors of cities, and Governors of States. We give in this connection the opinion of Judge Carlons, of St. Joseph, Mo., before whom a test case under the Curfew Law was tried in June of last year. St. Joseph was one of the cities conspicuous for having given the Curfew Law a most careful test in its enforcement. The Chief of Police in that city reported a decrease of 50 per cent. in commitments to Reform Schools for the first six months of the enforcement of this ordinance. Judge Carlons in his decisions said, "Nothing good comes to children on the streets after 9 o'clock. Nothing but disease and affliction. The hours after 9 o'clock are responsible for the ruin of more little girls than all the hours preceding; and it is during these hours that boys are educated to become thieves and burglars. Instead of being at home enjoying the sleep provided by nature these children are permitted to remain on the street and breathe the foul and miasmatic odors of the night. In time they are found loitering about the saloons and disreputable houses and learning the evil deeds that are done only in the dark. I realize," continues the Judge, "that the first impression of the Law is, that it is un-American and borrowed from the monarchical governments of the world; but I take the view that it is reasonable in all its provisions and a wholesome law in all respects. It will assist the police in the suppression of crime, and save young and innocent children from growing up in vice and sin. I believe in time it will reduce the number of criminals in a very great measure."

This ordinance, whose efficiency is so highly commended, has the merit of seeking to save children. Prevention of crime is better than cure.

We are not prepared, however, as a Board, to recommend the adoption of such a law in the towns and cities of Connecticut.

TRAINING FOR USEFULNESS AND SELF-SUPPORT.

While a good education is of great value to our girls, a knowledge of household industries is of no less importance.

What they will need when they go out from us to support themselves by their own industry is a good home and steady employment. The demand for good housekeepers is always greater than the supply, and the girl who excels in this employment has ready access for service to the best families.

A knowledge of cooking, as taught in our cooking school; a knowledge of sewing and dressmaking, as taught in our dressmaking department; in addition to a practical knowledge of housework taught and practiced by our girls daily, gives them a very decided preference over most girls who seek employment in the household. The crowning excellence of housekeeping is home making, and home making is the crowning excellence of woman's usefulness. The best women in the civilized world are engaged in it, and it does more than any other employment of the sex to benefit and save the world. Such a home is one of the best gifts of God to children and to men, and such a home is on the border land of heaven. If the girls of the Smith Home in their higher education could be so thoroughly enthused with the great ideal of home making that they should enter into the high and unalterable purpose to attain to it, there would go forth from this School a company of young women whose influence would do honor to the institution and bless society.

SCHOOLS.

The progress of the Schools is worthy of note. Good order is observed in all the rooms. The pupils show a good degree of interest in their studies, and this interest is in advance of anything we have observed in the schoolrooms before. It is largely due, we think, to the careful grading of the pupils by the Acting School Visitor, and the increased interest of the teachers in their work. Our schools would not suffer by comparison with the better common schools of the State in the interest and progress of the scholars in their studies, and in the quality of the work done by the corps of teachers in our employ.

Many of the girls that come to us between the ages of 12 and 16 years are so backward in their studies that they grade with children in the very rudiments. We have placed these

large, backward girls in a schoolroom by themselves, under the instruction of the best teacher we could find for the place, with directions to put them forward in their studies, with all reasonable dispatch, until they grade with scholars of their own age. This new department has been at work about three months, and their advancement to date is more than hopeful.

Our corps of eight teachers employed in the schools is doing a good work for their pupils, for their intellectual and moral improvement, which we are glad to say deserves very high praise.

The silent influence of a well-ordered life is a power in the School to lead others to a better life. Our Acting School Visitor in his daily presence and official duties in the schools exerts a direct and very strong influence that leads to righteousness of life.

We desire to express our gratification at the success of our Superintendent and his wife in the conduct of the Industrial School during the twelve years in which they have given themselves to this work in our employ. Reform and industrial training have been their life work, and we have the fruits of their ripest years. Our Visiting Agent has done a work for these girls individually that cannot be estimated. With a mother's heart and instincts, abounding in good works, she has wrought very wisely and well; and this work has been of priceless value to these motherless girls.

Besides discharging ably the duties of his position, our Superintendent has done so much for the Institution in designing and constructing its buildings, and accomplishing so many other improvements economically and well, we shall certainly hold him in very high esteem for his "works' sake."

HENRY D. SMITH,
JOHN M. VAN VLECK,
CLARENCE E. BACON,
LORRIN A. COOKE,
EDWARD PAYNE,
RODNEY DENNIS,
MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,
STEPHEN O. BOWEN,
SAMUEL RUSSELL,
WILLIAM H. BURROWS,
EUGENE V. RAYNOLDS,
CALVIN L. HARWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



To the Directors of the Connecticut

Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—The report of our Institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The following tables include the statistics for the past twelve months and for the previous years of the School:

TABLE I.

NUMBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

Girls received since January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320
* Dismissed since January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,196
* Of these were returned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134
Remaining out,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,062
								<hr/>
Number in School, October 1, 1897,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258

TABLE II.

NUMBER DURING PAST YEAR.

In School, October 1, 1896,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241
Received during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Whole number under care during year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357
Placed out during year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
								<hr/>
Remaining, October 1, 1897,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258

* These figures include girls who have been dismissed and returned several times.

TABLE III.

NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH, INCLUDING BOTH COMMITMENTS AND RETURNS.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1896, - - - -	12	224	236
November, " - - - -	11	194	205
December, " - - - -	4	202	206
January, 1897, - - - -	5	200	205
February, " - - - -	5	185	190
March, " - - - -	10	169	179
April, " - - - -	16	173	189
May, " - - - -	9	166	175
June, " - - - -	12	189	201
July, " - - - -	17	205	222
August, " - - - -	6	210	216
September, " - - - -	9	227	236
Total, - - - -	116	2,344	2,460

TABLE IV.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Andover, - - - -	—	1	1
Avon, - - - -	—	1	1
Ansonia, - - - -	—	3	3
Barkhamsted, - - - -	—	5	5
Berlin, - - - -	—	7	7
Bethel, - - - -	1	5	6
Bozrah, - - - -	—	1	1
Beacon Falls, - - - -	—	1	1
Bloomfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Branford, - - - -	—	8	8
Bridgeport, - - - -	7	96	103
Bridgewater, - - - -	—	1	1
Bristol, - - - -	—	8	8
Brookfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Brooklyn, - - - -	—	6	6
Bethany, - - - -	—	4	4
Burlington, - - - -	—	5	5
Canaan, - - - -	—	1	1
Chatham, - - - -	—	6	6
Cheshire, - - - -	—	5	5
Clinton, - - - -	—	2	2
Chester, - - - -	—	1	1
Colchester, - - - -	—	9	9
Cornwall, - - - -	—	2	2
Coventry, - - - -	—	1	1
Carried forward, - - -	8	181	189

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - - -	8	181	189
Cromwell, - - - - -	—	2	2
Danbury, - - - - -	—	16	16
Darien, - - - - -	—	1	1
Derby, - - - - -	—	12	12
Durham, - - - - -	—	3	3
Easton, - - - - -	—	4	4
Eastford, - - - - -	—	6	6
East Hartford, - - - - -	—	2	2
East Haven, - - - - -	—	7	7
East Haddam, - - - - -	—	3	3
East Lyme, - - - - -	—	1	1
East Windsor, - - - - -	1	—	1
Enfield, - - - - -	—	7	7
Essex, - - - - -	—	6	6
Fairfield, - - - - -	—	2	2
Farmington, - - - - -	—	9	9
Glastonbury, - - - - -	—	6	6
Granby, - - - - -	—	3	3
Greenwich, - - - - -	—	5	5
Griswold, - - - - -	—	3	3
Guilford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Groton, - - - - -	—	3	3
Haddam, - - - - -	—	8	8
Hartford, - - - - -	13	181	194
Hebron, - - - - -	—	2	2
Huntington, - - - - -	1	11	12
Kent, - - - - -	—	3	3
Killingly, - - - - -	—	14	14
Killingworth, - - - - -	—	2	2
Litchfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Lyme, - - - - -	1	4	5
Manchester, - - - - -	—	4	4
Meriden, - - - - -	2	33	35
Middlefield, - - - - -	1	—	1
Middlebury, - - - - -	—	2	2
Middletown, - - - - -	1	25	26
Milford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Monroe, - - - - -	—	3	3
Montville, - - - - -	—	7	7
Naugatuck, - - - - -	—	3	3
New Britain, - - - - -	—	25	25
New Haven, - - - - -	19	277	296
New Canaan, - - - - -	—	3	3
New London, - - - - -	2	16	18
New Milford, - - - - -	—	5	5
New Hartford, - - - - -	—	5	5
Newtown, - - - - -	—	7	7
Norfolk, - - - - -	—	3	3
North Haven, - - - - -	1	4	5
North Stonington, - - - - -	—	3	3
Newington, - - - - -	—	1	1
Norwalk, - - - - -	3	24	27
Carried forward, - - -	53	966	1,019

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	53	966	1,019
Norwich, - - - - -	—	36	36
New Fairfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Old Lyme, - - - - -	—	3	3
Old Saybrook, - - - -	—	3	3
Orange, - - - - -	—	5	5
Oxford, - - - - -	—	7	7
Plainfield, - - - - -	—	2	2
Plymouth, - - - - -	—	5	5
Portland, - - - - -	—	1	1
Pomfret, - - - - -	—	4	4
Plainville, - - - - -	—	2	2
Preston, - - - - -	—	4	4
Putnam, - - - - -	—	8	8
Redding, - - - - -	—	1	1
Ridgefield, - - - - -	—	5	5
Salisbury, - - - - -	—	3	3
Saybrook, - - - - -	—	6	6
Seymour, - - - - -	—	3	3
Sharon, - - - - -	—	7	7
Sherman, - - - - -	—	2	2
Simsbury, - - - - -	1	3	4
Southbury, - - - - -	1	3	4
Southington, - - - -	—	11	11
Stafford, - - - - -	—	6	6
Stamford, - - - - -	—	19	19
Stonington, - - - - -	—	11	11
Stratford, - - - - -	—	11	11
Sterling, - - - - -	—	1	1
Thomaston, - - - - -	—	2	2
Thompson, - - - - -	2	4	6
Torrington, - - - - -	—	3	3
Trumbull, - - - - -	—	2	2
Tolland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Vernon, - - - - -	1	13	14
Wallingford, - - - - -	1	8	9
Washington, - - - - -	—	3	3
Waterbury, - - - - -	1	32	33
Watertown, - - - - -	—	3	3
Westbrook, - - - - -	—	1	1
Waterford, - - - - -	—	1	1
West Hartford, - - - -	—	1	1
Weston, - - - - -	—	3	3
Westport, - - - - -	—	2	2
Wethersfield, - - - -	—	5	5
Wilton, - - - - -	—	1	1
Winchester, - - - - -	1	6	7
Windham, - - - - -	—	11	11
Windsor, - - - - -	1	1	2
Windsor Locks, - - - -	—	5	5
Woodbury, - - - - -	—	8	8
Woodstock, - - - - -	1	—	1
Claremont, N. H., - - -	—	1	1
Total, - - - - -	63	1,257	1,320

TABLE V.

AGES OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

AGES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years (private boarder), -	—	2	2
Eight " - - - -	1	63	64
Nine " - - - -	2	61	63
Ten " - - - -	1	72	73
Eleven " - - - -	2	114	116
Twelve " - - - -	4	158	162
Thirteen " - - - -	17	180	197
Fourteen " - - - -	16	259	275
Fifteen " - - - -	20	339	359
Sixteen " - - - -	—	3	3
Seventeen " - - - -	—	2	2
Eighteen " - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - -	—	3	3
Total, - - - -	63	1,257	1,320

TABLE VI.

NATIVITY OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Austria, - - - -	1	—	1
Australia, - - - -	1	—	1
California, - - - -	1	—	1
Canada, - - - -	—	10	10
Connecticut, - - - -	43	927	970
Delaware, - - - -	—	1	1
District of Columbia, - - - -	—	5	5
England, - - - -	1	17	18
France, - - - -	1	—	1
Georgia, - - - -	—	1	1
Germany, - - - -	—	12	12
Hungary, - - - -	—	1	1
Illinois, - - - -	—	1	1
India, - - - -	1	—	1
Iowa, - - - -	—	1	1
Ireland, - - - -	2	30	32
Italy, - - - -	1	5	6
Labrador, - - - -	—	1	1
Louisiana, - - - -	—	2	2
Maine, - - - -	—	3	3
Massachusetts, - - - -	2	42	44
Maryland, - - - -	—	6	6
Missouri, - - - -	—	1	1
New Hampshire, - - - -	—	6	6
New York, - - - -	3	85	88
New Jersey, - - - -	1	9	10
North Carolina, - - - -	—	5	5
Carried forward, - - - -	58	1,171	1,229

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - - -	58	1,171	1,229
Nova Scotia, - - - -	—	1	1
Ohio, - - - -	—	3	3
Pennsylvania, - - - -	1	11	12
Rhode Island, - - - -	1	12	13
Russia, - - - -	—	2	2
Russia Poland, - - - -	—	1	1
Scotland, - - - -	1	9	10
South Carolina, - - - -	—	2	2
Sweden, - - - -	—	2	2
Switzerland, - - - -	—	2	2
Tennessee, - - - -	—	2	2
Vermont, - - - -	—	5	5
Virginia, - - - -	1	9	10
Wisconsin, - - - -	1	1	2
West Indies, - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - -	—	23	23
Total, - - - -	63	1,257	1,320

TABLE VII.

PARENTAGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
American, white, - - -	25	535	560
American, colored, - - -	11	168	179
American and French, - - -	—	5	5
American and English, - - -	1	10	11
American and German, - - -	2	9	11
American and Irish, - - -	3	48	51
American and Indian, - - -	—	1	1
American and Italian, - - -	—	1	1
American and Swiss, - - -	—	1	1
American and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Austrian, - - - -	1	—	1
Australian, - - - -	1	—	1
English, - - - -	3	35	38
English and Irish, - - -	2	10	12
English and German, - - -	—	2	2
English and Scotch, - - -	—	2	2
French, - - - -	1	9	10
French Canadian, - - -	1	13	14
French and German, - - -	—	1	1
German, - - - -	2	56	58
German and Irish, - - -	—	3	3
German and Spanish, - - -	—	1	1
German and Swiss, - - -	—	1	1
Hungarian, - - - -	—	1	1
Irish, - - - -	5	277	282
Carried forward, - - -	58	1,190	1,248

TABLE VII.—(Continued.)

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	58	1,190	1,248
Irish and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Italian, - - - - -	1	8	9
Jew, - - - - -	—	4	4
Norwegian, - - - - -	—	2	2
Russian Pole, - - - - -	—	1	1
Scotch, - - - - -	1	14	15
Scotch and Irish, - - -	—	4	4
Scotch and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Swede, - - - - -	—	3	3
Swiss, - - - - -	—	2	2
Unknown, - - - - -	3	27	30
Total, - - - - -	63	1,257	1,320

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER DISMISSED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1896, - - - -	11	188	199
November, " - - - -	6	168	174
December, " - - - -	6	139	145
January, 1897, - - - -	4	142	146
February, " - - - -	3	119	122
March, " - - - -	8	203	211
April, " - - - -	13	181	194
May, " - - - -	9	170	179
June, " - - - -	9	156	165
July, " - - - -	9	187	196
August, " - - - -	12	226	238
September, " - - - -	9	218	227
Total, - - - - -	99	2,097	2,196

TABLE IX.

CAUSE OF DISMISSAL.

CAUSE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Expiration of minority, - - -	3	72	75
Placed out in families, - - -	36	1,444	1,480
Placed out with relatives, - - -	46	445	491
Found unfit subjects, - - -	1	33	34
Ordered to new trial, - - -	3	13	16
Escaped, - - - - -	2	—	2
Escaped and returned, - - -	2	8	10
Death, - - - - -	—	25	25
Placed in hospital, - - - -	4	46	50
Remain as assistants, - - -	2	11	13
Total, - - - - -	99	2,097	2,196

TIME TABLE.

From April 15th to October 15th, kitchen girls rise at	5:00 o'clock A. M.	
Rising bell, - - - - -	5:30	" "
Officers' and girls' breakfast, - - - - -	6:00	" "
Prayers, - - - - -	6:25	" "
Sweeping, hall work, making beds, etc., - - - - -	6:40	" "
Work (all departments), - - - - -	7:00	" "
Recess, - - - - -	9:15	" "
Work, - - - - -	9:30	" "
Recess, - - - - -	11:45	" "
Dinner, - - - - -	12:00	" M.
Recess, - - - - -	12:30	" P. M.
Dressing bell, - - - - -	1:00	" "
Line for school, - - - - -	1:15	" "
Recess, - - - - -	3:20	" "
School closes, - - - - -	5:40	" "
Recess, - - - - -	5:40	" "
Supper, - - - - -	6:00	" "
Recess, - - - - -	6:25	" "
Pass to chapel for prayers, - - - - -	7:00	" "

From October 15th to April 15th, the bell for rising and breakfast will ring a half hour later than the above.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES

From October 1st, 1896, to October 1st, 1897.

Salaries and wages,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,947 77
Furniture and fixtures,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925 28
Fuel and lights,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,547 25
Dry goods and clothing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,764 31
Books, stationery, and postage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030 84
Provisions and groceries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,786 51
Fish and meat,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,375 22
Flour and meal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,876 59
Farm and garden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,065 16
Construction and repairs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,315 13
Drugs, medicine, and medical attendance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367 11
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,805 58
									<hr/>
									\$43,806 75
Cash on hand, October 1st, 1896,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 32
									<hr/>
									\$43,805 43
Cash on hand, October 1st, 1897,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
									<hr/>
									\$43,806 35
Order sent out but not paid by Treasurer, No. 652,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 00
									<hr/>
									\$43,798 35

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 8, 1897.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William G. Fairbank, Superintendent of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897, compared them with the vouchers, and found the same correct.

The balance in the hands of the Superintendent on said day was ninety-two cents (\$0.92).

FRANKLIN B. NOYES, } *Auditors of*
D. WARD NORTHROP, } *Public Accounts.*

DONATIONS.

November, 1896.—The Misses Dunham, city, lot of Youth's Companions.

O. B. Clark, Willimantic, 2 years' copies Munsey's Magazine, 5 years' copies Ladies' Home Journal, 1 year's copies McClure's Magazine, lot of Leslie's Weekly.

Geo. H. Hulbert, city, lot of magazines.

December, 1896.—Geo. H. Coles, city, \$5.

Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, New York, \$10.

Fred. P. Burr, city, 30 lbs. candy.

Mrs. Nellie Douglas, city, 13 books, 3 booklets, 2 vases, 4 mirrors, 1 emery, 2 match safes, 1 glove case, 1 handkerchief case, 3 pin trays, 1 satchel, 2 picture frames, 1 Christmas card.

Mrs. A. S. Churchill, New Britain, 30 cards, 1 writing tablet, 1 needle case, 1 jewel case, 2 booklets, 10 yards ribbon, 1 box stencil maps, 3 books.

L. R. Hazen, city, 12 games, 1 model house, 1 phonoharp.

James H. Bunce, city, 8 darning balls, 1 dozen fancy thread boxes, 1 dozen bottles cologne, 2 painted pincushions, 6 china soap dishes, 6 tape measures, 3 napkin rings, 15 metal pin trays, 6 china bon-bon dishes, 5 shell pin-balls, 5 celluloid jewel cases, 7 picture frames, 1 dozen Japanese jewel cases, 6 work baskets.

Ladies of the School, 6 dolls, 2 picture books.

Stoddard, Kimberly & Co., New Haven, \$10.

January, 1897.—Mrs. H. F. Boardman, city, lot of magazines.

Unknown giver, Mystic, lot of magazines.

February, 1897.—Mrs. W. W. Wilcox, Jr., city, lot of magazines.

Mrs. Nellie Douglas, city, 9 volumes English History.

Mrs. Olin Blakeslee, city, lot of papers.

April, 1897.—Miss Margaret Hubbard, city, \$100.

Mrs. E. B. Fall, city, lot of Ladies' Home Journals.

May, 1897.—Y. P. S. C. E., Mystic, lot of magazines.

September, 1897.—Mrs. James Lawton, city, lot of magazines.

The following papers have been regularly sent to the School, free of charge: Daily Courant, Hartford; Weekly Times, Hartford; Sentinel and Witness, Middletown; Daily Penny Press, Middletown; Christian Secretary, Hartford; New Haven Union, New Haven; The Connecticut Catholic, Hartford; The Sacred Heart Review, Boston; The Advance, Jamesburg, N. J.; Lyman School Enterprise, Westboro, Mass.; The Dawn, Meriden; The Glen Mills Daily, Glen Mills, Pa.; The South Dakota Mail, Plankinton, S. D.; The Boys' Industrial School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio; Plainfield Reformatory, Plainfield, Ind.; Industrial School Gem, Louisville, Ky.; Our Companion, Cincinnati House of Refuge, Cincinnati, Ohio; Industrial School Record, Golden, Colo.; Thompson's Island Beacon, Farm School, Boston; The Whittier, Whittier State School, Whittier, Cal.; Howard Times, Sockanosset School, Howard, R. I.; Industrial Enterprise, Lansing, Mich.; Record and Appeal, Illinois Industrial School for Girls, Evanston, Ill.; New Republic, Murray Closson, city.

FARM REPORT.

*Farm Products Furnished to School from October 1, 1896, to
October 1, 1897.*

Apples, - - - - -	25 barrels, - - - - -	\$31 25
Apples (crab), - - - - -	12 bushels, - - - - -	7 80
Beets, - - - - -	27 bushels, - - - - -	16 20
Beans (shell), - - - - -	5 bushels, - - - - -	6 25
Beans (string), - - - - -	20 bushels, - - - - -	20 00
Butter, - - - - -	2,677 pounds, - - - - -	669 25
Blackberries, - - - - -	154 quarts, - - - - -	15 40
Celery, - - - - -	1,200 heads, - - - - -	30 00
Cabbages, - - - - -	2,500 heads, - - - - -	125 00
Corn (sweet), - - - - -	2,200 ears, - - - - -	22 00
Corn fodder, - - - - -	150 tons, - - - - -	450 00
Currants, - - - - -	490 quarts, - - - - -	49 00
Cucumbers, - - - - -	20 dozen, - - - - -	7 50
Eggs, - - - - -	358 dozen, - - - - -	64 44
Gooseberries, - - - - -	146 quarts, - - - - -	14 60
Grapes, - - - - -	10 bushels, - - - - -	16 00
Hay, - - - - -	35 tons, - - - - -	455 00
Lettuce, - - - - -	40 dozen heads, - - - - -	12 00
Melons, - - - - -	400 pounds, - - - - -	4 00
Milk, - - - - -	50,600 quarts, - - - - -	2,024 00
Potatoes, - - - - -	225 bushels, - - - - -	112 50
Peas, - - - - -	9 bushels, - - - - -	9 00
Pears, - - - - -	15 bushels, - - - - -	15 00
Pie plant, - - - - -	1,000 pounds, - - - - -	30 00
Rye fodder, - - - - -	60 tons, - - - - -	180 00
Raspberries, - - - - -	188 quarts, - - - - -	18 80
Strawberries, - - - - -	661 quarts, - - - - -	66 10
Squashes (summer), - - - - -	15 dozen, - - - - -	3 60
Turnips, - - - - -	40 bushels, - - - - -	6 00
Tomatoes, - - - - -	75 bushels, - - - - -	45 00
Quinces, - - - - -	2 pecks, - - - - -	1 75
Ice, - - - - -	160 tons, - - - - -	480 00

Meat Consumed.

Pork, - - - - -	8,942 pounds, - - - - -	625 94
Beef, - - - - -	400 pounds, - - - - -	28 00
Poultry, - - - - -	280 pounds, - - - - -	42 00

The Live Stock Consists of:

6 Horses, - - - - -	\$1,100 00
19 Cows, - - - - -	1,045 00
32 Hogs, - - - - -	608 00
33 Pigs, - - - - -	82 50
14 Shoats, - - - - -	56 00
64 Hens, - - - - -	32 00
61 Chickens, - - - - -	30 50

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Balance September 30, 1896,	-	-	-	-	-	\$423 94
From State for support of girls,	-	-	-	-	-	42,490 89
From box business,	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
From sundry sources,	-	-	-	-	-	740 03
						<hr/> \$44,454 86

EXPENDITURES.

Paid orders of Executive Committee,	-	-	-	-	-	\$43,798 35
						<hr/>
Balance September 30, 1897,	-	-	-	-	-	656 51

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE E. BACON, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 8, 1897.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Clarence E. Bacon, Treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897, compared them with the vouchers, and found the same correct.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on said date was six hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-one cents (\$656.51).

FRANKLIN B. NOYES,	} <i>Auditors of</i>
D. WARD NORTHROP,	
	<i>Public Accounts.</i>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



To the Directors of the Connecticut

Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully submit my report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1898.

The following tables include the statistics for the past twelve months and for the previous years of the School:

TABLE I.

NUMBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

Girls received since January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,369
* Dismissed since January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,288
* Of these were returned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,176
Remaining out,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,112
								<hr/>
Number in School, October 1, 1898,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257

TABLE II.

NUMBER DURING PAST YEAR.

In School, October 1, 1897,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258
Received during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Whole number under care during year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349
Placed out during year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
								<hr/>
Remaining, October 1, 1898,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257

* These figures include girls who have been dismissed and returned several times.

TABLE III.

NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH, INCLUDING BOTH COMMITMENTS AND RETURNS.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1897, - - - -	7	236	243
November, " - - - -	5	205	210
December, " - - - -	11	206	217
January, 1898, - - - -	5	205	210
February, " - - - -	—	190	190
March, " - - - -	9	179	188
April, " - - - -	5	189	194
May, " - - - -	7	175	182
June, " - - - -	12	201	213
July, " - - - -	12	222	234
August, " - - - -	11	216	227
September, " - - - -	7	236	243
Total, - - - -	91	2,460	2,551

TABLE IV.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Andover, - - - -	—	1	1
Avon, - - - -	—	1	1
Ansonia, - - - -	—	3	3
Barkhamsted, - - - -	—	5	5
Berlin, - - - -	—	7	7
Bethel, - - - -	—	6	6
Bozrah, - - - -	—	1	1
Beacon Falls, - - - -	—	1	1
Bloomfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Bolton, - - - -	1	—	1
Branford, - - - -	—	8	8
Bridgeport, - - - -	2	103	105
Bristol, - - - -	—	8	8
Bridgewater, - - - -	—	1	1
Brookfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Brooklyn, - - - -	—	6	6
Bethany, - - - -	—	4	4
Burlington, - - - -	—	5	5
Canaan, - - - -	—	1	1
Chatham, - - - -	—	6	6
Cheshire, - - - -	—	5	5
Chester, - - - -	—	1	1
Clinton, - - - -	—	2	2
Colchester, - - - -	—	9	9
Cornwall, - - - -	—	2	2
Carried forward, - - -	3	188	191

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	3	188	191
Coventry, - - - - -	—	1	1
Cromwell, - - - - -	—	2	2
Danbury, - - - - -	1	16	17
Darien, - - - - -	—	1	1
Derby, - - - - -	2	12	14
Durham, - - - - -	—	3	3
Easton, - - - - -	—	4	4
Eastford, - - - - -	—	6	6
East Hartford, - - - - -	—	2	2
East Haven, - - - - -	—	7	7
East Haddam, - - - - -	—	3	3
East Lyme, - - - - -	—	1	1
East Windsor, - - - - -	—	1	1
Enfield, - - - - -	—	7	7
Essex, - - - - -	—	6	6
Fairfield, - - - - -	—	2	2
Farmington, - - - - -	—	9	9
Glastonbury, - - - - -	—	6	6
Granby, - - - - -	—	3	3
Greenwich, - - - - -	—	5	5
Griswold, - - - - -	—	3	3
Groton, - - - - -	—	3	3
Guilford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Haddam, - - - - -	—	8	8
Hamden, - - - - -	2	—	2
Hartford, - - - - -	9	194	203
Harwinton, - - - - -	1	—	1
Hebron, - - - - -	—	2	2
Huntington, - - - - -	—	12	12
Kent, - - - - -	1	3	4
Killingly, - - - - -	1	14	15
Killingworth, - - - - -	—	2	2
Litchfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Lyme, - - - - -	—	5	5
Manchester, - - - - -	—	4	4
Meriden, - - - - -	—	35	35
Middlebury, - - - - -	—	2	2
Middlefield, - - - - -	—	1	1
Middletown, - - - - -	—	26	26
Milford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Monroe, - - - - -	—	3	3
Montville, - - - - -	—	7	7
Naugatuck, - - - - -	—	3	3
New Britain, - - - - -	—	25	25
New Haven, - - - - -	13	296	309
New Canaan, - - - - -	—	3	3
New London, - - - - -	2	18	20
New Milford, - - - - -	—	5	5
New Hartford, - - - - -	—	5	5
Newtown, - - - - -	1	7	8
Norfolk, - - - - -	1	3	4
North Haven, - - - - -	—	5	5
Carried forward, - - -	37	988	1,025

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	37	988	1,025
North Stonington, - - -	—	3	3
Newington, - - -	—	1	1
Norwalk, - - -	2	27	29
Norwich, - - -	2	36	38
New Fairfield, - - -	1	1	2
Old Lyme, - - -	—	3	3
Old Saybrook, - - -	—	3	3
Orange, - - -	—	5	5
Oxford, - - -	—	7	7
Plainfield, - - -	—	2	2
Plymouth, - - -	—	5	5
Portland, - - -	—	1	1
Pomfret, - - -	—	4	4
Plainville, - - -	—	2	2
Preston, - - -	—	4	4
Putnam, - - -	—	8	8
Redding, - - -	—	1	1
Ridgefield, - - -	1	5	6
Salisbury, - - -	—	3	3
Saybrook, - - -	—	6	6
Seymour, - - -	—	3	3
Sharon, - - -	—	7	7
Sherman, - - -	—	2	2
Simsbury, - - -	—	4	4
Southbury, - - -	—	4	4
Southington, - - -	2	11	13
Stafford, - - -	—	6	6
Stamford, - - -	2	19	21
Stonington, - - -	—	11	11
Stratford, - - -	—	11	11
Sterling, - - -	—	1	1
Thomaston, - - -	—	2	2
Thompson, - - -	—	6	6
Torrington, - - -	—	3	3
Trumbull, - - -	—	2	2
Tolland, - - -	—	2	2
Vernon, - - -	—	14	14
Wallingford, - - -	—	9	9
Washington, - - -	—	3	3
Waterbury, - - -	1	33	34
Watertown, - - -	—	3	3
Westbrook, - - -	—	1	1
Waterford, - - -	—	1	1
West Hartford, - - -	—	1	1
Weston, - - -	—	3	3
Westport, - - -	—	2	2
Wethersfield, - - -	—	5	5
Wilton, - - -	—	1	1
Winchester, - - -	—	7	7
Windham, - - -	—	11	11
Windsor, - - -	—	2	2
Windsor Locks, - - -	—	5	5
Woodbury, - - -	1	8	9
Woodstock, - - -	—	1	1
Claremont, N. H., - - -	—	1	1
Total, - - -	49	1,320	1,369

TABLE V.

AGES OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

AGES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years, - - - -	—	2	2
Eight “ - - - -	—	64	64
Nine “ - - - -	2	63	65
Ten “ - - - -	3	73	76
Eleven “ - - - -	4	116	120
Twelve “ - - - -	3	162	165
Thirteen “ - - - -	11	197	208
Fourteen “ - - - -	13	275	288
Fifteen “ - - - -	13	359	372
Sixteen “ - - - -	—	3	3
Seventeen “ - - - -	—	2	2
Eighteen “ - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - -	—	3	3
Total, - - - -	49	1,320	1,369

TABLE VI.

NATIVITY OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Austria, - - - -	1	1	2
Australia, - - - -	—	1	1
California, - - - -	—	1	1
Canada, - - - -	—	10	10
Connecticut, - - - -	28	970	998
Delaware, - - - -	—	1	1
District of Columbia, - - - -	3	5	8
England, - - - -	—	18	18
France, - - - -	—	1	1
Georgia, - - - -	—	1	1
Germany, - - - -	1	12	13
Hungary, - - - -	—	1	1
Illinois, - - - -	—	1	1
India, - - - -	—	1	1
Iowa, - - - -	—	1	1
Ireland, - - - -	—	32	32
Italy, - - - -	—	6	6
Labrador, - - - -	—	1	1
Louisiana, - - - -	—	2	2
Maine, - - - -	1	3	4
Massachusetts, - - - -	—	44	44
Maryland, - - - -	—	6	6
Missouri, - - - -	—	1	1
New Hampshire, - - - -	—	6	6
New York, - - - -	3	88	91
New Jersey, - - - -	1	10	11
North Carolina, - - - -	1	5	6
Carried forward, - - - -	39	1,229	1,268

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	39	1,229	1,268
Nova Scotia, - - - -	—	1	1
Ohio, - - - -	—	3	3
Pennsylvania, - - - -	1	12	13
Rhode Island, - - - -	—	13	13
Russia, - - - -	1	2	3
Russia Poland, - - - -	1	1	2
Scotland, - - - -	—	10	10
South Carolina, - - - -	—	2	2
Sweden, - - - -	—	2	2
Switzerland, - - - -	—	2	2
Tennessee, - - - -	—	2	2
Vermont, - - - -	—	5	5
Virginia, - - - -	3	10	13
Wisconsin, - - - -	—	2	2
West Indies, - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - -	4	23	27
Total, - - - -	49	1,320	1,369

TABLE VII.

PARENTAGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
American, white, - - -	14	560	574
American, colored, - - -	12	179	191
American and French, - - -	—	5	5
American and English, - - -	—	11	11
American and German, - - -	3	11	14
American and Irish, - - -	3	51	54
American and Indian, - - -	—	1	1
American and Italian, - - -	—	1	1
American and Scotch, - - -	1	—	1
American and Swiss, - - -	—	1	1
American and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Austrian, - - - -	1	1	2
Australian, - - - -	—	1	1
English, - - - -	1	38	39
English and Irish, - - -	1	12	13
English and German, - - -	1	2	3
English and Scotch, - - -	—	2	2
French, - - - -	—	10	10
French Canadian, - - -	—	14	14
French and German, - - -	—	1	1
German, - - - -	2	58	60
German and Irish, - - -	—	3	3
German and Spanish, - - -	—	1	1
German and Swiss, - - -	—	1	1
Hungarian, - - - -	—	1	1
Carried forward, - - -	39	966	1,005

TABLE VII.—(Continued.)

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	39	966	1,005
Irish, - - - - -	3	282	285
Irish and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Italian, - - - - -	—	9	9
Jew, - - - - -	1	4	5
Norwegian, - - - - -	—	2	2
Russian Pole, - - - - -	1	1	2
Scotch, - - - - -	1	15	16
Scotch and Irish, - - -	—	4	4
Scotch and Canadian, - -	—	1	1
Swede, - - - - -	1	3	4
Swiss, - - - - -	—	2	2
Unknown, - - - - -	3	30	33
Total, - - - - -	49	1,320	1,369

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER DISMISSED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1897, - - - -	18	199	217
November, " - - - -	8	174	182
December, " - - - -	3	145	148
January, 1898, - - - -	4	146	150
February, " - - - -	3	122	125
March, " - - - -	14	211	225
April, " - - - -	4	194	198
May, " - - - -	8	179	187
June, " - - - -	10	165	175
July, " - - - -	5	196	201
August, " - - - -	9	238	247
September, " - - - -	6	227	233
Total, - - - - -	92	2,196	2,288

TABLE IX.

CAUSE OF DISMISSAL.

CAUSE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Expiration of minority, - - -	5	75	80
Placed out in families, - - -	39	1,480	1,519
Placed out with relatives, - -	35	491	526
Found unfit subjects, - - -	3	34	37
Ordered to new trial, - - -	—	16	16
Escaped, - - - - -	2	2	4
Escaped and returned, - - -	2	10	12
Death, - - - - -	1	25	26
Placed in hospital, - - - -	5	50	55
Remain as assistants, - - -	—	13	13
Total, - - - - -	92	2,196	2,288

TIME TABLE.

From April 15th to October 15th, kitchen girls rise at	5:00 o'clock A. M.	
Rising bell, - - - - -	5:30	" "
Officers' and girls' breakfast, - - - - -	6:00	" "
Prayers, - - - - -	6:25	" "
Sweeping, hall work, making beds, etc., - - - - -	6:40	" "
Work (all departments), - - - - -	7:00	" "
Recess, - - - - -	9:15	" "
Work, - - - - -	9:30	" "
Recess, - - - - -	11:45	" "
Dinner, - - - - -	12:00	" M.
Recess, - - - - -	12:30	" P. M.
Dressing bell, - - - - -	1:00	" "
Line for school, - - - - -	1:15	" "
Recess, - - - - -	3:20	" "
School closes, - - - - -	5:40	" "
Recess, - - - - -	5:40	" "
Supper, - - - - -	6:00	" "
Recess, - - - - -	6:25	" "
Pass to chapel for prayers, - - - - -	7:00	" "

From October 15th to April 15th, the bell for rising and breakfast will ring a half hour later than the above.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES

From October 1st, 1897, to October 1st, 1898.

Salaries and wages, - - - - -	\$12,006 47
Furniture and fixtures, - - - - -	1,335 81
Fuel and lights, - - - - -	4,822 00
Dry goods and clothing, - - - - -	3,178 26
Books, stationery, and postage, - - - - -	951 27
Provisions and groceries, - - - - -	5,177 64
Fish and meat, - - - - -	2,110 75
Flour and meal, - - - - -	1,184 55
Farm and garden, - - - - -	4,564 24
Construction and repairs, - - - - -	5,801 82
Drugs, medicine, and medical attendance, - - - - -	389 23
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	1,557 78
	<hr/>
	\$43,079 82
Cash on hand, October 1st, 1897, - - - - -	92
	<hr/>
	\$43,078 90
Cash on hand, October 1st, 1898, - - - - -	84
	<hr/>
	\$43,079 74
Order sent out last year but not paid by Treasurer until this year, - - - - -	8 00
	<hr/>
	\$43,087 74

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 1, 1898.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William G. Fairbank, Superintendent of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898, compared them with the vouchers, and found the same correct.

The balance in the hands of the Superintendent on said day was eighty-four cents (\$0.84).

FRANKLIN B. NOYES, } *Auditors of*
D. WARD NORTHROP, } *Public Accounts.*

I have the honor to submit the following report of the School for the two years ending September 30th, 1898: The good health that has prevailed throughout the past two years gives evidence of the excellent sanitary condition of our School, and of the faithful service rendered by our attending physician, F. D. Edgerton, M. D.

The two years past have been years of general activity and commendable work in all the departments of our School, and the results attained, although not all we could wish, or hope for, are in a large measure satisfactory. The public sentiment that exists is very generally in favor of the right, and much good work is done by many of the girls, in promoting that which is worthy and of good report. Very many, yet not all, appreciate the advantages that are enjoyed in a home like the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

OUR SCHOOLS

are doing intelligent, practical work, in a manner that I believe would elicit commendation from those whose judgment is considered authority in matters of school instruction. Further details will be given in the Acting School Visitor's report.

THE COOKING SCHOOL

continues to supplement whatever has been learned in the several kitchens connected with our homes. A short, though thorough course is sought to be given in this department, not only in cooking, but also in such matters as the proper care of a stove, the use of coal, the cleaning of silver and all culinary utensils; in fine, the art of doing well whatever is commonly done in a well regulated and orderly kitchen.

OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

has proved from the first a most valuable educational department. Here, as in the Cooking School, whatever has been acquired in the Homes is further perfected by a plain, practical course in dressmaking, such as will enable a girl of sufficient intelligence to cut and make her own clothing, and even that of others, in a neat and creditable manner.

GENERAL HOUSE AND LAUNDRY WORK

is performed in all our Homes under the direction of the matrons, and a degree of creditable proficiency is attained by many.

It will be remembered that, as it is with young people everywhere, so it is with us. Some are slow to improve, it matters little what advantages are given them, or what privileges they enjoy. It is nevertheless true, that even these are benefited, and more or less improved.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Devotional exercises are held each evening in Fessenden Hall, when circumstances permit, or not attending here, the same are had in the several Homes.

Our Sabbath School is a place of manifest interest and profit. Our regular chapel service is gratuitously conducted by the pastors of the city churches and vicinity, the professors and students of Wesleyan University, and Berkeley Divinity School.

To such as have thus aided us in conducting our public religious services, we herein express our sincere thanks.

THE NEW HOME

which has been named by the Directors "The Henry D. Smith Home," is the great event of the past two years. We have long had a desire to be able to test the character of our girls, and their fitness for lives outside the School, more perfectly than has been possible to do without one Home, at least, arranged upon a plan, such, that not only the true home life could be introduced, but where girls selected from the different Homes as before, because of their evident determination to do well, could be placed for a while, where large discretionary power could be permitted, to more fully develop individuality of thought and action.

Giving them an opportunity to prove in all the varied experiences and duties of each day's life, their ability to walk alone, to govern themselves, to conquer circumstances and overcome difficulties; yet receiving wisely imparted advice and instruction, with friendly criticism. A home where everything institutional would give place to the courtesies, refinement and social intercourse of a well directed, happy home.

The necessary funds for the building of such a home I had hoped would be received through a special appropriation of the Legislature at its last session, but the financial condition of the State's treasury was such that it was not wise to ask it at that

time. I therefore dismissed the hope of seeing anything done, for two years at least, to provide this desirable department. But, gentlemen, your interest in securing this apparent good for our girls, without further delay, was such that I was most agreeably surprised to find you were minded to appropriate from our donation funds the needed money to build and furnish the same. This having been done the Home was built, and has been occupied since the 18th of February last.

It is my most earnest desire, and firm belief, that this new departure, as it may be termed, will prove one of the most successful means to an end that has yet been devised to develop in our girls womanly qualities, social courtesies, individuality of thought and action, earnest and intelligent work and sterling integrity of character. Thus far, during an experience of some seven months, it has more than fulfilled my expectations. Its influence for good is everywhere felt throughout the School.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

On the 23d of September last the girls of "The Henry D. Smith Home" enjoyed a gala day, through the most generous invitation of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewell, to take a shore dinner at their summer residence in New Haven.

Though storming in the morning the day proved to be a propitious one. The girls, twenty-eight in number, had a railway and electric car to themselves in going and coming.

A most excellent dinner was furnished, and the freedom of the beautiful grounds was given to the girls; all of which contributed to make the occasion a red letter day for "The Henry D. Smith Home."

As long as memory lasts so long will the recipients of that joyous occasion hold Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewell in grateful remembrance. The car fare and all other expenses of the girls were paid by Lieutenant-Governor Dewell.

The School would acknowledge the courtesy of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in providing an extra car for the accommodation of our girls.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Our crops of hay and fodder have been abundant each season, but our potato and root crops last year were almost a failure, owing to the great amount of rain during the summer months.

The present season, owing to excessive early rain, and afterwards long continued dry weather, our garden crops will not be large.

WATER SUPPLY.

An ample supply of water is furnished by the School reservoir, except in very dry seasons, when we are liable to be obliged to draw from the old city reservoir. The elevation, however, of this reservoir above the site of the School, is so slight that water will scarcely flow from it to the third story of some of our buildings. As an effective supply in case of fire it would be of little value. Again, the old 4-inch water main on our grounds, which is composed of sheet iron, incased in cement, has many times burst, and would not bear the pressure needed to be had to render effective work should a fire occur.

The City of Middletown has recently built a new city reservoir, so situated as to give ample power, or pressure, to an abundant supply of water for effective service against fire.

A main from this reservoir has been laid to a point just across the street from the School grounds. I would therefore recommend, as a most needed safeguard against fire, that a new cast-iron water main, six inches in diameter, be laid the entire length of our grounds, with connections made with all our School buildings and the hydrants now upon the grounds, which main shall also be connected at the south end with our own reservoir, and at the north end with the new city reservoir, so that in case of fire, by closing the valve connecting with our own supply, and opening the one connecting with the new city reservoir, we shall at once have an ample and effective supply.

The amount of funds necessary to furnish the material and complete the work of laying such proposed water main is estimated to be \$1,200. I would further recommend that the Legislature of this State at its next session, be asked to appropriate the above sum to be used, as far as necessary, for such object.

The National Conference of Charities held at Toronto in 1897, and in New York in May of the present year, were most pleasant and profitable occasions. The President of your Board, Mr. Henry D. Smith, with Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Fairbank

and myself, by your wish and courtesy, attended both these meetings. The citizens of Toronto received us most cordially, and were untiring in their efforts to make our stay among them an enjoyable one. The same may be said of the people of New York City. The subjects considered and discussed were eminently practical, and the interchange of thought and experience that was had in the different meetings was most valuable. Added to these was the good to be derived by meeting and conversing with so many different persons all engaged in the same work. To such as attend the conferences with a determination to gain all the good possible from the experience and attainments of others, these meetings cannot fail to prove helpful.

It is with grateful remembrance that I make mention of the faithful services and willing coöperation of those connected with me in the management of the School.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Gentlemen, again it is my privilege to acknowledge your constant support and timely counsel, which, coming from a Board so thoroughly united in purpose and action, is of the greatest value to me. May each succeeding year find us achieving still greater successes in our work.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. FAIRBANK,

Superintendent.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1st, 1898.

DONATIONS.

- October, 1897.*—Christian Herald Publishing Co., 197 copies of the Christian Herald.
- November, 1897.*—Christian Herald Publishing Co., 200 copies of the Christian Herald.
- December, 1897.*—Mrs. E. B. Fall, city, lot of magazines.
 Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, New York City, \$10.
 Stoddard, Gilbert & Co., New Haven, \$10.
 Coles & Co., city, \$5.
 Caulkins & Post, city, \$5.
 Miss Emily Gilman, Norwich, \$1.
 James H. Bunce, city, 15 handkerchief cases, 1 dozen necktie cases, 4 dozen bottles cologne, 1 dozen china pin trays, 7 hairpin boxes, 3 glove boxes, 2 dozen celluloid jewel cases, 9 thread cases with thimbles and thread, 1 dozen china jewel cases.
 Rev. William Fessenden, Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 copies of The Days of Mohammed.
 L. R. Hazen, city, 27 books.
- January, 1898.*—Rev. W. W. Fessenden, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 copies of Pilgrim's Progress.
 J. P. Pelton, city, lot of Harper's Weekly.
- February, 1898.*—Miss Bacon, city, lot of magazines.
- March, 1898.*—Rev. W. W. Fessenden, Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 copies of A Devotee and a Darling.
- April, 1898.*—Mrs. F. B. Weeks, city, lot of magazines.
 Middletown Bible Society, 183 Bibles.
- May, 1898.*—Mrs. C. T. Winchester, city, lot of magazines.
 Charles Reynolds, city, 8 calendars, 2 paper holders.
 Mrs. H. F. Boardman, city, lot of magazines.
 L. R. Hazen, city, lot of magazines.
 Fred. P. Burr, city, lot of grape vines.
- June, 1898.*—Mrs. Nellie Douglas, city, 12 copies of Peloubet's Notes, 13 books for Library.
 Prof. C. T. Winchester, city, 100 Century Magazines.
 Mrs. N. A. Douglas, city, 1 large picture, Washington and his Generals.
 Mrs. Geo. H. Harris, city, 19 volumes for Library.
- July, 1898.*—Fred. P. Burr, city, 1 barrel California rolled wheat.
- August, 1898.*—J. P. Pelton, city, lot of magazines.
 George Craig, city, lot of papers.

The following papers have been regularly sent to the School, free of charge: Daily Courant, Hartford; Weekly Times, Hartford; Sentinel and Witness, Middletown; Daily Penny Press, Middletown; Christian Secretary, Hartford; New Haven Union, New Haven; The Connecticut Catholic, Hartford; The Sacred Heart Review, Boston; The Advance, Jamesburg, N. J.; Lyman School Enterprise, Westboro, Mass.; The Dawn, Meriden; The Glen Mills Daily, Glen Mills, Pa.; The South Dakota Mail, Plankinton, S. D.; The Boys' Industrial School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio; Plainfield Reformatory, Plainfield, Ind.; Industrial School Gem, Louisville, Ky.; Our Companion, Cincinnati House of Refuge, Cincinnati, Ohio; Industrial School Record, Golden, Colo.; Thompson's Island Beacon, Farm School, Boston; The Whittier, Whittier State School, Whittier, Cal.; Howard Times, Sockanosset School, Howard, R. I.; Industrial Enterprise, Lansing, Mich.; Record and Appeal, Illinois Industrial School for Girls, Evanston, Ill.; New Republic, Murray Closson, city.

FARM REPORT.

*Farm Products Furnished to School from October 1, 1897, to
October 1, 1898.*

Apples, - - - - -	6 barrels, - - - - -	\$7 50
Apples (crab), - - - - -	2 bushels, - - - - -	1 30
Beets, - - - - -	20 bushels, - - - - -	12 00
Beans (shell), - - - - -	18 bushels, - - - - -	22 50
Beans (string), - - - - -	9 bushels, - - - - -	9 00
Butter, - - - - -	2,172 pounds, - - - - -	543 00
Blackberries, - - - - -	62 quarts, - - - - -	6 20
Carrots, - - - - -	18 bushels, - - - - -	5 40
Cabbages, - - - - -	3,800 heads, - - - - -	190 00
Cherries, - - - - -	177 quarts, - - - - -	14 16
Corn (sweet), - - - - -	2,600 ears, - - - - -	26 00
Corn (sweet seed), - - - - -	20 bushels, - - - - -	40 00
Corn fodder, - - - - -	160 tons, - - - - -	480 00
Currants, - - - - -	139 quarts, - - - - -	13 90
Eggs, - - - - -	357 dozen, - - - - -	64 26
Gooseberries, - - - - -	13 quarts, - - - - -	1 30
Grapes, - - - - -	6½ bushels, - - - - -	10 40
Hay, - - - - -	40 tons, - - - - -	520 00
Lettuce, - - - - -	50 dozen heads, - - - - -	15 00
Milk, - - - - -	4,627 quarts, - - - - -	185 08
Oats, - - - - -	10 tons, - - - - -	130 00
Peaches, - - - - -	2½ bushels, - - - - -	3 75
Pears, - - - - -	15½ bushels, - - - - -	15 50
Peas, - - - - -	12 bushels, - - - - -	12 00
Pie plant, - - - - -	2,225 pounds, - - - - -	66 75
Plums, - - - - -	3 pecks, - - - - -	2 00
Potatoes, - - - - -	530 bushels, - - - - -	265 00
Rye fodder, - - - - -	50 tons, - - - - -	150 00
Rye straw, - - - - -	3 tons, - - - - -	39 00
Raspberries, - - - - -	30 quarts, - - - - -	3 00
Strawberries, - - - - -	106 quarts, - - - - -	10 60
Turnips, - - - - -	100 bushels, - - - - -	15 00
Tomatoes, - - - - -	60 bushels, - - - - -	36 00
Quinces, - - - - -	2 bushels, - - - - -	5 00
Ice, - - - - -	200 tons, - - - - -	600 00

Meat Consumed.

Pork, - - - - -	5,768 pounds, - - - - -	403 76
Poultry, - - - - -	180 pounds, - - - - -	27 00

The Live Stock Consists of:

6 Horses, - - - - -	\$1,100 00
18 Cows, - - - - -	990 00
31 Hogs, - - - - -	589 00
21 Pigs, - - - - -	52 50
66 Hens, - - - - -	33 00
28 Chickens, - - - - -	14 00

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance September 30, 1897,	-	-	-	-	-	\$656 51
From State for support of girls,	-	-	-	-	-	41,870 77
From sundry sources,	-	-	-	-	-	614 97
						<u>\$43,142 25</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid orders of Executive Committee,	-	-	-	-	-	\$43,087 74
Balance September 30, 1898,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$54 51</u>

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE E. BACON, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 1, 1898.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Clarence E. Bacon, Treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898, compared them with the vouchers, and found the same correct.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on said date was fifty-four dollars and fifty-one cents (\$54.51), the same being on deposit in the First National Bank of Middletown.

FRANKLIN B. NOYES,	} <i>Auditors of</i>
D. WARD NORTHROP,	
	<i>Public Accounts.</i>

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—The present hygienic condition of the institution under your care is believed to be the best. The list of diseases which have come under my care during the last two fiscal years has not given evidence of anything locally unsanitary. An epidemic of measles prevailed during the later months of 1896. There were about forty cases altogether, distributed through all the homes. Five cases of phthisis pulmonalis were diagnosticated during the two years. It has been thought best, owing to the contagious nature of the tubercle bacillus, to send away from the institution all cases of tuberculous disease, as soon as the diagnosis was made, in order that the other inmates, who are at the most susceptible age, might not inhale the infection or acquire the disease. The care of the institution ceases to be their greater need, and their physical care becomes the more important; therefore, whenever it is practicable they are sent to their friends, otherwise they are transferred to some hospital. As patients they are unsuited to the regular routine of school life. The *personnel* of the school is not well adapted to their requirements. The hospital affords as good or better care at less expense. Three cases of epilepsy have been admitted also. I would suggest that these cases should always, when a diagnosis has been thoroughly established (for it is only by sufficient acquaintance and observation that it is possible to know which ones of those admitted are epileptic), be sent away from the institution as unsuitable wards. These patients are not inimical to the healthy inmates, but are of such a character that the benefits of the school will not be very great to themselves, while fits disturb the ordinary discipline of the home and school. They are not so objectionable from sanitary considerations as the phthisis cases, and there seems to be more

difficulty in finding a proper home for those who have infrequent attacks, whose brain capacity is apparently normal, or at most only slightly impaired. It is a responsibility that comes unwittingly and unfairly to the school management, for they are placed in the institution by authorities who also have an insufficient acquaintance of their real condition, which is naturally often concealed by their friends that they may rid themselves of a burdensome care. Your Superintendent is embarrassed by having to make a proper disposition of them. I have no doubt that some arrangement can be made whereby they may be transferred directly to Lakeville without being returned to their respective homes.

The winter of 1897-98 gave us six cases of pneumonia, one of which was fatal after a short sickness of only two days. Malarial and diarrhoeal diseases have been of moderate intensity and frequency. Besides the diseases mentioned above there have been cases of abscess of the ear, bronchitis, burn on arm, chorea, enteritis, ephemeral fever, epistaxis, ivy poisoning, injury to hand, la grippe, laryngitis, menorrhagia, onychia, peritonitis, tonsillitis, tuberculous disease of knee, and tuberculous disease of the bones of the hand.

It affords me great pleasure to note the faithful and assiduous attention of all your officers, in their care of those who have been under medical treatment. The extra work which severe sickness demands of them is a double duty, and many times a very severe strain upon their physical strength. They have, however, done it without calling outside assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

F. D. EDGERTON, M. D.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 1, 1898.

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—The placing of girls in suitable families is a very important feature of our work. It is considered by the girls, a promotion to a higher department with increased privileges. Quite a large number have been placed in their own homes, when the record of the family was good. We are in frequent communication with these, and if the girl becomes unmanageable she is recalled to the School.

Ninety-four girls were placed during the year 1896-1897, and eighty-six girls during the year 1897-1898. Some of these have been placed several times, making in all 191 placings for the two years.

We realize in good measure the responsibility imposed upon us, when we know that our guardianship is to continue after the girl leaves the School, and until she is twenty-one years of age.

After exercising our best judgment in selecting the home, we can but hope that all the circumstances that come into the life of the girl may prove favorable to the development of a respectable and useful woman.

The School with its increased facilities for the practical education of the girls in domestic science can do much, we trust, to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and give them higher aspirations for life and living.

We have much to contend with in awakening their dormant mental and moral powers, in cultivating conscience, in impressing the fact that trustworthiness is a very important factor in their success in life, in teaching them thrift and economy, what the State is doing for them and their duty to the State, to their employers and to themselves, in elevating their ideal of home making and housekeeping, that they may appreciate that excellence or thoroughness is a requisite in all that comes into every day life, that such habits may become so fixed that in

after years it may prove to be an acquired part of their nature to fulfill the precept "Let everything be done decently and in order."

We are gratified to know that so many have become acceptable members of society, and that the School has been the instrument in making of the undeveloped girl, a useful and self-supporting woman.

We are sad when we hear of failures, and often question ourselves as to whether these, while with us, received all the aid they should have had in true character development.

With the experience of years, we recognize the fact that the moral tone of the School is largely what its officers make it, and as we fill the vacancies which occur from time to time, we strive to secure women to take charge of the various departments, who are conscientious in their work and who possess in a good degree a missionary spirit; those who are willing to deny themselves many social privileges for the interests of the girls.

But let me assure you that no one of the duties which the Superintendent, with his assistant, is called upon to perform requires more anxious thought, and is attended with so much liability of partial or total failure as the selection of proper persons to fill the different positions held by the officers of the School.

Quite a number of the girls in outside homes are married every year. I am glad to make mention of many of the thrifty homes of our graduates, and when they have children, I can but note, when I see their tidy appearance, how well the lesson was learned while here that "cleanliness is next to godliness."

In some instances our girls look to the School for direction and advice for many years after they become of age. When the trials of life come to them they appeal to us for aid and sympathy. Many of them have never known what it was to have a true father and mother, whose parental care and instruction is of such inestimable value to every child.

Many girls who have been regarded as incorrigible by their parents, have been committed to our care. After a time we have been pleased to note their improved condition. Some have been able to return home in a short time; others have made a second and a third trial at the School, and then, with

training and matured judgment, have become not only desirable inmates of their own homes, but useful members of society.

The restraining influence that this School has over all its members through its placing-out system cannot be over estimated. It is not only a help to the parent or guardian, but to the girl as well. The School is always ready to be consulted as to what may be desirable, beneficial and necessary for the best welfare of the girl.

During the past two years 130 different girls have left the School. Six of these have been discharged as unsuitable subjects, and four have died (one at the School), leaving 120 now living in outside homes. Eighty-four per cent. of these have conducted themselves with propriety up to the present time. Three of those who have made mistakes, have been married and are now settled in their own homes, and respectable and respected by those who know them, making about 87 per cent. of those who have left us during the two years who sustain a good reputation.

As the years go by, the magnitude of our work impresses itself more and more upon our minds. And with this comes an ever increasing desire that, as a school, we may be able to accomplish more for the good of our girls.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET E. FAIRBANK,

Visiting Agent.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1st, 1898.

ACTING SCHOOL VISITOR'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—It affords me much pleasure to report the continued prosperity of our schools, and to mention some changes which will make possible a more thorough training and secure to some of our girls much needed assistance.

We have recently added a new department known as the Third Primary. This is open to scholars who have attained the age of fourteen and over, but through lack of favorable opportunities have not made sufficient advancement to enable them to grade with girls of their age. It has been our thought that these pupils could be more easily reached if separated from the younger girls. Although the department has been open but a few weeks, we are confident that it will prove of important service to our present system and greatly enhance the possibilities of a more thorough training in the primary grades.

We are also gratified to witness the unusual spirit of enthusiasm which these girls manifest in all their studies. The Third Primary is limited in number to twenty-four scholars. The teacher is thus enabled to give more time for personal work with each pupil. The aim of the department is to advance the scholar as rapidly as is considered advisable and prepare her to enter the higher grades where she will find girls of her age.

The Russell No. 2 department has had for a number of years past a school session of one hour each day. It opens this year with a four-hours' session which gives them the same time allotted to the other departments. We believe this change will yield most satisfactory results both in the moral and educational aspect of our work.

Concerning our physical culture it may be said that a definite time is allotted to each department for work in our gymnasium. This training consists of class drills with the use of the club, dumb-bell and wand. Other exercises are also introduced. We find that this department is of much service in the physical development of our girls. The Third

Primary and Russell No. 2 departments do not at present attend the gymnasium, but make use of calisthenic drills in the school room.

Our graded system which has received a careful test for about four years meets the demands of the school in a satisfactory manner. The success of our efforts is determined by the grade of work accomplished, also by the general advancement of the pupils. We have sent out during the past two years from our graded departments one hundred and seventeen scholars. It has been our aim to give to each of these girls as thorough an equipment for their future lives in outside homes as the limited time they are with us will permit. We earnestly desire to impart to every pupil something more than a mere knowledge of books, believing that the school room is eminently a place for character-building. It is here, largely, that our girls form their ideas of honesty, industry and the qualities of true womanhood. It is in the school room that many a girl catches an inspiration for nobler living. To mould aright these lives committed to our charge is an important part of our educational work and places upon each of us grave responsibilities. To this end we are laboring and trust that success may crown our efforts during the coming years.

The teachers are faithful in the discharge of their duties and show an active interest in their work. They appreciate the responsibilities laid upon them and render their service with a willing and cheerful spirit. I wish to gratefully acknowledge the hearty coöperation they give me in the conduct of our work and bear witness to the zeal with which they labor for the best interest of their scholars.

GRADE OF ROOMS.

Second and Third Primary Departments.—Reading (first grade work), Spelling, Vertical Writing, Primary Arithmetic, Primary Geography, Language, Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Mental Arithmetic, Declamation and Composition.

First Primary Department.—Reading (second grade work), Spelling (oral and written), Vertical Writing, Primary Arithmetic, Elementary Geography, Language, Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Mental Arithmetic, Declamation and Composition.

Intermediate Department.—Reading (third and fourth grade work), Spelling (oral and written), Vertical Writing, Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Geography, Language, History, Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Mental Arithmetic, Declamation and Composition.

Second Grammar Department.—Reading (fifth and sixth grade work), Spelling (oral and written), Vertical Writing, Practical Arithmetic, Advanced Geography, Language, History, Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Physical Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Declamation and Composition.

First Grammar Department.—Reading (seventh and eighth grade work), Spelling (oral and written), Vertical Writing, Practical Arithmetic, Advanced Geography, Language, History, Natural Science, Botany, Civil Government, Bookkeeping, Mental Arithmetic, Declamation and Composition.

Russell No. 1 and No. 2 Departments.—Reading, Spelling (oral and written), Vertical Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Language, Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Mental Arithmetic, Declamation and Composition.

The following statistics cover a period of two years ending September 30, 1898:

NUMBER OF GIRLS IN SCHOOL, OCTOBER 1, 1898.

First Grammar Department, - - - - -	50
Second Grammar Department, - - - - -	44
Intermediate Department, - - - - -	40
First Primary Department, - - - - -	32
Second Primary Department, - - - - -	18
Third Primary Department, - - - - -	16
Russell No. 1 Department, - - - - -	34
Russell No. 2 Department, - - - - -	23
Total, - - - - -	257

NUMBER OF GIRLS RECEIVED.

Qualified by scholarship to enter:—

First Grammar Department, - - - - -	7
Second Grammar Department, - - - - -	8
Intermediate Department, - - - - -	10
First Primary Department, - - - - -	28
Second Primary Department, - - - - -	28
Russell No. 1 Department, - - - - -	4
Russell No. 2 Department, - - - - -	27
Total, - - - - -	112

GIRLS RETURNED.

First Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Second Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Intermediate Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
First Primary Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Second Primary Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Russell No. 1 Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Russell No. 2 Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Total, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95

GIRLS SENT OUT.

First Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Second Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Intermediate Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
First Primary Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Second Primary Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Russell No. 1 Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Russell No. 2 Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. FAIRBANK,

Acting School Visitor.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1st, 1898.

APPENDIX A.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

DIRECTORS.

1. The government of the School shall be vested in a Board of fifteen Directors, of which the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be Directors, *ex-officio*.

2. The term of office of the twelve Directors chosen shall be three years, except as hereinafter provided. At the close of the third year after their appointment they shall be divided by lots into three classes. The full Board of Directors shall then choose by ballot, three or four Directors to serve in the places of the first class, whose places shall then become vacant. At the close of the fourth year, the Board shall choose three or four in the places of the second class. At the close of the fifth year, three or four in the places of the third class, and annually thereafter in the places of the senior class, whose places shall become vacant upon the appointment and qualification of their successors. The Board may fill all vacancies occurring during the year, and the retiring members shall be eligible for reëlection. No Director shall receive compensation for his services as a Director, but shall be allowed for his expenses incurred in the discharge of such services.

3. The Directors shall exercise a general supervision over the Institution, and shall frequently and carefully inspect it in all its departments. They shall have power to make, alter, or amend all by-laws. They shall appoint and regulate the duties and salary of the Superintendent, and remove him at their discretion. They shall be the guardians of the girls during the period of their commitment (unless otherwise provided for); shall procure for them suitable employment and instruction while at the School, and shall transfer them to suitable private families, or other places of abode at the earliest proper period, and shall see that they receive equitable and kind treatment from those to whom they are committed on leaving the School; and, in general, the Directors shall possess all powers needful in order to the proper discharge of their official duties. Four of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but seven shall be required for the purchase and sale of the real estate of the Institution, for the appointment of new Directors and of the Superintendent, and for the change of its by-laws.

4. They shall hold an annual meeting the third Wednesday of November, and quarterly meetings the third Wednesday of February, May and August. At the annual meeting they shall make a full and verified report of their trust, choose a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, and a Visiting Committee of twelve ladies, and transact such other business as the interests of the Institution shall demand.

5. At the quarterly meeting there shall be a careful review of the state and management of the Institution, and of the progress and condition of the inmates.

6. The President shall call extra meetings at the request of any two Directors, and perform all the other duties usually pertaining to his office.

7. The Secretary shall keep a full record of the meetings of the Board, prepare such papers as they shall direct, give notice in writing to each Director of the time and place of meetings, and communicate to the Treasurer the action of the Board in regard to its funds.

8. The Treasurer shall have charge of the trust funds of the School, and give a full report thereof at their annual meeting, and at other meetings when required, and shall give such bonds and receive such compensation as the Executive Committee shall deem proper.

9. The Executive Committee shall, when necessary, act for the Board during the intervals between its meetings, but shall make no change in its plan or discipline without the consent of a majority of the Directors. They shall be the especial advisors of the Superintendent, and report their doings to the next meeting of the Board.

10. Two of the Visiting Committee of Ladies shall be requested to visit the Institution at least once in two months, and thoroughly inspect its domestic arrangements, and report thereof to the Secretary of the Board. Their expenses shall be defrayed from the funds of the School.

11. The Directors, or any two of them, may give to the Registrar or Town Clerk their written consent to the marriage of any girl under the guardianship and control of this corporation, when, in their judgment, such consent would be proper, pursuant to the statute law concerning marriage license.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Institution shall consist of a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, appointed by the Directors; a Matron and Assistant Matron for each Home; a Farmer, and such other instructors and assistants as may be found necessary.

The officers shall be appointed and dismissed, and their salaries regulated by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors at their next subsequent meeting.

2. They shall reside at the Institution. None of the subordinates shall leave it without the permission of the Superintendent. All shall aid in maintaining the rules and discipline, and give such assistance as shall be necessary in order thereto, and be especially careful to sustain each other in the presence of the girls.

CHAPTER III.

SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the Institution; shall be the executive of the Directors, and see that all their instructions and the rules of the School are carried out.

2. He shall frequently inspect the Institution in all its departments, and see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

3. He shall keep a journal, and make record of all the occurrences worthy of notice, which record shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

4. He shall perform the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent, so far as of importance, for reference. In suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures and of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expense and income of the Institution.

5. He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board and other necessary expenses of the girls, according to law.

6. Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm, or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

7. At the annual meeting he shall make a report to the Board of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the School up to the 1st of October, and at each quarterly meeting give such information as the Directors require, and at all times be ready to perform whatever other duties may be required for the good of the Institution.

8. In connection with the Executive Committee, he shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmate shall be permitted to perform service in a public house, or in a family where spirituous liquors are used as a beverage, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

9. He shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the Institution, with the date of her admission; a sketch of her life, including her birthplace; a description of her person; the name, residence, nativity and character of her parents; by whom committed; for what cause; when and how discharged; also a record of her conduct while in the Institution, and, as far as possible, after she shall have left it.

10. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, he shall keep a record of the person, residence and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which she is employed. In case of his receiving notice of the ill-treatment of any girl, it shall be his duty at once to examine into the case and to take such measures in reference to it as the circumstances require.

11. The Assistant Superintendent may, by direction of the Superintendent, perform any of his duties, and in his absence shall have control and supervision of the School.

CHAPTER IV.

VISITING AGENT.

1. The Visiting Agent, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall perform all the duties in connection with the placing of girls in stranger families, or in their own homes, and shall visit them, when allowed to return to

their own homes, once each year, and when placed in stranger families, twice each year, and in either case oftener, if it is deemed necessary or desirable.

2. She shall, as far as possible, relieve the Superintendent of the requirements of paragraph 10 of the Superintendent's duties.

3. She shall make an annual report to the Board of everything pertaining to the Placing Out System, and at each quarterly meeting of the Board give such information as may be desired.

CHAPTER V.

MATRONS.

1. A Matron shall be placed over each house, who shall have its general superintendence and discipline, and be held responsible for all its officers and inmates and management, under the supervision and with advice and aid of the Superintendent.

2. She shall keep a full record of the entrance and leaving, of the conduct and improvement of the girls in her family, of all work done, and of everything necessary to show the state of the Home; which record shall always be open to the inspection of the Superintendent.

3. She shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are maintained in all the apartments of her house, and in the person, dress and rooms of the inmates, and that suitable care is given to the sick. She shall personally administer all medicines, except the giving of the same be delegated to some other officer, by the Superintendent.

4. She shall endeavor especially to impress upon her charge the duty and advantage of a moral and religious, and the evils and miseries of a wicked life; and inculcate all the practical virtues that adorn the life and beautify the character.

5. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the Institution, and report any remissness to the Superintendent.

CHAPTER VI.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

1. In each family there shall be an Assistant Matron, who shall have charge of the kitchen, dining room and other domestic concerns.

2. She shall be responsible to the Matron for the cleanliness and order of her department, for the conduct, industry and instruction of the girls employed with her, and, in the absence of the Matron, shall take charge of the Home.

CHAPTER VII.

ACTING SCHOOL VISITOR.

1. The Acting School Visitor shall, with the advice and aid of the School Committee of the Board of Directors and the Superintendent, have a general charge of the schools, the arrangement of the programme of study, and shall determine the methods of instruction to be pursued.

2. He shall see that the teachers are prompt and punctual in their class recitations, and diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

3. Except in the months of July and August, he shall hold a teachers' meeting, as often as once in two weeks, for the mutual benefit of all in the discussion of subjects pertaining to school education.

4. He shall make annual report to the Directors, to October 1st of each year, giving all desirable information in regard to the progress and results of the school work for the year, and at each quarterly meeting of the Directors give such information as they require.

CHAPTER VIII.

TEACHERS.

1. The teachers shall perform the duties of the schoolrooms in accordance with the programme furnished, and shall carefully heed such suggestions as the Acting School Visitor shall make, relative to methods in teaching, discipline, care of books, furniture, etc.

2. In addition to the duties of the schoolroom, they shall perform, under the Matron, such duties as shall be assigned them in the Homes in which they reside.

CHAPTER IX.

FARMER.

The Farmer shall attend to the stock and take proper care of the farm and out-buildings; shall be held responsible for the proper use and care of all farm tools and implements, and have general charge of work connected with the farm and gardens, the teaming for the School, etc., under the direction of the Superintendent.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The hours of labor, study, rest, and recreation shall be arranged from time to time by the Superintendent.

2. All persons employed in the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their duties. Each officer shall see that the rules and regulations are fully observed.

3. No inmate will be permitted to leave the premises, except by permission of the Superintendent.

4. The Institution will be open for visitors each Wednesday, from half-past two till five o'clock P. M.; but visitors cannot be admitted to any part of the premises, at this or other times, without the express permission of the Superintendent or of his assistant.

5. Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement, and recreation, by withholding some favorite article of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and, when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the institution, by corporal infliction by the Superintendent, or under his direction, a record of the time, manner, and circumstances of which punishment shall be made.

6. These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed at any regular meeting of the Directors.

APPENDIX B.

L A W S

Relating to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Resolved by this Assembly :—SECTION I. That James E. English, William A. Buckingham, Esther Pratt, Timothy M. Allyn, Edmund G. Howe, Roland Mather, Alfred Smith, Henry A. Perkins, Francis B. Cooley, George Beach, Richard S. Ely, John B. Eldridge, John H. Goodwin, James Root, C. C. Lyman, Caroline A. Street, Mary Hillhouse, Mary L. Skinner, Jane Hubbard, Hervey Sanford, William W. Boardman, Ezra C. Reed, Richard S. Fellowes, Nathan Peck, Charles Fabrique, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Moses Y. Beach, H. D. Smith, Thomas K. Fessenden, and their associate subscribers, be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, may plead and be impleaded, in the courts of this State and elsewhere, may have, use or change a common seal, may receive, hold, or convey any estate, real or personal, that may be committed to it, may act as a guardian to the person of any girl who, between the ages of eight and *fifteen years shall be committed to its charge, according to law, for the physical, mental, and moral training of such girl, which guardianship of such girl shall supersede any other guardianship of parents or guardians during the time that such girl is under the charge of this corporation, and no longer; and may make such by-laws and appoint such officers and agents as shall be specified in such by-laws, or as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation; but it shall be provided by such laws that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be *ex-officio* of the principal officers of the corporation.

SEC. 2. The said corporators shall meet for the first time at the call of three of the corporators to organize this corporation, adopt by-laws, and do whatever else may be necessary and proper.

SEC. 3. The funds, property, and estate which may be granted to or held by said corporation for the uses hereinbefore expressed, shall, with the income thereof, be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 4. This resolution may be amended, altered, or repealed, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, July 27th, 1868.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1873.

AN ACT AMENDING THE ACT INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly
convened :*

SECTION 1. The age of girls committed to the Connecticut Industrial School
for Girls shall be between eight and *sixteen years.

SEC. 2. In addition to the Directors now existing, two other Directors shall
be annually chosen in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, July 1st, 1873.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1888.

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SEC.

3638. Made a school district.
 { School committee; acting school vis-
 { itor. Public Money. (See Act 1893,
 { p. 67.)
3641. Who may be sent to it.
3642. When officers may arrest and pro-
 cure commitment of girls.
3643. Costs on mittimus.
3644. Directors may discharge from
 School.
3645. Age, etc., to be endorsed on mitti-
 mus.
3646. Industrial School to be guardian, etc.
488. Courts of Probate shall have concur-
 rent jurisdiction in commitments.
2110. Cities and Towns may make By-
 Laws concerning Truants.
2111. Truant Officers.
2112. Truants, arrest of, etc.
2113. Truants may be committed to the
 Reform School or to the Indus-
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- LXXI. Fees in cases of commitment.

Made a School District.

Section 3638. The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall, so long as it remains an incorporated institution of this State and maintains a school for the benefit of children connected therewith, be a separate school district, with a territorial limit including the grounds and buildings occupied by the inmates of said institution as homes. All other territory belonging to said institution shall be a part of the district to which the same territory belonged before the Industrial School for Girls was established.—1886, *Chap. 96, Sec. 1.*

Who May be Sent to it.

Sec. 3641. The parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of eight and sixteen years, or a selectman or grand juror, or other informing officer, of the town where she may be found, may present a written complaint to the judge of the Court of Probate for the district in which such town is, or to the judge of the Police Court of any city, sitting in chambers, where she may be found, or to any justice of the peace of such town, alleging that she has committed any offence within the final jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, or belongs to the class specified in sections 2109, 2110, and 1740, or that she is leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or is in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, praying that she may be sent to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and such judge or justice of the peace shall thereupon, after notice to her and such other notice as he may deem proper, inquire into said complaint, and on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations therein, may order her to be committed to the guardianship and control of such School until she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner lawfully discharged; and if he finds that she has committed an offence punishable by imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or judgment may be suspended, on such terms, and for such time, as he may prescribe; and said authority may issue a warrant for the execution of such sentence; but this chapter shall not be construed to deprive any girl of fourteen years of age^s and upwards from the privilege of choosing her own guardian, with the approval of the Court of Probate, as provided by law.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 1; 1875, Chap. 97; 1878, Chap. 122.*

When Officers may Arrest and Proceed Against Girls.

Sec. 3642. Any proper officer may arrest within his precincts any girl whom he shall judge to be between the ages of eight and sixteen years, whom he shall find in any improper place or situation, and who is, in his judgment, liable to be arrested for any of the offences specified in the preceding section, and make complaint and proceed in the same manner as a parent could do under the provisions of the preceding section.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 2; 1876, Chap. 52.*

Costs on Commitment.

Sec. 3643. The authority committing any girl to said School shall transmit a certified copy of the items of the costs on the complaint to the clerk of the Superior Court for the County in which the trial was had, within thirty days after the trial, and said costs shall be taxed and paid as costs are taxed and paid in criminal causes coming to the Superior Court from an inferior court.—*1883, Chap. 11.*

Discharge by Directors.

Sec. 3644. The Directors, or any two of them, may discharge from said School and return to her parent or guardian, or to the selectmen of the town, any girl who, in their judgment, ought not to be retained.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 4.*

Age, etc., to be Endorsed on Mittimus.

Sec. 3645. The authority committing any girl to said School shall ascertain as nearly as possible, and endorse on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birthplace, offence, and such other facts relative to her as may aid in her proper care and instruction in the School; and the age thus ascertained shall be taken as the true age of said girl with reference to the term of her commitment.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 5.*

Industrial School to be Guardian.

Sec. 3646. In addition to the guardianship of the person, the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall be the guardian of any estate that may be acquired by the personal services of any girl while under its guardianship and control.—*1885, Chap. 5.*

Selectmen may Bind out Children Negligently Cared for at Home.

Sec. 2109. The selectmen in every town, shall inspect the conduct of the heads of families, and if they find any who neglect the education of the children under their care, may admonish them to attend to their duty, and if they continue negligent, whereby the children grow rude, stubborn and unruly, they shall, with the advice of a justice of the peace, take such children from those who have the charge of them, and bind them out to some proper master, or to some charitable institution or society incorporated in this State for the care and instruction of such children, males till twenty-one and females till eighteen years of age, that they may be properly educated and brought up in some lawful calling.—*G. S. 1875, 127, Sec. 7.*

Cities and Towns may make By-Laws Concerning Truants.

Sec. 2110. Each city and town may make regulations concerning habitual truants from school, and children between the ages of seven and sixteen years, wandering about its streets or public places, having no lawful occupation, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance; and such by-laws, also, respecting such children, as shall conduce to their welfare and to public order, imposing suitable penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach thereof; but no such town by-laws shall be valid, until approved by the Superior Court in any county.—*G. S. 1875, 127, Sec. 8.*

Truant Officers.

Sec. 2111. Every town, and the mayor and aldermen of every city, having such by-laws, shall annually appoint three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to prosecute for violations thereof. All warrants issued upon such prosecutions shall be returnable before any justice of the peace, or judge of the city or police court of the town or city.—*G. S. 1875, 127, Sec. 9.*

Truants, Arrest of, etc.

Sec. 2112. The police in any city, and bailiffs, constables, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs in their respective precincts, shall arrest all boys between eight and sixteen years of age, who habitually wander or loiter about the streets or public places, or anywhere beyond the proper control of their parents or guardians, during the usual school hours of the school term; and may stop any boy under sixteen years of age, during such hours, and ascertain whether he is a truant from school, and if he be, shall send him to such school.—1877, *Chap. 98*.

Truants may be Committed to Reform School (or to the Industrial School. See Sec. 2117).

Sec. 2113. Any boy arrested a third time under the provisions of the preceding section, if not immediately returned to school, shall be taken before the judge of the criminal or police court, or any justice of the peace in the city, borough or town where such arrest is made, and if it shall appear that such boy has no lawful occupation, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness or immorality, or is an habitual truant, he may be committed to any institution of instruction or correction, or house of reformation in said city, borough, or town, for not more than three years, or, with the approval of the selectmen, to the State Reform School.—1877, *Chap. 98*.

Fees of Officers Arresting Truants.

Sec. 2114. Officers other than policemen of cities shall receive for making the arrests required by the two preceding sections, such fees, not exceeding the fees allowed by law for making other arrests, as may be allowed by the selectmen of the town in which such arrests are made; but unless a warrant was issued by a judge of the criminal or police court, or by a justice of the peace, the officer shall, before receiving his fees, present to the selectmen of the town a written statement showing the name of each boy arrested, the day on which the arrest was made, and if the boy was returned to school, the name or number of the school to which he was so returned.—1877, *Chap. 98*.

Warrant and Hearing.

Sec. 2115. In all cases arising under the provisions of the three preceding sections, a proper warrant shall be issued by the judge of the criminal court of the city, or by a justice of the peace in the borough or town, where such arrest is made; and the father, if living, or if not, the mother or guardian of such boy, shall be notified, if such parent or guardian can be found, of the day and time of hearing. The fees of the judge or justice shall be two dollars for such hearing; and all expenses shall be paid by the city, borough, or town in and for which he exercises such jurisdiction.—*G. S. 1875, 128, Sec. 12*.

Suspending Judgment.

Sec. 2116. After the hearing in any such case, such judge or justice of the peace may, at his discretion, indefinitely suspend the rendition of judgment.—*G. S. 1875, 128, Sec. 13*.

Truant and Vagrant Girls may be Committed to the School.

Sec. 2117. Upon the request of the parent or guardian of any girl between eight and sixteen years of age, a warrant may be issued for her arrest in the same manner and on the same conditions as is provided in the preceding sections with respect to boys; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had as are above provided, except that said girl may be committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.—*G. S. 1875, 128, Sec. 14; 1876, Chap. 52.*

Certain Children not to be Sentenced to the School, Unless, etc.

Sec. 3659. No child belonging to either of the classes specified in section 3655 shall be sentenced or committed by any court or justice of the peace to the State Reform School, or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, unless such child is found to have committed an offence punishable by law, or is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or the court or magistrate is of opinion that the child's previous circumstances and life have been such as to make it desirable that such child should be placed under the restraint, care and guardianship of one of said schools.—*1886, Chap. 92.*

Transfer of Children from the School to the County Home.

Sec. 3660. The Directors of either of said schools may at their discretion transfer any child belonging to either of the classes specified in section 3655, sentenced or committed to such school, to the county home of the county from which such child was sentenced or committed, after reasonable notice to the board of managers thereof. The superintendent of such school shall immediately notify the comptroller of such transfer, and the expense of supporting the child in such home shall be paid by the State, as provided in case of children committed to temporary homes by process of law.—*1886, Chap. 92.*

Guardianship Not Affected.

Sec. 3661. Such transfer shall not divest the school from which the child is transferred of its guardianship and control over such child, unless the same be relinquished by the board of directors of such school.—*1886, Chap. 92.*

Death; Notice of to be Given by Superintendent.

Sec. 105. Whenever any boy committed to the State Reform School, or any girl committed to the Industrial School for Girls, shall die, the Superintendent shall cause immediate notice thereof to be sent by mail to the registrar of births, marriages and deaths of the town from which said boy or girl was so committed.—*1884, Chap. 94, p. 372.*

Aiding Escape from School.

Sec. 1497. Every person who shall aid or abet any girl in escaping from the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or any boy from the State Reform School for Boys, or who shall knowingly harbor such boy or girl, or aid in abducting them from persons to whose care and service they have been properly committed, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days.—*1876, Chap. 52.*

CHAPTER CCXXX.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Religious Instruction.

Sec. 3676. Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates of the Schools mentioned in Chapters ccxxv. and ccxxvi.; and every opportunity shall be allowed such clergymen to give such inmates, belonging to their respective denominations, such religious and moral instruction as they may desire; and the trustees of each of said institutions shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with its proper management, when and where such instructions may be given, which shall be open to all who may choose to attend.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 1.*

Binding Out to Service.

Sec. 3677. The Trustees of the State Reform School may bind out as apprentices, and the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls may bind out to service, persons committed to such schools, respectively, for a term not exceeding the term for their commitment.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 2.*

Parent or Guardian may Indenture Child to the School.

Sec. 3678. Any parent or guardian may indenture a child or ward to the State Reform School, or to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, on such uniform terms as may be agreed upon between such parent or guardian and the trustees or directors of said schools, the expense to be paid quarterly in advance; and in case of any failure on the part of such parent or guardian so to pay said expense, the Superintendent of said State Reform School, or Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, as the case may be, may sue on such agreement. *G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 3.*

Privileges of Indentured Child.

Sec. 3679. Every child indentured or admitted to the State Reform School, or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, shall be entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment, and restraint as all its other inmates.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 4.*

Sentence of Girl may be in the Alternative.

Sec. 3680. The sentence of any girl to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls may be in the alternative, as in the case of sentence to the State Reform School.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 5.*

Court may make Order as to Children during pendency of Proceedings for Commitment.—Expense to be Taxed as Part of the Costs.—Restriction in Cases of Contagious Diseases or where Charged with Crime.

Sec. 3681. When in any proceedings for the commitment of any child under sixteen years of age to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or to the State Reform School, or to any temporary home for dependent and neglected children, a continuance of such cause is allowed, the court or justice of

the peace before whom such proceedings are pending may make such order for the care and custody of such child during such continuance, and until the final disposition of the cause, as said authority shall judge to be for the welfare of said child; and the fees and expenses incurred in such commitment, care, and custody shall be taxed and paid as part of the costs in said proceedings, in the same manner as in cases of commitment to said institutions. But during the adjournment of the case of any child suffering from any contagious disease, or charged with any crime or vice, such child shall not be committed to the custody of a county temporary home or of any orphan asylum.—1887, *Chap. 71*.

Inspection of Institution by State Board of Charities.

Sec. 1885. The board may inspect all almshouses, homes for neglected or dependent children, asylums, hospitals, and all provisions or institutions for the care or support of the dependent or criminal classes; and they shall inspect all institutions in which persons are detained by compulsion, to ascertain whether their inmates are properly treated, and, except in cases of detention upon legal process, to ascertain whether any have been unjustly placed, or are improperly held, therein, and may examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers, and correct any abuses found to exist, in such manner as not to conflict with any personal, corporate, or statutory rights, acting, so far as practicable, through the persons in charge of such institutions, and with a view to sustain and strengthen their rightful authority; and no measures shall be adopted without the assent of the persons so in charge, except at a meeting of the board, at which at least four members shall be present, or by a written order, signed by a majority of the board. An appeal may be taken to the Governor from any action of the board, by the persons in charge of such institutions.—1884, *Chap. 77, p. 360, Sec. 2*.

School to be Visited Once a Month by Members of State Board of Charities.

Sec. 1886. The State Prison, the State Reformatory and Industrial Schools and State Insane Asylum shall be visited as often as once a month, and by at least one member of each sex; no previous notice of such visits shall be given to the person in charge of the institution visited, and at every such visit an opportunity shall be offered to each inmate for private conversation with some member of the board. Any communication directed to said board, or to any member thereof, by any inmate of said institutions, shall be immediately forwarded, postpaid, to the postoffice by the person in charge, without inspection; and any inmate of said institutions may personally deliver to any member of said board, and any member of said board may receive, any communication, without interference or inspection of the person or persons in charge. The inmates of said institution shall be informed of their rights under this section by the persons in charge, to the satisfaction of said board, or any visiting member thereof.—1884, *Chap. 77, p. 361, Sec. 3*.

Apprentices may be Indentured by Selectmen.

Sec. 1740. If any person who has had relief from any town, shall suffer his children to misspend their time, and shall neglect to employ them in some honest calling, or if any person does not provide competently for his children, whereby they are exposed to want, or if any poor children in any town live idly

or exposed to want, and there are none to take care of them, the selectmen of such town, with the assent of a justice of the peace, shall indenture such children, to be apprentices to some proper trade for said term, and may indenture them in like manner, to any society, incorporated for the purpose of educating and relieving orphans, or destitute children, whose place of business is in this State, and may contract with such society to defray, wholly or in part, the expenses of such child while in the institution, to an amount not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents a week; and such society shall have the same authority, with regard to such children, as over those surrendered to them by their parents.—*G. S. 1875, 193, Sec. 3.*

Apprentice may be Released from Service if Neglected by Master.

Sec. 1743. Parents, guardians, selectmen, trustees of the State Reform School, and directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, shall inquire into the treatment of apprentices indentured by them respectively, and if, after the making of such indenture, any masters and apprentices shall remove from the town where such indenture was made, to any other town in this State, or if the guardians of such apprentices are absent, refuse, or are unable to act, then the selectmen of the town where such masters and apprentices reside at the time, shall make such inquiry, and if they, the parents, guardians, selectmen, trustees, or directors aforesaid, find that the masters do not perform their part of the indenture, they shall complain to a justice of the peace in the town where such masters and apprentices reside, who shall cause such masters and apprentices to come before him, and reconcile them if he can, and if he can not, may bind the master to appear at the next term of the court of common pleas, or district court, if there be such courts in the county in which such masters and apprentices reside, and if there are no such courts in said county, then he shall bind him to appear at the next Superior Court in said county having civil jurisdiction, and also the apprentice, or give order for his custody in the meantime and for his appearance at said court, and if it finds that the master has failed to perform his part of the indenture, it may discharge the apprentice from the service of the master, and cancel the indenture, with costs against the master, and award execution accordingly; but if the complaint shall be found untrue, and without probable cause, it shall award costs to the master against the complainant.—*1875, Chap. 73.*

Unlawful Taking of Fees and Commissions by Public Officers, Trustees, etc.

Sec. 1567. Every person being a public officer, trustee or agent, or a member of the board of management of any public or private institution, or corporation, who shall receive for his own use, directly or indirectly, from any person with whom he makes a contract, or transacts any business, as such public officer, trustee, or agent, or with whom the board of management of which he is a member, makes a contract or transacts any business, any payment, commission, or compensation, whether direct or under the form of some profitable sale, purchase, or contract, or gratuity of any kind, by reason of, or in acknowledgment for, or in connection with, the making of such contract, or the transacting such business, shall be imprisoned not less than thirty-one days nor more than one year, or fined not more than three hundred dollars, or both.—*1886, Chap. 53.*

Furnishing Supplies by Officer or Trustee When Prohibited.

Sec. 1568. Every person who, being a trustee, or officer, of any institution receiving aid from the State, shall furnish supplies, or be interested in any contract for furnishing supplies to such institution, unless he be the lowest bidder for such supplies, or for such contract, after open competition, shall be fined fifty dollars.—1886, Chap. 144.

Justices of the Peace—Fees.

Sec. 3719. Justices of the Peace shall receive * * * for a hearing upon a complaint for commitment to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, to the State Reform School, or the temporary home for any county, two dollars; for the trial of forcible entry and detainer, two dollars a day; each order of notice, mittimus, taxation of costs and certificate of the same in proceedings for commitment to said schools or homes, appointing and administering the oath to appraisers of land to be set off on execution, or of personal property attached and ordered to be sold, taking bond on the dissolution of an attachment or a judgment and record on default, confession, or nonsuit, fifty cents; each continuance twenty-five cents; for copies of records, the same as clerks of the superior court.—1885, Chap. 63.

Courts of Probate Shall Have Concurrent Jurisdiction in Commitments.

Sec. 488. Courts of Probate shall have concurrent jurisdiction with judges of city and police courts, and justices of the peace, in hearing and determining applications for commitments to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and the temporary homes for dependent and neglected children, in the manner provided by law.—1885, Chap. 110, Sec. 57.

Judge of Police or City Court—Fees.

Sec. 3709. * * * The judge of a police or city court shall receive in proceedings to commit and commitment to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, the same fees as justices of the peace for like services. * *

Sheriffs and Other Officers—Fees.

Sec. 3729. * * * For service of a mittimus to commit to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, necessary expenses, and a reasonable compensation.

Estimates of State Expenses to be made Biennially.

Sec. 379. It shall be the duty of the persons mentioned in the next session, on or before the first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight and biennially thereafter, to make and transmit to the Treasurer, estimates of the amount of money required in their respective departments and offices of the State government, for the two fiscal years commencing on the first day of the following July. Such estimates shall be itemized to such an extent and in such manner as may be required by law, and by any rules, instructions, or regulations adopted by the Treasurer and Secretary.—1884, Chap. 108; 1887, Chap. 5, Sec. 11.

By Whom to be Made.

Sec. 380. The estimates for the different classes of expenditures shall be made as follows, to wit: * * * For the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, by the superintendent and president of the board of directors of that institution.—1884, *Chap. 108*.

Number of Annual Reports to be Printed.

Sec. 331. The Comptroller shall annually cause to be printed, at the expense of the State, such number of copies of each of the following annual reports as hereinafter stated: * * * of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, one thousand * * *

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1893.

CHAPTER CXXII.

An Act Concerning Appeals from Commitments of Children to Public Institutions.

Section 1. Chapter clxxi. of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: An appeal shall lie from any judgment, order, or decree of a court of probate, judge of a city or police court, or justice of the peace committing any child to the Connecticut School for Boys, to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or to any county home for dependent or neglected children, to the next criminal term of the court of common pleas to be held within and for the county where such judgment is rendered, but in towns of which the district court of Waterbury has appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, such appeal shall be taken to the next criminal term of said district court, and in cases not in the jurisdiction of such court of common pleas or district court to the next criminal term of the superior court.

Sec. 2. Such appeal may be taken by any parent or guardian of the child so committed, or by the selectmen of the town in which such judgment is rendered, within twenty days thereafter; and the appellant shall enter into a recognizance, with surety, to the State, conditioned to answer to the complaint and abide the order and judgment of the court thereon.

Sec. 3. Complaints under sections 3628, 3641, and 3658 of the general statutes shall, on appeal, be tried by a jury, and such child shall be produced in court during trial and to receive final judgment, by the appellant or by the person or persons having such child in their possession or control; and the jury shall render a verdict of guilty or not guilty, or of proven or not proven, as the facts proved may warrant; and on a verdict of guilty or proven, sentence of commitment may follow as provided in said sections of the general statutes.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

CHAPTER CLXIV.

School Committee—Acting School Visitor—Public Money.

Section 1. Section 3639 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall be the school committee of said district, and shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties within said district that are possessed by the school visitors in the several towns. They may appoint an acting school visitor in said district, who shall possess within said district all the powers and be subject to all the duties of similar officers appointed by school visitors. The authority of the board of school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town, and their returns and certificates shall include only the children of such remaining portion.

Sec. 2. Section 3640 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall draw an order each year in favor of said district on the treasurer of said town, for the proportionate amount to which said district may be entitled of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support, and encouragement of public schools, as is provided in respect to towns.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.

Support of Girls Committed to the School.

Section 3647 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: There shall be taxed monthly in each year by the comptroller not to exceed three dollars a week for the necessary expenses of each girl committed to said school, and the superintendent shall make his bill therefor and present it to the comptroller, who, upon finding the same to be just, shall allow it, and it shall be paid from the State treasury.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1895.

CHAPTER LXXI.

An Act Concerning Fees in Cases of Commitment to the Connecticut School for Boys, Temporary Homes, and the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

There shall be allowed in each case of commitment to the Connecticut School for Boys, temporary homes, or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls the same fees for complaint and warrant, or order, that are now allowed by law for complaints and warrants in criminal cases; and there shall be allowed to the grand jurors or prosecuting officers attending such cases the same fees for travel and attendance as are now allowed by law to grand jurors in criminal cases.

Approved, April 11, 1895.

Twenty-First Annual Report

OF THE

State Board of Health

OF THE

State of Connecticut

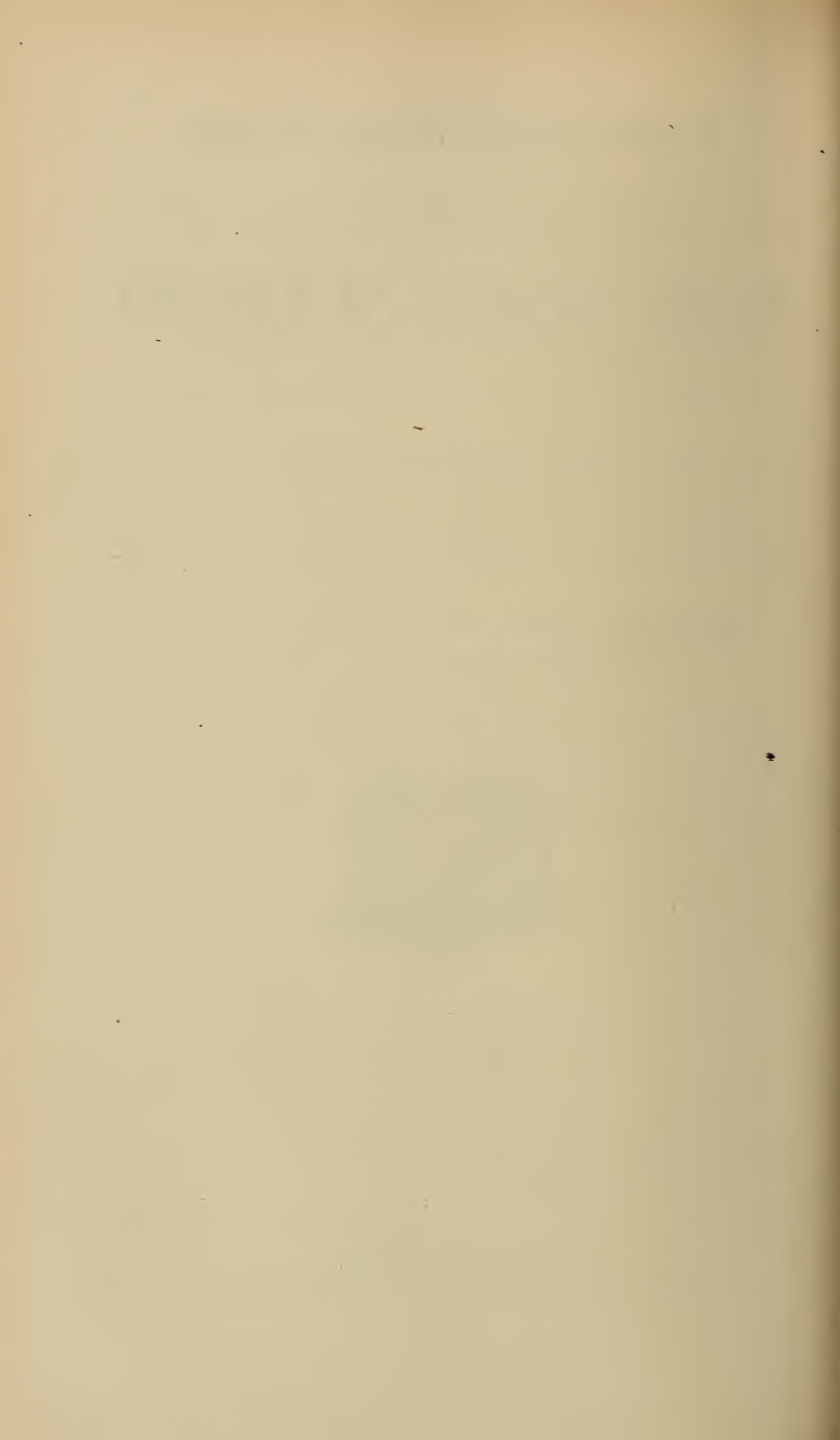
WITH THE

Registration Report for 1897 relating to Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Divorces



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

HARTFORD, CONN.
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1899



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RALPH S. GOODWIN, M.D., Thomaston,	1903
NATHANIEL E. WORDIN, M.D., Bridgeport,	1899
GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney, New Haven,	1899
THEODORE H. MCKENZIE, Civil Engineer, South- ington,	1901
Prof. CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Permanent Sec- retary, New Haven.	

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State Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

Dr. C. A. LINDSLEY, as Secretary of the Board.

Chemist.

Prof. HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D., New Haven.

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State of Connecticut.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
NEW HAVEN, CONN., DEC. 1, 1898. }

To His Excellency, the Governor of Connecticut:

SIR: — In compliance with the laws of the State, I have the honor to present to you the Twenty-first Report of the State Board of Health; also the Registration Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

Secretary of State Board of Health and Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency, Lorrin A. Cooke, Governor of Connecticut:

SIR:— Complying with the law which requires the State Board of Health to make an Annual Report to you on or before the first day of December in each year, “upon the vital statistics and the sanitary condition and prospects of the State,” the twenty-first annual report of the Board is herewith submitted.

It embraces the following subjects:

A BRIEF GENERAL REPORT WITH THE MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

ABSTRACTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CITY, BOROUGH, AND TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS.

THE PRINCIPAL LINES OF WORK OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF HEALTH OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

THE REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE STATE PRISON AT WETHERSFIELD.

A REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE STATE CAMP AT NIANTIC.

A REPORT ON THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY HOME FOR INDIGENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

A REPORT ON THE LITCHFIELD COUNTY HOME FOR INDIGENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BERTILLON CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

LIST OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

DENTAL COMMISSIONERS' ANNUAL REPORT.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held its regular quarterly meetings and several special meetings through the year. It is indicative of the interest taken by the members of the Board that, in the last fourteen years, no meeting, duly warned, has failed for want of a quorum, except on two occasions. In both these instances, the failure was due to washouts on the railroads, intercepting travel. It is a pleasure to say that no change has occurred in the personnel of the Board during the year. The last accession of new members was in 1893. It was a wise provision of the law that made the term of office six years, so that the State might have the benefit of the experience which can only be well acquired by long service.

HEALTH OF THE STATE.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the general health of the State has been quite up to the standard of past years. No widespread or severely disastrous epidemics have afflicted any of the communities of the Commonwealth. This pleasant fact was not for lack of epidemic seed, strewn on fertile fields, for it is probable that there have been few years when outbreaks of dangerous contagious diseases have been more frequent and widely distributed in Connecticut than during the year ending August 31, 1898.

Scarlet fever was reported in ninety-two towns in the State, but so mild was the type that the death-rate was only 2.7 per cent. of the whole number sick.

Diphtheria and membranous croup was reported in one hundred and two towns, with a death-rate of 24.6 per cent.

Typhoid fever was reported in one hundred and four different towns, with the high death-rate of 21.6 per cent. of total cases. This high mortality of typhoid fever was due probably to the large number of typhoid cases imported into Connecticut from the military camps, almost all of which became infected with the typhoid germs, and the mortality in military hospitals is always greater than in private practice.

Measles was reported from almost every town. The whole number reported was 3,744. But probably there were twice as many cases of measles, and it is in evidence that not 1 per cent. of them was fatal.

The foregoing facts are interesting in several ways. There are few severe diseases more easily recognized than scarlet

fever, and about which the people are more apprehensive or more willing to adopt protective measures. It is slightly, if at all, contagious in the incipient stage, and until it has developed enough to be diagnosed. Hence it affords great advantages in securing early control of primary cases, and the adoption of proper precautions. But, on the other hand, the infective agent possesses great vitality, and is capable of being carried to the farthest distance in clothing, furniture, letters, papers, books, and other things; hence the facility with which it is spread through these intermediate agents. The reports of local health officers give numerous instances in which first cases in a neighborhood have been wholly controlled, or limited in spread to the persons or families in which they occurred.

In diphtheria and membranous croup, the experience of health officers is very different. Many cases of mild character are regarded as only common sore throats, no precautions are taken, and they are not reported to the health officer. The disease is not easy to recognize in its early but contagious stage. Sometimes the diagnosis can only be made in the laboratory of the bacteriologist. Mild cases go to school and infect large numbers, so that its presence in a community is sometimes first recognized as an epidemic. (For an instance, see the report of the health officer of the city of Danbury, page 89.) In most communities, only the severe cases are reported, and those not until the disease is well advanced. Hence, as the cases are not all reported, the estimated percentage of deaths is higher than it is in fact.

Of the death-rate of measles, we have only conjecture, as so small a portion of the cases are reported, but it was probably less than 1 per cent. But the sequels of that disease are often very serious and fatal.

The death-rate for the whole State for the year ending September 30, 1898, was 15.4, as reported monthly by the town registrars and published in *The Bulletin*.

By the monthly reports received from the town health officers during the year and their annual reports, it appears there were not more than ten towns in the whole Commonwealth in which there was not present during the year some form of contagious or infectious disease.

It is an interesting fact that although the very contagious diseases mentioned above have been so widely prevalent, yet with very few exceptions no serious epidemics have occurred except in military hospitals. The greater prevalence of

measles than of the other diseases will be readily understood by reflecting upon its very contagious nature, which is active, even before the disease can be recognized.

An attentive perusal of the annual reports of the town health officers will show so many instances where epidemics of measles have been prevented by proper care of the first cases in a community, and so many other instances in which first cases have been neglected and epidemics have resulted, that the history of measles in Connecticut during the past year is a demonstration that measles is a preventable disease, *a truly preventable disease*; and that its prevention depends mainly upon the ready co-operation of the people with a vigilant, energetic, and judicious local health officer.

The exemption of epidemics of any of these very dangerous diseases can only be maintained by vigilance and the prompt preventive measures, which early notification enables the health officers to take, to prevent their further spread, whenever they make an appearance in any community. The prompt information of first cases of contagious diseases, and the better training and knowledge which the local health officers have acquired, by experience and by their frequent county meetings and conferences, have, without question, saved many human lives during the twelve-month, and the service is steadily improving. It is questionable if there is any state in the Union with a better system, or with more efficient, well-trained local officers than Connecticut.

It is, however, to be remembered, that in the control of certain diseases of a contagious nature, health officers are limited to the ways and means of which they may have command. Results can only be obtained by using them. One of the most important of the means employed is isolation. No one thing in controlling contagion is more essential than that. The means of successful isolation of contagious cases in private families is the exception rather than the rule.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The urgent and most pressing need of health officers for first patients with catching diseases is an isolation hospital. Effective isolation in boarding houses, hotels, tenement houses, and in the majority of private houses, is simply impossible. An isolation hospital should be considered one of the necessary permanent institutions of every important town in the State.

There are daily instances in Connecticut illustrating the want of some place in which a primary case of contagious disease can be cared for, and, in consequence of such want, many succeeding cases, and even epidemics, have resulted. Public intelligence is not yet sufficiently enlightened to accept the scientific fact that such hospitals can be conducted without the least risk to residents in their vicinity.

There are still other ways beyond the power of the individual effort of health officers in which the public health may be promoted. Reference is had to causes of disease of a general character making their impress upon whole communities. The most important of these are the contamination of public water supplies and the dangerous disposal of the wastes and refuse of communities, commonly called sewage. These two conditions are now everywhere recognized as very active factors in disturbing the public health.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There is no fact in sanitary science better established than that drinking water contaminated with household sewage is the most common source of typhoid fever, and sometimes of other infectious diseases; hence, if it were possible to guard the water supplies of communities from sewage pollution, typhoid fever would soon become as rare a disease as smallpox.

Every case of typhoid fever, under almost all circumstances, is a human sacrifice offered upon the altar of official ignorance, or an oblation to the parsimony of incorporated water companies. Connecticut is far behind some other states in its control over public water supplies and methods of sewage disposal. In Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and some other states, all enterprises for the public service, relating to water supplies and to a general system of sewage disposal, are under the supervision and subject to the approval of their respective State Boards of Health.

The commission on the disposal of sewage, appointed two years ago by the Governor, will, in the forthcoming report, without doubt, present some judicious suggestions relating to the legislation, covering the important points on these two subjects, viz. : water supplies and the proper disposal of sewage. It will not be too soon; already every considerable river in the State is now so contaminated with sewage that it is unfit for domestic uses, and the smaller streams and lakes are in immediate need of protection.

MILITARY CAMP AT NIAN TIC.

The State Board has had two examinations of the water supply of the State Camp at Niantic; one of them, taken just before the encampment this summer, and one in the latter part of August. They indicated slow and gradual pollution of slight degree in some of the wells,—those nearest the kitchen mess-houses,—and Professor Smith has made another still later by order of the Surgeon-General, C.N.G. There was no indication from chemical, microscopical, or biological tests that the wells were polluted by the privy sinks. Still another investigation has been made under the direction of the State Board of Health, early in November, after the evacuation of the Camp, in which the Board advise abandonment of the present water supply from wells, in consequence of a gradually increasing contamination of the water; and also the abolition of the present system of privy sinks.

It recommends the introduction of a running water supply from the neighboring hills, and the use of water-closets that will carry all the sewage into the Niantic River, at tide water.

The report of this will be found on page 229.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION IMPROVED.

The improvement which has been made in the sanitary administration of the State since the last session of the Legislature is to be attributed mostly to two measures which were adopted by that body. One was the enactment of a law of compulsory notification of contagious diseases, by which local health officers can be early informed of their presence and take effective means of controlling them, before the contagion is communicated to new subjects.

The other was, making the tenure of office of a local health officer, whether of a town or city, four years instead of one. It has given a new interest and sense of responsibility to the office, and additional dignity in the esteem of the public. The service is not only greatly improved by reason of better means of being useful, but even more, by better training and qualifications of men whose duties are valuable to the public, in such service, largely in proportion to their experience and personal interest in them.

The law requires that the health officer shall be “learned in medical and sanitary science.” It has not always been found practicable in some of the smaller towns to find men learned in

medicine, as some of them have no resident physician. As the sanitary is far more important than the medical learning, a reputable and intelligent citizen can fill the position in those small towns generally with satisfaction.

But it would probably be for the public welfare if a law required the health officer of a city or borough, on account of the grave responsibilities and more varied duties, to have been a medical practitioner, of not less than seven years' experience, and in good standing in his profession, and perhaps as a further guarantee of character, to be a member of one of the chartered medical societies of the State.

The administration of public hygiene in Connecticut is now on a better basis than ever before. The State Board of Health is in touch with the health officers of every town, borough, and city in the State, and receives monthly reports from them of the cases of sickness prevailing in each place, and from the registrars full and complete reports of the mortality in every part of the State. Each month the State Board is in receipt of statements of the deaths and causes of death in every town, and also of all the births and marriages. In return, the Board publishes on the 15th of every month a detailed statement of these facts, and distributes such publication to all who desire them, free. The newspapers of the State still more widely disseminate the information, and so the people are kept constantly informed of the sanitary condition of the State in every part. Health officers everywhere can readily compare the condition of their own town with that of others, and such information is a stimulant to each one to try to improve the general health of his own jurisdiction.

This publication is in compliance with a clause in the act of incorporation, which says the State Board "shall cause all proper sanitary information in its possession to be promptly forwarded to the local health authorities of any city, village, town, or county in the State, which may request the same, adding thereto such useful suggestions as the experience of said Board may supply."

The State and local officers are industriously employing all the means which present sanitary science dictates, and which the laws of the State enable them to use. The diffusion of information among the people, the suppression of local nuisances and unsanitary conditions, the restriction and limitation of contagious diseases when they occur, by isolation and disin-

fection and vaccination, are the lines of active work to which they are mostly limited. The work of the future awaits such legal authority as is necessary to undertake enterprises of a wider scope and more protective character. Reference is made to methods already in force in several other states, namely, the prevention of overcrowding in the tenements of the poor, the proper ventilation and sanitary plumbing of dwellings, the erection of isolation hospitals, and especially authoritative and controlling supervision of two most active promoters of epidemics, to wit: — sewage-polluted water and infected milk.

THE REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The new laws enacted by the Legislature of 1897, relating to the assembling and tabulation of the vital statistics of the State, imposed additional and burdensome duties upon the Board and its Secretary, which will unavoidably increase the expenses necessary to carry them into effect. If we regard this expenditure, however, in the light of its results, it may well be considered economical. The added cost is trifling when one weighs it against the difference between failure and success. If there are any qualities more than others that enhance the value of vital statistics, they are accuracy and completeness.

The method which has been adopted, under the new legislation, has secured these two features with as much success as could be obtained by any known practicable way, and with as little expense.

One special advantage that has never before existed is the lodgment of the whole vital statistics of the State in one place, and in such form and order that they can be readily consulted. This is accomplished without changing at all the existing town records. The new plan of keeping the registration at the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics makes it convenient for ready service at any time, and for any purpose for which vital statistics are used. The old methods were inaccurate, defective, and clumsy, and only serviceable for the towns in which they were kept, and, as they were kept, to a very limited extent in them.

The operation of the new laws has exposed many defects in the old system, some of which were not previously known to exist. One of these was the frequent registration in duplicate, and even in triplicate, of the same birth. Duplicate copies of certificates of births have been returned to this office, during

the year, in hundreds of instances, and many duplicates of deaths. It has been found difficult to correct this error, some registrars claiming the right to put on record every certificate they receive, even if there are several for the same event. That, most assuredly, was not the intent of the laws of registration, and has very much vitiated the results as published in the tabulated compilations of previous years. These errors have been practiced sometimes by carelessness, sometimes by misinterpretation of the law, and sometimes by deliberate intention.

In summarizing the copies of certificates received at this office, duplicates are carefully excluded.

The following are the minutes of the regular quarterly and special meetings held by the Board since the publication of the last Annual Report :

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Dec. 11, 1897.

The special meeting of the State Board, appointed at the last quarterly meeting, was held this day at 2.30 P. M., at the office of the Secretary, in New Haven.

All the members of the Board were present, except Mr. Ingersoll, who was again prevented by illness.

The meeting was called to order at the time fixed. The following call of the meeting, sent to those whom the law required to be notified, was read:

"SIR: — The postponed hearing on the matter of Whitney Lake will take place at the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, No. 15 Elm street, New Haven, on Saturday, December 11, 1897, at 2.30 P. M.

Per order of the Board,

(Signed) C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*"

December 7, 1897.

The minutes of the previous meeting, so far as they related to the business in hand, were then read and approved.

There appeared on the part of the petitioners, the president of the New Haven Water Company, Mr. Eli Whitney, and his counsel, Mr. Watrous and Mr. Moran; and on the part of the city, Mr. Ely, the corporation counsel, and a number of interested citizens.

After the claims of the petitioners were presented by Mr. Watrous and Mr. Whitney, several witnesses were sworn and testified to the number, character, and location of the nuisances contaminating the water which they had witnessed.

No sworn witnesses were offered on the part of those opposed to the petitioners, but the questions involved were discussed and argued by the counsel on both sides, and by many interested citizens.

The decision of the board was withheld, and the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 21, 1898.

The quarterly meeting of the Board was held this day, after due warning, at the office of the Secretary. The meeting was called to order by the President, Professor William H. Brewer, at 2.40 P. M.

There were present, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, and the minutes of the special meeting, were read in turn, and approved.

The report of the Treasurer for the last quarter on the general expenses of the Board, and also on the expenses for investigation of water, were read and approved.

Some correspondence was submitted and respectfully considered.

It was moved and voted that the Proceedings of the American Public Health Association be annually supplied to each member of the Association.

The Secretary made a verbal report of what had been done during the quarter. It related chiefly to the new system of assembling the vital statistics of the State, and the difficulties incurred by making the change in the middle of the year. It will involve a large additional expense. In view of this it was

Voted, That the President and Secretary be authorized to incur such additional expense necessary to the tabulation of the statistics as may seem to them to be necessary.

The delegates to the National Conference of State Boards of Health submitted a written report of attendance at the meeting at Nashville, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

It was

Voted, That the petition of the New Haven Water Company be laid upon the table for consideration at a special meeting, to be called by the President.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 29, 1898.

After due notice, the quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day at the office of the Secretary, at New Haven.

The meeting was called to order at 2.45 P. M., by the President, William H. Brewer. Other members present were Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Several letters relating to the general work of the Board were read and attentively considered, but required no action by vote.

On motion of Dr. Lindsley it was

Voted, That three delegates be appointed to attend the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, to be held in Detroit in August next. And the same delegates are instructed to represent this Board at the quarter-centennial celebration of the establishment of the Michigan State Board of Health, to be observed at the same time and place.

Two delegates were chosen, to wit: Dr. Goodwin and Dr. Lindsley, and the President was empowered to appoint the third.

The report of the Secretary for the quarter was read and ordered on file.

On motion of the Secretary it was

Voted, That a committee be appointed to report at a future meeting on the nomenclature and classification of diseases to be adopted in tabulating the vital statistics of Connecticut for the year 1898.

The President and Secretary were elected on said committee.

A committee to report on the practicability of holding local sanitary conventions in the State reported that in several places where it was proposed to hold such conventions, no encouragement had been given them by influential residents to attempt it. The committee was discharged.

The President, being authorized by vote, appointed delegates to visit the "Health Exposition" at New York city. He appointed Drs. Wordin, Wilson, and Lindsley.

Obedient to a vote passed at a previous meeting, the President appointed a special meeting of the Board to be held on Friday, May 6th, at 2.30 P. M., to consider the question of prohibiting boating, fishing, and skating on Lake Whitney.

No other business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

For Quarter ending March 31, 1898.

During the quarter ending March 31st there were registered in Connecticut 4,664 living births — a number equal to an annual birth rate of only 21.1 to every 1,000 of the estimated population — and 3,451 deaths, representing an annual rate of 16.6 per 1,000.

The marriages registered during the quarter numbered 1,194, equivalent to an annual rate of 5.4 per 1,000.

The birth rate was not as high as the average for many years past. The death rate was also slightly less than the annual average for several years.

The total deaths from the principal zymotic diseases numbered 320, which was 9.3 per cent. of the total mortality, and 1.4 per 1,000 living.

Smallpox — Has been none in the State.

Measles — One thousand eight hundred and eleven cases were reported, which probably represents one-half to two-thirds of the whole number occurring. The mortality was, however, only 28.

Scarlet Fever — Three hundred and sixty-one cases were reported. Scarlet fever is more accurately reported than any other disease, and probably the whole number of cases did not exceed 400. The mortality was only eight, indicating a much milder type than usually presents.

Whooping Cough — Four hundred and twenty-seven cases were reported, but the probable total exceeded 600. The mortality was 27, nearly the same as measles, although the percentage was four times as much.

Diphtheria — Four hundred and sixty-two cases were reported, which probably included most of the severe cases. The deaths ascribed to it were 87.

Typhoid Fever — Eighty-three cases reported, and 27 deaths. Typhoid fever seldom appears in frequency in the first quarter of the year, still less in the second quarter.

The other of the above-mentioned diseases have been unusually prevalent in many towns in the State, but, through the vigilance of the local health officers and the active co-operation of citizens, the prevalence has been greatly abated.

The health of the State has maintained a fair average, as shown by the registration of mortality. The reports of sickness has not been, previous to this year, sufficiently full to afford any just means of comparison. As time goes on, however, the sick reports will afford a very interesting and instructive study.

The increased labor thrown upon the office by the operation of the new law relating to registration made it necessary to consider whether the Library Bureau should be employed to do all the work of tabulating the vital statistics, or whether the work of punching the cards for the electric tabulating machine should be done here. In accordance with the vote passed at the last meeting authorizing the President and Secretary to incur such additional expense as might be necessary, I submitted the correspondence and bids of the Library Bureau to President Brewer, and we agreed that it was advisable to have the punching of the cards done in this office, as recommended by the Bureau, and to employ additional clerical assistance.

Accordingly, I have employed temporarily an assistant at a cost of \$20 per month.

Your Secretary has had occasion to go to Bridgeport on February 11th to interview the county health officer and the registrar concerning the perplexities of complying with the new law.

On February 16th, by invitation of the Town Clerks' Association, I attended their annual convention in Hartford at the Allyn House. It was the most inclement day of the winter, and the attendance was therefore less than it would have been if the weather had been more propitious. The most of the county health officers were also in attendance by invitation.

The principal business of the convention was the consideration of the duties of the town clerks under the new laws relating to the registration of vital statistics. It was very unfortunate that the attendance was not larger (being only about thirty present), as the discussion was very interesting and instructive to the town clerks, clearing up many points upon which they were uncertain as to their duties.

By vote of the convention, the county health officers in conference with the superintendent of vital statistics were requested to issue a circular, giving full and minute instructions to town clerks as to what the law required of them.

On the 8th of March, by request of the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and in company with him and Dr. Wordin, we visited an anomalous institution in Danbury, Dr. Wordin and myself being appointed a committee for that purpose by President Brewer.

Your Secretary has been very much occupied during the quarter in editing and superintending the publication of the Annual Report, copies of which are before you.

The work of the office has steadily increased since my election as the Secretary, so that at the present time it is quite within bounds to say that it is three times, and possibly four times, as much as during my first year of office. However, from the better organization of administration and the more exact and full returns of vital statistics, the work is greatly more satisfactory to those who do it.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 6, 1898.

A special meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Health was held this day at the call of the President, to act upon the petition of the New Haven Water Company, in the matter of prohibiting boating, fishing, and skating on Lake Whitney, and to do any other business proper to come before the Board.

The meeting was called to order promptly at 2.35 P. M., at the office of the Secretary.

There were present: President Brewer in the chair, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. N. E. Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the previous meeting relating to this business were read and approved.

The subject was then immediately taken up, and after full discussion of its merits, the following vote was passed by a majority of one:

Resolved, That the Connecticut State Board of Health, hav-

ing been applied to by the New Haven Water Company, as authorized by act of Legislature, approved May 13, 1897, and having heard parties both for and against, hereby prohibit boating, skating, and fishing on Lake Whitney above the second bridge.

The vote was taken on each prohibition separately, with the same result.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to make arrangements for a chemical examination of the water supply from the driven wells at the State camp at Niantic.

Voted, That the President appoint a committee of three to inspect and report upon the crematory at the medical department of Yale University, as required by statute, Chapter CCXXVIII, Section 4.

The President appointed the Secretary and Drs. Wilson and Wordin as the committee.

Being no other business the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 12, 1898.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board, having been duly warned, convened this day at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was called to order at 2.45 P. M., President Brewer in the chair. There were present Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, and Dr. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting and of the special meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and approved, his vouchers having been previously audited.

The correspondence of the previous quarter was presented by the Secretary and given due attention.

The Secretary made a verbal quarterly report, which was accepted.

The committee on a proposed classification of diseases made a report of progress, which was accepted and the committee continued. (For report see page 237.)

The following delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Ottawa, Canada, in September next, viz.: Drs. Lindsley, Goodwin, and Wordin.

That if any delegate be unable to attend he is authorized to appoint a substitute.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

William H. Brewer, *President*.

C. A. Lindsley, *Treasurer*.

William A. Brewer and N. E. Wordin, *Auditors*.

Managers of County Homes for Neglected and Indigent Children — For Hartford County, Dr. C. A. Lindsley; for New Haven County, Professor William H. Brewer; for New London County, Dr. G. H. Wilson; for Fairfield County, Dr. N. E. Wordin; for Windham County, G. P. Ingersoll, Esq.; for Litchfield County, Dr. R. S. Goodwin; for Middlesex County, Dr. G. H. Wilson; for Tolland County, T. H. McKenzie, C.E.

No other business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 22, 1898.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board was held this day, after due warning, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was called to order at 2.45 P. M. There were present, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., George P. Ingersoll, Esq., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley. The President being absent in Europe, Dr. G. H. Wilson was chosen chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was presented (his bills having been previously audited), and the additional expenses of the year, exceeding the appropriation by more than \$700, were explained by the Treasurer, as having been made necessary by the new laws, requiring much additional expense in collecting and tabulating the vital statistics of the State. The whole subject was fully discussed, and the expenditures of the Treasurer approved.

Voted, That a bill from Professor H. E. Smith, for extra services in analyzing school wells, to the amount of \$60, be approved, and paid from the appropriation for the investigation of water.

Voted, That a committee of four, of which the chair shall be

one, be appointed to promote the passage through the Legislature of such bills as the State Board may offer, and to guard the interest of the State in all sanitary legislation.

The committee appointed is as follows: Dr. Wilson, Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Lindsley, and G. P. Ingersoll, Esq.

Dr. Lindsley made a brief report, *verbally, as delegate to the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health, and presented a series of resolutions, passed at the Conference, urging state boards to secure in their respective states such legislation as will be most helpful in restricting the prevalence of consumption.

The question of helpful laws relating to tuberculosis was referred to the legislative committee to inquire and report.

Voted, That a special committee of three be appointed to inquire and report on what legislation is necessary to regulate, in a sanitary sense, the traffic in milk.

The chairman appointed Drs. Goodwin, Wordin, and Lindsley.

Voted, That the Board visit the State Prison at Wethersfield on Saturday, November 29, 1898.

The time was reconsidered and changed to Saturday, November 5th, by vote.

Voted, That members of the Board, who are managers of County Homes for indigent children, present to the Board written reports for the last year.

Voted, That the Board visit the Isolation Hospital at Norwalk on invitation of Dr. Wordin, on such day as the President and Secretary may appoint.

Voted, That the President's address before the American Public Health Association be referred to the committee on publication.

Voted, That the committee on publication of last year be re-appointed.

Adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

* For written report see page 218.

SPECIAL MEETING.

AT STATE PRISON, AT WETHERSFIELD, Nov. 5, 1898.

Pursuant to a vote passed at the last regular meeting, the State Board held a special meeting this day, at the State Prison at Wethersfield.

The prison was reached about noon. There were present Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, G. P. Ingersoll, Esq., T. H. McKenzie, C. E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The purpose of the meeting was to inspect the sanitary condition of the prison and of the prisoners.

(For report of the inspection see page 226.)

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL MEETING,

NOVEMBER 16, 1898.

A special meeting of the Board, pursuant to vote of Board, was held at the State Camp, this day, at Niantic.

There were present, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, Mr. T. H. McKenzie, and Dr. C. A. Lindsley. Also accompanying the board were the State chemist, Professor H. E. Smith, and Surgeon-General Phillips, C.N.G.

For full report of the inspection of the Camp see page 229.

In taking a retrospective view of the work of the past year, the Board feel that a marked and substantial progress has been made in laying good foundation for a sound and permanent system of caring for the public weal.

The Health Officers in many of the towns of the State have exhibited a masterly control of infectious diseases. They have won the confidence, and what is equally important, the intelligent co-operation of their constituents. They have done

more scientific and more successful work than ever before.
These facts are full of promise for the future.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. BREWER.

CHARLES A. LINDSLEY.

GROVE H. WILSON.

RALPH S. GOODWIN.

NATHANIEL E. WORDIN.

THEODORE H. MCKENZIE.

GEORGE P. INGERSOLL.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

By C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1898.

A RETROSPECT OF TWENTY YEARS' WORK.

It is twenty years since the organization of the Connecticut State Board of Health. The act of incorporation was passed in 1878, and the official work of the Board began on the 1st of July of that year. The members of the Board had been appointed and held a preliminary meeting previous to that date. Before that date there were not a dozen state boards of health in the Union. Now there are three times that number.

It may be interesting to take a retrospective view of the methods of sanitary administration two decades ago, and compare them with the present system, and briefly note the progress of events.

The address of the first president at the first meeting of the Board began in the following words: "Gentlemen:—There is such a remarkable ignorance even among the more intelligent classes of the community in regard to the general laws of hygiene, that it becomes the first duty of the State Board of Health to take measures to enlighten the public mind not only upon some of the main principles, but upon not a few of the details, of public hygiene or State Preventive Medicine."

Every observant person of the present day will appreciate how much advance has been made in public information on sanitary matters since the late eminent Dr. J. S. Butler gave utterance to the above statement twenty years ago.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

What is called sanitary administration, or the application of the principles of sanitary science to the benefit of communities, is sought to be accomplished mainly through the agency of boards of health and health officers.

Connecticut has always, even from colonial times, recognized in a theoretical way the importance of an authoritative

supervision of the public health. But up to the time of the organization of the State Board there had been an apathy of interest in the public mind on the subject, and, in common with other states, a sad want of efficiency in the practice of public hygiene. At that time there was and had been for generations a legally constituted board of health in every town in the State. It consisted of the justices of the peace and the selectmen of the town. This body of men, sometimes from ten to twenty-five or thirty in number, were chosen for wholly different official duties, and not for any special qualifications as sanitarians. They were empowered to appoint sub-committees or health officers, to whom they could delegate their powers as health officials. In some of the cities of Connecticut and in some of the larger towns, occasional action was taken to abate some specially offensive nuisance, of which complaint had been made; but in a majority of the places in the State their function as health officers were dormant often for years together. The one thing, however, which could always electrify any town board of health into activity, was the occurrence of a case of smallpox. The protection of the public from this contagion was in many minds the chief, if not the only, purpose for which a board of health was needed. The health boards so constituted were a cumbersome body, having no occasion under the laws of the State to convene for any other purpose than as boards of health, and the occasions as then understood being so infrequent in that capacity, it was the exception, rather than the rule, that they ever organized and qualified themselves for their duties as guardians of public safety.

Each town board was an independent body, having no official relations with or responsibilities to any other boards. One rule of action, however, was common to them all — the universal guide of their official conduct — that was, never to do anything until they were obliged to; and then to do as little as possible. Where so little was attempted, and under such public and official sentiments, there was, of course, no concert of action or unity of purpose. There was no central authority of any sort to give intelligent direction to any general undertaking, or to organize a system of sanitary administration either for towns or for the State. In short, the care of the

public health had been committed to a body of men who had but slight appreciation of the responsibilities of their office, and little knowledge of the practical side of their duties as health officers, and, with few exceptions, no interest in the subject. Except in a few of the larger places the powers of the board were not relegated to sub-committees or to health officers, as by law provided, and reports of their doings were seldom or never published. The occurrence of any of the contagious diseases, excepting smallpox, were not reported to the health authorities, and no supervision of them to prevent further contagion was observed beyond what was voluntarily undertaken by the physicians and the immediate friends of the patients.

This state of affairs was due to an apathetic indifference to the subject in the public mind; to a want of information about it, and to a very defective system of administration. Such being the situation twenty years ago, the words of the president, at the first meeting of the State Board, were timely and truthful, when he said: "That it becomes the first duty of the State Board of Health to take measures to enlighten the public mind, not only upon some of the main principles, but upon not a few of the details of public hygiene."

At this period public sanitation, as a science, was rapidly advancing. Very important and surprising discoveries had recently been made concerning the causes of some of the infectious diseases. But from the nature of the case the practical application of the newly-acquired knowledge for the benefit of communities could only be brought about through the agency of official boards of health. It is quite different from discoveries in electricity, for instance, which personal interests for pecuniary results are prompt to develop and apply. These new facts in sanitary science could not be profitably utilized for the general good until the people could be made to appreciate their value.

To bring, therefore, these important truths, and others intimately related, to the best interests of the public, was a line of work conspicuously and imperatively commanding the earnest consideration of the Board. It would have been inexpedient, not to say indiscreet, to have undertaken any actively

aggressive system of sanitary administration before public intelligence was prepared to accept and approve of it. Indeed, any radical change in the methods of sanitary proceedings was impracticable until authority for it was secured by legislative action, which again depended upon an intelligent appreciation of its importance by the people.

To undertake the task of reforming the long-established customs and practices of a conservative people, like those of Connecticut, was not an inviting undertaking or one that promised a rapid and unimpeded progress, especially in view of the loose and ill-defined relations between the State Board and the same good public.

And yet such reformation was necessary in many essential particulars. How to begin and carry on the work of educating the people of Connecticut with success was a problem not easily solved. The Board was not clothed with any authority, had no mandatory powers whatever. Its functions in attempting to improve the salubrity of the State were limited to those of an advisory nature. It could only give advice. The fate of proffered advice is proverbial. The money appropriation for the use of the Board was small. There was at that time but little current sanitary literature, to which to refer the reading public. The daily press had not yet become much interested in the question of public sanitation, and was sometimes hostile to the purposes of the Board. It did not then promise the aid which it has since so ably given to enlighten the public on this subject, so profoundly important to its best interests.

There was no feasible way of organizing any general system of sanitary work throughout the State. The act of incorporation which created the State Board failed to establish any official relations between it and the local town and city boards, other than the duty of causing "all proper sanitary information in its possession to be promptly forwarded to local health authorities, which may request the same, adding thereto such useful suggestions as the experience of said Board may supply." It also provided that the local authorities may reciprocate by "supplying like information and suggestions to the State Board." The act directed also a further intimacy, by that uncertain and indefinite word "co-operate."

This was the extent of the official relationship of the two branches of sanitary administration in the State twenty years ago.

Admonition, counsel, advice, and recommendation, gratuitously offered, were the foundations upon which the State Board could legally establish its course of instruction, in its efforts to educate the public in the principles of public hygiene.

The Board, without delay, availed itself of the privilege, not waiting to be requested, to open correspondence with the local health boards, urging them to delegate their powers and duties to one health officer in each town. This recommendation was in many cases adopted. It issued circulars to the local health boards and health officers, containing instructions and suggestions as to their official duties. It maintained and does still maintain a written correspondence, through its secretary, with many local health officers on questions of special sanitary concern relating to their official duties. It has been the constant effort of the Board to encourage in every proper way closer and more intimate relations with all the local health officers in the State. The Board has steadily endeavored to keep them informed by circulars and otherwise of advances in sanitary science and to stimulate their interest in the subject. A like effort was made to enlist the co-operation of the medical profession, which is always in sympathy with the promotion of public hygiene. For several years the Board was successful in securing a sanitary correspondent in almost every town in the State from the members of the profession, each of whom contributed an annual report on the health of his town for the preceding year. This was a gratuitous service cheerfully rendered by some of the most prominent practitioners in Connecticut, and for which the Board was duly grateful, because it enabled it once a year to get a good statement of the general health of the whole State. Nine years later, in 1887, through the influence of the State Board, the laws were so amended that every town board was required to appoint annually a health officer or a health committee. Failing to do so the State Board could appoint a health officer and fix his salary. After this date the annual reports were made by the health officials of the towns so appointed. But they were in large degree voluntary and given only upon the solicitation of the State Board.

As fast as the progress in public sentiment and the growth of intelligence on public sanitation would warrant, the State Board has from time to time ("in the discharge of the duty imposed upon it to make such suggestions for further legislative action as it may deem proper, for the better protection of life and health"), proposed and secured many important changes in the sanitary laws of the State.

The aim and purpose of most of these changes have been to bring about a closer union between the local boards and the State Board, so that by agreeing together upon some comprehensive system of procedure, and by unity of intention and action there would result a greater capacity for successful accomplishment. Without detailing at length the numerous amendments which successive legislatures have made at the suggestion of the State Board, suffice is to say that the most important are the following: The abolition of the local boards of health, consisting of numerous members and substituting therefor a single health officer, upon whom is placed all the duty of administration and all the responsibility; the immediate notification of contagious diseases to the health officer in every town; the monthly and annual reports of the health officer to the State Board; the making the incumbent of the health office an appointment instead of an elective office by the popular vote; the lengthening of his term of office to four years instead of one; the providing for an executive officer in every county, who shall be an attorney-at-law, and who is charged with the duty to "cause the execution of the laws relating to the public health, and to the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health, and of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics." Other amendments of the *registration* laws have also been made, which are referred to in the report of County Health Officer C. E. Hoadley, Esq.

Under the above sanitary laws the health officials of the whole State are now organized as one body, acting in concert by systematic methods.

Codes of local sanitary regulations have been adopted, uniform in character, and are in force in every town. Frequent meetings of the health officers have been held in every county for mutual conference and exchange of experiences, at which

have been present the county officers and one or more members of the State Board. These gatherings have been a very profitable school of instruction to those who have attended them, and will reflect much advantage upon the towns which they represent.

In place of the spasmodic attempts at sanitary work, in shreds and patches, as practiced twenty years ago, there has grown up, under the guidance and direction of the State Board of Health a public sentiment no longer opposed to, but actively interested in and co-operating with, all proper efforts at sanitary progress; a much improved code of sanitary laws; a body of trained and instructed sanitarians, officially safe guarding the public in every town against dangerous infectious diseases and other death-dealing influences; and a well-organized plan of operations, uniting the two branches of sanitary administration as parts of one system, working together harmoniously and effectively throughout the whole State.

It is also a part of the history of the Board to be duly mentioned, that it has, with the aid of experts, investigated all the important fatal epidemics which have occurred during its career, and traced most of them to their origin. By thus exposing the causes of such epidemic outbreaks it has contributed much to the prevention of others.

VITAL STATISTICS.

During all this period of twenty years the State Board has been making strenuous efforts to improve the registration of the vital statistics of the State. The difficulty has not been for lack of law. The whole trouble was to get the laws obeyed.

The vital statistics of a community are so intimately connected with practical public hygiene that they have been called the base upon which it stands. The records of the births, marriages, and deaths in a large community is of the same importance to the Board which has the health of that community in its care, as is the daybook, ledger, and balance sheet to the merchant.

There has been no time in the history of Connecticut when the statutes did not require such registration, and specify whose duty it was to furnish the information. But when by the act of

incorporation of the State Board of Health, it was made the duty of its secretary to superintend the work of registration of the vital statistics of the State, he found that for many years it had been so grossly neglected as to make it questionable whether its continuance in the careless way in which it was then performed was of any importance to the public welfare.

In a report made to the State Board by the undersigned in the first year of its existence, 1878, on the "registration of vital statistics in Connecticut," it is stated that the registrars of only fifteen towns in the whole State could affirm that the certificates of births, deaths, and marriages were returned to them regularly as the law requires. A series of questions proposed to registrars at that time developed the fact that inaccuracy and incompleteness of the items which the laws required were the prevalent conditions in every town in the State. In several of the towns even the causes of death were not given by the physicians; in some towns both doctors and clergy simply refused to obey the law; in still other towns the laws were totally disregarded. Such was the condition, or rather the practice of registration of vital statistics at the time of the establishment of the State Board of Health twenty years ago.

Acting upon the suggestion of the president, that the "first duty of the Board was to enlighten the public mind," circulars were prepared and published, and copies sent to all the doctors, clergy, midwives, registrars, and sextons in the State, explaining the purpose and value of such records and exhorting them to give the business the attention which it demanded. This persuasive move brought some temporary improvement, but the State Board has long since lost confidence in "moral suasion" as a sole incentive to good works. The cheapest postage stamp possesses a stronger motive power. But persuasion was our only means of influence, and other circulars were issued from time to time, but the results were far from satisfactory, especially in the matter of securing full information on the items called for in the law.

The year after its organization, in 1879, the State Board, contending with much opposition from undertakers and sextons, secured the passage of a law forbidding the burial or removal of any deceased person in or from any town which con-

tained a city within its limits, until a certificate of the death had been returned to the registrar of the town and a burial or removal permit procured. In 1884 the law was altered to include all the towns in the State, without regard to their population. These new requirements added somewhat to the numbers of the death certificates, although not markedly at once, because there was no one upon whom devolved the duty of enforcing the law, and registrars too often benignly overlooked the neglect of sextons and undertakers, or kindly granted them signed "permits" in advance, by which they could bury a body without a certificate, under a promise to get the certificate afterward if they could. Sometimes they did and sometimes they "couldn't." Many undertakers were persistently ignorant for a long time that the law existed. It was a convenient want of information and served their purpose for a good while, notwithstanding the State Board was prompt to issue its circulars to all of them.

But there were other serious defects in the operation of the registration laws. While the numbers of the certificates of death returned were greater, there was little, if any, improvement in the fullness and completeness of the items given of the facts called for on the blank. The doctors and clergy were still careless and indifferent, frequently omitting facts which rendered the certificates of no value for some of the purposes for which they were intended. In the absence of any authoritative supervision, obedience of the registration laws is very largely a voluntary matter.

By the repetition of these statements and facts to successive legislatures and by direct pleading, the present law was enacted in 1893, which provided the needed oversight of the business. The existing laws relating to registration in all their principal features were enacted in 1852. For more than forty years every known means of persuasion have been employed to secure their observance by the numerous persons upon whom they are binding, without the success expected. No method heretofore employed has been so successful as that which is now in operation.

The registration of vital statistics is a record of events continuously occurring, and which can be accurately recorded

only at the time of their occurrence. It is not like a census, showing facts by numbers at particular dates.

One explanation of the difficulty of securing obedience to these laws is, because they are not prohibitory in their nature. They forbid nothing. "Thou shalt not" is no part of their phraseology. But they are mandatory in their action. They are commands to do something, not to all the citizens of the commonwealth, but to only a few of certain occupations, and heretofore there has been no one authorized to enquire whether the said commands were obeyed and duty performed or not.

An experience of over forty years in Connecticut, in exact agreement with the experience of other states and countries, has demonstrated beyond a doubt that such mandatory laws, limited in their operation to persons of special pursuits, and not immediately affecting the pecuniary interests of other citizens, cannot be made to operate automatically. Nothing short of direct, vigilant, and personal supervision will secure their execution. Under such supervision the registration of vital statistics in Connecticut has been steadily improving, and although there is room for further improvement, yet, even now, for fullness and accuracy of records of the three great events in life — births, marriages, and deaths — it is unrivalled by any other state in the Union.

After fourteen years of service as superintendent of registration of vital statistics, I unhesitatingly bear witness to the absolute necessity of authoritative personal and unremitting supervision of the operation of our registration laws to ensure their observance.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

It is now recognized by the medical profession that tuberculosis is an infectious disease. This teaching is universally accepted as an established fact in science. The mode of transmission and the circumstances under which the infection gets access to the human system are also believed to be well understood. All the knowledge which has been acquired upon the subject points very clearly and unmistakably to certain means and precautions which are necessary and effective, to escape the infection of tuberculosis. These precautions are almost

entirely such as concern the conduct and habits of persons afflicted with the disease. These persons are very numerous. They are more numerous than victims of any other single disease. There are manifold more persons at this moment suffering from consumption than from any other fatal disease known to man. It is more destructive to human life than any other disease to which mankind is subject. Bear in mind that every new consumptive patient will acquire the disease by reason of the misconduct, ignorance, or negligent carelessness of some previous consumptive patient or his caretakers. The situation is extremely remarkable. Let us reflect upon it a moment. Whole communities of practical, intelligent, and reasonable beings are to-day complacently living on, in the conscious presence of a most destructive danger — one that is more than decimating their number by its fatal effects ; and yet they are taking few or no active or effective measures to avoid this fatal foe, although the means of defense and safety are perfectly well known.

The public indifference to the presence of this deadly enemy is in part due to long habitual submission to the sacrifice of human life to its demands, and in part to a hesitancy and uncertainty respecting the best way to obtain or put in practice those precautions so essential to safety. How best to get the advantage of them, whether by direct legislation, aimed at the unfortunates who are the sources of infection, or by a system of persuasion, through a series of years, and the cultivation of a public sentiment that will act spontaneously, or by a judicious combination of efforts in both directions, the desired result can be best reached, is the question.

Some of the Western states, which are in advance of the more conservative states of the East in sanitary legislation, have consistently included consumption in the list of infectious diseases required to be reported to the health officials. In this way some authoritative control of such patients is obtained and the distribution of their infection restricted. In other instances municipal ordinances have been enacted in a number of cities, prohibiting all citizens from spitting in passenger cars and other public places. The spittle of consumptive patients contains vast numbers of the microscopic germs, which, becoming

dry, float in the air as dust, and are then inhaled and so infect new subjects with the disease. It is in cities and in dense populations and overcrowded habitations that such laws are most needed. But it should be known that the observance of a careful destruction of the sputum of a consumptive patient is of prime importance in every private family for its own protection. The passage of ordinances on the prevention of tuberculosis is not only protective, but they are also educational in their effect. All such laws will be aided and promoted in their execution by the general diffusion among the people of a knowledge of the reasons for them. With this object in view the State Board of Health has published and distributed thousands of circulars on the subject. It is now a question which ought to be seriously considered by the legislature, whether or not the people of Connecticut are sufficiently intelligent and informed to appreciate the necessity of a law requiring the notification of cases of consumption to the health authorities for the same reasons that notice is required of the occurrence of small-pox or scarlet fever. Consumption is many times more fatal than either of those diseases, and the means of avoiding it are far more practical and sure.

Indeed, a legislature that conscientiously feels its responsibility to its constituents may well consider what and how much they can do relating to a subject of such magnitude and importance to humanity.

In this connection it is proper to ask the thoughtful attention of the Legislature to the following preamble and resolutions, voted at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, held at Detroit, August 10 and 11, 1898:

WHEREAS, It is the unanimous voice of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America that since tuberculosis, which causes on this continent more deaths than all other contagious diseases together, is now recognized by all scientific and medical authorities as both curable and preventable, and

WHEREAS, Since the onset of the disease depends especially upon hereditary weakness, and on malnutrition induced by overcrowding, bad ventilation, and over-pressure in school, social, and commercial life; and

WHEREAS, Since the presence in the homes of the poor of so many cases of this chronic disease means about certain death to the patient, and probable infection of other members of the family, be it therefore

Resolved, That this Conference does publish and instruct the secretary to forward copies of these resolutions to the legislatures, departments of education, and municipal authorities of the several states and provinces represented in the Conference, urging upon them the imperative need of —

1. Having all schools and colleges placed under medical supervision with regard to ventilation, overcrowding, and overpressure in studies.

2. Having all hotels, boarding houses, and workshops where consumptives may be employed placed under municipal supervision and inspection.

3. Urging all state legislatures to devote public funds and encourage private philanthropy in the establishment of homes or sanitarium in one or more counties or districts of the several states and provinces to which patients may be sent early, either at their own or municipal expense, and under proper regulations be encouraged to remain therein until recovery shall have taken place, while at the same time they shall have prevented the continuance of centers of infection in their homes.

Massachusetts, which is so often the pioneer in public sanitation, has already erected a hospital, in a well-chosen locality, with a capacity of two hundred beds, for consumptive patients. It is not limited to paying patients, but receives also the indigent. The dominant purpose is the public good, while providing also for the personal welfare of its occupants. The legislature of New York has at this time a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the establishment of a like sanitarium in the Adirondacks. Other legislatures are agitating philanthropic action in the same direction.

Connecticut has had an annual mortality for the last ten years of over fourteen hundred deaths from consumption, all of which are caused by conditions which it was possible to avoid. When it becomes a matter of common intelligence that the habits and behavior of a consumptive subject may be unobjectionable, and that he may so conduct himself that he will

not imperil at all the safety of the community in which he lives, or such may be his filthy habits that he will endanger all who come within the sphere of his infectious influence, he will then become an object of attention and observation such as he never was before.

The special object of the Conference in recommending the proposed legislation is to hasten and assist the growth of this public sentiment, and so bring about both by law and public favor that condition which will contribute to the general welfare by hastening the extermination of this most fatal disease.

EXAMINATION OF THE WELLS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A very important work has been done during the past summer by the chemist of the State Board, Professor H. E. Smith, M.D.

Under the direction of the Board, he has obtained, through the aid of the town health officers, samples of water from every well located upon the premises of any of the public schools. Wherever the water supply for the schools is obtained from wells on private property, it has not been examined. The results of the examination of the school wells, however, would seem to emphasize the importance of such an investigation.

Professor Smith has made a careful analysis of 247 wells belonging to the public schools, and only about one-half of them were found free from suspicion of dangerous contamination. Many of them were highly polluted. A full report of these analyses will be found on later pages of this volume.

THE REGISTRATION OF PRACTITIONERS.

During the year ending September 30, 1898, certificates of registration were issued to thirty-nine practitioners, of whom thirty-four were engaged or to be engaged in general practice; three were specialists, treating only the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and two were to practice midwifery only. Of the thirty-nine registered, thirty-three were residents of Connecticut, two resided in New York city, three in Brooklyn, N. Y., and one in Boston. Twenty-seven of the whole number were just entering upon their professional career, having graduated the same year or shortly before they registered.

All were graduates of a medical school excepting three, one of whom was a midwife. They had all received certificates from the examining committee that they were qualified.

The Examining Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society certified that twenty-three were found qualified. The Homeopathic Committee certified to seven, and the Eclectic Committee to nine.

There have been three prosecutions for violation of the Medical Practice Act—one in New Haven County, one in New London County, and one in Litchfield County. In each instance the offender was convicted and paid the penalty.

A conference of the three examining committees has been recently held in New Haven and a mutual agreement arrived at in regard to certain rules that shall govern in conducting the examinations, as follows:

(1) That the first sentence in Section 8 of the law is understood to mean that the State Board of Health shall call a meeting of a committee within thirty days after such committee makes the request.

(2) That the three committees will hold their examinations on the same dates, at intervals of four months.

(3) That at a date not more than thirty days before the second Tuesday of March, July, and November, they will request the State Board to appoint a time and place for examinations, and that the time be fixed on those days.

(4) That all examinations shall be conducted in writing in the English language.

(5) That ten questions shall be proposed on each subject.

On the above points all were agreed. There are some differences in the practice of marking the results.

The committee of the Connecticut Medical Society requires the candidate to select eight of the ten questions and write answers to these only, and on a scale of 100 he must attain not less than 75 as a minimum to pass, but if in not more than two branches he is less than 75 and not less than 50, he may be conditioned with the privilege of being re-examined on those branches at the expiration of four months.

The rules of the Homeopathic Committee are the following:

Examinations for general practice consist of ten questions in each of the following branches —

1. Anatomy.
2. Surgery.
3. Materia Medica, including therapeutics.
4. Practice, including pathology and diagnosis.
5. Obstetrics, including gynecology.
6. Physiology.
7. Medical chemistry and hygiene (five questions each).

In order to be admitted to practice, the applicant must attain a general average of 7.5 on a scale of 10. He must also attain 7.5 in each of the first five branches enumerated, but he may be admitted if, with a general average of 7.5, he attains only 5 in each of the last two branches. It is provided, however, that if the applicant attains a general average of 7.5 and falls below the required standard in only one or two branches, he may be conditioned for four months and appear for re-examination at the end of that time, without additional fee. If he then attain the requisite rank in the branch or branches in which he previously failed, he will be entitled to his certificate.

Applicants to practice midwifery will be examined in obstetrics only, and must attain 7.5 to be admitted.

The rules of the Eclectic Committee agree with those of the Connecticut Medical Society.

The following is a tabulated statement of the Examinations of Candidates for Registrations :

EXAMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE OF CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dates.	Candidate for	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Conditioned.	Total.
Jan. 25, 1897,	General Practice,	..	4	..	4
Feb. 23, 1898,	" "	3	1	..	4
Apr. 12, "	" "	2	2	..	4
May 17, "	" "	6	3	..	9
May 17, "	Midwifery.	..	1	..	1
June 21, "	General Practice.	10	2	..	12
June 21, "	Midwifery,	1	..	..	1
July 21, "	General Practice.	7	6	5	18
Sept. 21, "	" "	7	2	2	11
Sept. 21, "	Midwifery,	1	3	..	4
		37	24	7	68

EXAMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE OF HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

Dates.	Candidate for	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Conditioned.	Total.
Oct. 5, 1897,	General Practice,	3	.	..	3
Nov. 18, "	" "	1	..	..	1
April 6, 1898,	" "	1	..	..	1
June 13, "	" "	1	..	..	1
July 21, "	" "	2	..	..	2
Sept. 22, "	" "	1	..	..	1
		9	..	..	9

EXAMINATION BY COMMITTEE OF ECLECTIC ASSOCIATION.

Dates.	Candidate for	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Conditioned.	Total.
1897.					
Nov. 26,	General Practice,	1	..	..	1
" "	Midwifery, . . .	1	..	..	1
1898.					
Mar. 2,	General Practice,	1	..	..	1
Apr. 29,	" "	1	1	..	2
June 20,	" "	2	2	..	4
Aug. 9,	" "	1	..	..	1
		7	3	..	10

Altogether, eighteen sessions have been held by the several committees at different times and places, of which the committee of the Connecticut Medical Society have held seven and examined sixty-eight candidates. Of these thirty-six were found qualified, seven were conditioned on one or two studies, and twenty-four were found not qualified.

The committee of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society has held six examinations and examined nine candidates, all of whom were certified to be qualified.

The committee of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association has held five sessions and examined ten candidates, finding seven of them qualified and three not qualified.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF
CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 8TH, 1898.

Answer any eight of the questions on this paper, but no more.

Anatomy.

1. Describe in detail the action of each of the three portions of the elbow joint.
2. Name the muscles of the internal femoral region.
3. Describe the pulmonary veins, stating in detail their peculiarities of function, structure, and relation.
4. Describe the floor of the fourth ventricle.
5. Locate in the cortex of the brain the center for movement of the right leg and foot.

6. Describe the radial artery, and name its branches in the forearm.
7. Locate and describe the antrum of Highmore.
8. Describe the structure of the prostate gland, and state what facts are of special significance in its surgical anatomy.
9. Describe three varieties of normal human caeca, giving diagrams.
10. Name the coverings from without inward of an oblique inguinal hernia which has passed through the external ring.

Physiology.

1. What is collateral circulation?
2. Give the boundaries of the fourth ventricle.
3. Give the coatings of the arteries and their histological structure.
4. What are the ferments of the intestinal canal and their functions?
5. What are Peyer's patches and the solitary glands?
6. What are the ordinary constituents of the human urine?
7. What is the composition of the human blood?
8. Describe the structures comprised in one of the pyramids of the kidney.
9. Draw a diagram illustrating the refraction of light by the crystalline lens.
10. By what structures is sound communicated to the brain?

Chemistry and Hygiene.

1. If an application of nitrate of silver were acting too powerfully, how would you modify its action by a chemical to be found in any kitchen? What is the chemical reaction?
2. Give the chemical formula for sodium hydrate.
3. Fully describe two reliable tests for albumen in urine.
4. Name the chemical constituents of human bile.
5. How is circulating arterial blood changed by carbon monoxide? How by carbon dioxide?
6. State the culture and staining tests necessary to differentiate the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus from any known organism.
7. How would you determine the virulence of any pathogenic micro-organism?
8. Fully describe one natural and one artificial way of rendering water contaminated by pathogenic micro-organisms safely potable.
9. What is the period of incubation of smallpox and vaccinia, respectively? How would your knowledge of this influence your practice when persons unprotected or partially protected by a primary vaccination are exposed to the infection of smallpox?
10. Describe and compare the advantages of the chief modes of disinfection now in use.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. What is the physiological action of caffeine?
2. Give the symptoms and treatment of carbolic acid poisoning.
3. Compare the action of hydrochloric, sulphuric, and nitric acid.
4. What are the therapeutic uses of nitrate of silver?
5. Give the doses of nitro-glycerin, atropine-sulphate, aconitine-hyoscyne-hydrobromate, oleo-resin of male fern, chloroform, corrosive sublimate, tartar emetic, hydrocyanic acid, and resorcin.

6. Give the action of the preparations of ammonia and their therapeutic uses.
7. What is the treatment of smallpox?
8. What agents are used for the reduction of fever and how are they applied?
9. What therapeutic measures would you use in chronic bronchitis?
10. Write a prescription in Latin, without abbreviation, containing four ingredients to be used for a nerve tonic, and give the reason for the use of each ingredient.

Practice, Pathology, and Diagnosis.

1. Give the clinical history of acute endocarditis and its sequelae.
2. What is the etiology and pathology of apoplexy?
3. Differentiate between locomotor ataxia and alcoholic neuritis.
4. Give the symptoms of catarrhal jaundice.
5. Pathology of broncho-pneumonia.
6. Differentiate intestinal from renal colic.
7. What is the diagnostic value of the tongue in disease?
8. What are the causes of difficult respiration?
9. What are the symptoms of measles?
10. Diagnose dilatation of the stomach.

Surgery and Pathology.

1. What is the pathology of senile-gangrene?
2. How would you do a gastro-enterostomy?
3. How would you control the hemorrhage in amputation at the shoulder joint?
4. Differentiate between fracture of the neck of the femur and dislocation.
5. Describe the operation for strangulated indirect inguinal hernia, and give the coverings.
6. What bacteria do we find in appendicitis?
7. What diseases may be mistaken for appendicitis, and give the differential diagnosis.
8. What is the difference between caries and necrosis?
9. How would you treat otitis media chronica?
10. Give the landmarks for the operation of ligating the femoral artery.

Obstetrics.

1. Give the anatomical relations of the right ovary.
2. Describe the formation of the corpus luteum.
3. Describe the structures of the uterine body.
4. Name and describe the varieties of uterine myomata.
5. What are the indications of podalic version?
6. What is the anatomical structure of the umbilical cord?
7. What is the aetiology of phlegmosia dolens?
8. Describe two methods of performing perineorrhaphy.
9. Describe the symptoms and course of a mild septicaemia.
10. What is the etiology of spina bifida?

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF
CONNECTICUT HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.*Anatomy.*

1. Gives the names and relations of the bones of the foot.
2. Describe the knee joint.
3. How is the arm attached to the thorax ?
4. Give the attachments and uses of the muscles of the arm (not forearm) above the lower third of the humerus.
5. Describe and give relations of the bladder and urethra, male and female.
6. Give the course and principal branches of the descending aorta.
7. Describe and give the contents of the popliteal space.
8. Give the number, foramen of exit, and distribution of the facial nerve.
9. Describe the blood supply of the hand.
10. Describe the kidney and its duct, giving its location, attachments, size, shape, divisions, and blood supply.

Physiology.

1. Describe the normal heart sounds and state how they are produced.
2. Give the structural difference between arteries, veins, and capillaries, in the light of their physiological action.
3. How would digestion be affected were the ductus communis choledochus closed ?
4. What is the composition and function of gastric juice in man ?
5. Give the physiology of blushing, pallor, and tear-shedding.
6. Explain the contraction and dilatation of the pupil.
7. What is the function of the gray matter of the brain ?
8. What are the functions of the spinal cord ?
9. State the source and uses of lymph.
10. Describe the physiology of the excretion of urine.

Medical Chemistry and Hygiene.

1. What is the chemical reaction of normal (*a*) gastric juice, (*b*) pancreatic juice, (*c*) saliva, (*d*) bile, (*e*) blood, (*f*) urine ?
2. Give in detail a test for sugar in the urine.
3. How do chemical antidotes and physiological antidotes differ in action ? Illustrate.
4. State the composition of normal urine.
5. Give in detail two tests for albumen in urine.
6. How do you determine the total amount of solids in urine ?
7. What directions should be given to a patient with phthisis in order to minimize the danger to others ?
8. How should a case of typhoid fever be managed in order to prevent the infection of others ?
9. How long should a case of diphtheria be isolated, and what determines the length of the isolation ?
10. State your views on vaccination and revaccination.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. What homœopathic remedies are most frequently indicated in threatened abortion? Give indications for their employment.
2. How would you effect rectal alimentation?
3. Name two leading remedies for chorea, and give indications for their use.
4. Give symptoms calling for the following drugs in diarrhoea: aloes, china, podophyllum, sulphur, croton-tiglium.
5. How would you recognize opium poisoning, and what treatment would you adopt in such a case?
6. How would you treat a case of iritis? Give indications for two remedies.
7. Give the indications for kali bichrom. and Hepa sulph. in laryngitis.
8. Give some of the chief indications for apis.
9. Describe the chill, fever, and sweat, of eupatorium perf.
10. Describe the headache of iris, of nux vom., of belladonna, of cimicifuga.

Practice, including Pathology and Diagnosis.

1. Into what two great classes may epilepsy be divided, and what are their pathological conditions?
2. Give the pathology of acute pericarditis.
3. Give the pathology of adenoid vegetations of the vault of the pharynx.
4. What are the symptoms that accompany adenoids in children, and what is the treatment?
5. Diagnose a case of acute enteritis.
6. What are the indications for three leading remedies in cholera morbus?
7. What are the symptoms, subjective and objective, of acute lobar pneumonia in the second stage, and how would you differentiate it from pleurisy with effusion?
8. What is the cause and what are the symptoms, subjective and objective, of diphtheria?
9. What remedies would you give in the teething diarrhoea of infants?
10. What are the symptoms of spasmodic croup, and how would you differentiate it from membranous croup?

Surgery.

1. Give the arguments for and against the use of plaster of Paris in the treatment of fractures.
2. What fractures might you have at the shoulder, and how would you distinguish between them and dislocation?
3. How would you discriminate between fracture of the skull, concussion of the brain, apoplexy, and alcoholism?
4. What are the surgical procedures for the treatment of retroversion of the uterus?
5. Name the different anæsthetics, and what are the advantages and disadvantages in the use of each?
6. Differentiate between abscess, carbuncle, and boil.
7. Discriminate between hernia, hydrocele, and orchitis.
8. What are the causes of obstruction of the bowels, and what measures for relief should be employed?

9. What is the common cause of abscess (perineal) and what procedure is necessary to obtain permanent cure?
10. Give your reasons for and against operating for appendicitis. How long is it safe to wait before operating?

Obstetrics and Gynecology.

1. Names the articulations of the pelvis.
2. What is understood by "false pregnancy"?
3. Name the varieties of extra uterine pregnancy according to the location of the ovum.
4. What would you do if called at term because the membranes ruptured and no other signs of labor appeared?
5. What would lead you to produce an abortion?
6. What is a labor pain?
7. What if severe after pains persist?
8. What directions do you give the nurse relative to the breasts of the newborn child?
9. How would you differentiate between retroversion of uterus and fibrous tumor?
10. What is hysterectomy and how performed?

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF
CONNECTICUT ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Held Aug. 9th, 1898.

Anatomy.

1. Describe the atlas.
2. Describe a salivary gland and mention the principal salivary glands.
3. Describe the common femoral artery, including its location, relations, and landmarks.
4. Give the origin, insertion, and action of *one* of the following muscles:
Supinator lungus, quadriceps extensor femoris, deltoid.
5. What is the blood supply of the spinal cord?
6. Give position, size, and shape of spleen.
7. Describe the pericardium.
8. Describe the 12th cranial (hypoglossal) nerve.
9. What structures pass through the foramen magnum.

Physiology.

1. What is human physiology?
2. What per cent. of bone is animal matter?
3. What is the average amount of blood in the human body?
4. What is the function of the liver?
5. What is the function of parotid gland?
6. (a) What is the function of the stomach?
(b) How much gastric juice is secreted in 24 hours?
7. What is the function of the kidneys?

8. What is the average weight of the human brain?
9. What is meant by digestion?
10. (a) How many kinds of perspiration are there?
(b) Name them.

Medical Chemistry.

1. What is medical chemistry?
2. What is copperas?
3. What are oleo-resins?
4. Name some of this group.
5. (a) What is the test for albumin in the urine?
(b) What is the test for sugar.
6. What is chloroform?
7. (a) What is the treatment for poisoning by chloroform?
(b) By vapor and by being taken upon the stomach?
8. What is the treatment for poisoning by arsenic?
9. What is the treatment for poisoning by nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric acids?
10. What is the treatment for poisoning by opium and its preparations

Materia Medica.

1. Give the alkaloids of opium.
2. What is the veratrum viride, and what its indications?
3. What are the indications for gelsemium?
4. From what is quinine derived?
5. What is a vermifuge? and name three.
6. Name three medicines in each of the following classes: Diuretics, nervines, sedatives, cathartics, emmenagogues, diaphoretics.
7. What are disinfectants?
8. What are antiseptics? name three.
9. What is a hypnotic?
10. What is a dose of strychnia, conium, cannabis ind., chloral, atropia, and codeine?

Practice.

1. What is amoebic dysentery? give symptoms and treatment.
2. Name some of the complications and sequelæ of scarlatina.
3. What conditions favor the development of yellow fever, and what prophylaxis should be taken?
4. What is Weils disease? give treatment.
5. Give symptoms and treatment of intermittent fever.
6. Give etiology and treatment of cholera infantum.
7. Give treatment for stenocardia.
8. What are the symptoms of acute Bright's disease?
9. Give etiology of localized neuritis.
10. Give some of the causes of infantile convulsions with treatment.

Surgery.

1. Give differential diagnosis of sarcoma of testis and hydrocele.
2. Give symptoms and treatment of naevus.

3. How is stricture of urethra diagnosed? Give the treatment of stricture of male urethra.
4. Define fractures and how diagnosed.
5. What is an abscess? and what a carbuncle?
6. How would you treat transverse fracture of patella?
7. What is a dislocation, and how treated?
8. What is Colles' fracture?
9. What is Colostomy.

Obstetrics and Gynecology.

1. What is the uterus and its function?
2. What connecting organs are necessary to complete its possibilities?
3. What makes utero gestation possible?
4. What is eclampsia, and what would you do in case it occurs?
5. What do you understand by preternatural labor?
6. In case of detached placenta resulting in hemorrhage before labor sets in, what would you do?
7. What would you advise in case of shoulder presentation?
8. What would you do in case of prolapsus of umbilical cord?
9. In case of placenta previa, what would you do?
10. Under what conditions would you use forceps?

Pathology and Hygiene.

1. Define pathology.
2. Differentiate white fibrous tissue and yellow elastic tissue.
3. What effect on the blood has respiration? What changes take place in air that has been respired?
4. (a) Mention the digestive changes that take place in the small intestine.
(b) Give the physiology of rectal feeding.
5. How is the venous blood current maintained? What arteries carry venous blood?
6. Give an opinion as to the sanitary effects of the different methods of heating houses.
7. What instructions as to hygiene and sanitation should be given in a case of diphtheria?
8. Give the pathology of typhoid fever.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Placarding of Houses.

The purpose and use of placards at the entrance of houses in which there are cases of contagious diseases do not appear to be rightly understood by some persons, not even by some members of the profession. I not infrequently receive requests from health officers for a letter to help sustain them in the discharge of their duty in placing them.

The following is an example of such correspondence :

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,)
NORWICH, CONN., May 3, 1898. }

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D. :

Dear Doctor :—A petition was presented by some of the local physicians last night to the common council asking that no diseases be placarded except smallpox, typhus, and yellow fever. This, you see, practically stops placarding.

It is my custom to placard and leave printed instructions, and also give verbal instructions, and I look after the cases from time to time if complained of by neighbors. In this way contagious diseases have been well confined.

Placarding has been my chief means of quarantining, and seems to me very important. We have no inspector to visit these houses ; the work is all done by myself. As a rule, I have received the support of the local physicians.

A committee of the council is appointed to look into this matter. Will you please write me your opinion on this subject ; also whether it is generally practiced by the cities and towns, and the effect it has had in limiting contagious diseases.

I am sincerely yours,

C. E. STARK, M.D.,
Health Officer, Norwich, Conn.

The Reply.

DR. C. E. STARK, HEALTH OFFICER OF NORWICH :

Dear Doctor :—Replying to your favor of the 9th inst., I would say the last Legislature enacted a law requiring all physicians to report within twelve hours every case of contagious disease mentioned in the law, to the health officer of the town, city, or borough in which it occurred.

No one doubts that the intention of that law was to protect the public from those diseases, through the instrumentality of the health officer. In the exercise of his functions, one of the most efficient means the health officer can use is isolation of the patient. No one doubts that any infraction of the rule of isolation involves a risk not only to the party violating the rule, but also to others to whom, the said party may carry the infection. Hence every necessary means should be taken to guard the neighbors and others from intrusion into the infected house. A conspicuous notice on the door, called a placard, is now almost universally used in Connecticut and many other states. The utility of the placard has been the subject of earnest deliberation by the State Board of Health, its opinion having been asked for the guidance of the town health officers. The opinion of the members of the board was unanimous that the placard is a very useful aid to public safety. Acting upon this opinion, it is made a rule (rule VII) in every town in the State that warning shall be given of the existence of a contagious disease by placing conspicuously near the entrance of the building a placard giving the name of the disease. This rule is now in force in every town in Connecticut. If the rule is important in rural places where every one knows his neighbor and his afflictions, it is still more important in cities, where there is no such intimacy.

It is found also to be of practical advantage to the family of the patient, who are thereby relieved of the necessity of giving explanation and denying admit-

tance to callers who have not been informed of the presence of contagion. The very general use of the placard now removes any sentiment some may feel by the presence of the card upon their houses. Such persons, too, may reflect that when scarlet fever occurred in the White House, the President of the United States did not object to its presence on his dwelling-place.

It is the opinion of the State Board of Health that the placard is an inexpensive and an exceedingly helpful means of preserving that isolation of contagious patients which is so essential to public safety. To abandon a practice which commends itself so strongly to experienced health officers, would be a step backwards in the administration of public hygiene, meriting criticism, and reflecting upon the good judgment of those who are responsible for it.

Respectfully yours,

C. A. LINDSLEY,
Secretary.

The following is a reply to another health officer on the same topic.

DR. ———, HEALTH OFFICER OF ———:

Dear Doctor:—Your letter of inquiry is not altogether lonely. The secretary receives frequent letters from health officers and others asking his opinion as to the propriety and utility of placarding houses for measles, whooping cough, and typhoid fever. He wishes to say to all such inquirers, that the practice is highly approved by him, and believed to be a very useful and effective aid in protecting the public health. It doubtless saves many persons from catching these diseases, by giving them timely warning of a danger to which no one should be let to expose themselves without knowing it. It is not claimed to be a sufficient and infallible preventive of an epidemic, but it helps. It imputes no odium to the occupants of the house. It does no injustice to non-occupants. It is perfectly harmless, and it is educational in its effect upon the public. It teaches them that those diseases are much more communicable in a house than they are in the open air. It is the prevalent practice throughout the State, and in many other states, and ought to be universal.

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,
Secretary of State Board of Health.

NEW HAVEN, September 15, 1898.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The law requiring annual reports has been fully complied with by all the county officers. Very full abstracts from them are here published. They all bear testimony to the practical results of a uniform and systematic sanitary administration conducted methodically and by a well-considered and definite policy.

They not only indicate a marked progress in effective work in every part of the State, but point the way clearly and unmistakably to still greater improvement and to a higher standard of efficiency.

REPORT OF HARTFORD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health of the State of Connecticut:

In pursuance of the statute it becomes my duty to report to your honorable body my doings as County Health Officer of Hartford County for the year ending June 1, 1898.

A report of my doings for the year must of necessity be very similar to former reports, as the duties and the work are similar, consisting of consultations, directions, legal opinions, prosecutions, etc.

In cases where the violation of health laws or the laws relating to the vital statistics has arisen from misunderstanding, or in most cases of forgetfulness, it has been the policy of the county health officers to bring about a correction by a statement of the necessity of a careful compliance with the requirements of the law and an urgent appeal to avoid similar errors in the future. In most cases such letters have produced the intended effect. Yet after repeated urgent requests to physicians to observe the laws relating to vital statistics, it was found that some physicians continued to heed neither the law nor the requests. I could see no other course to pursue in such cases than to bring prosecutions, and since then the law has been much more carefully observed.

In this county the town health officers have kept a careful supervision over the places from which ice is taken for hotel or domestic use. The result has been a decided improvement in the ice supply, yet there are those, induced by the ease and

profit with which impure ice can be cut and handled, who still persist in selling impure ice for hotel or domestic use. Such violations are becoming more rare, and by persistently following them I think in time they will be stopped.

The town health officers have also, at least once a year, acting under my instructions, examined the water supply and sanitary condition of public buildings in their respective towns, and especially schoolhouses. They have also ordered where necessary the thorough cleansing of schoolrooms during the long vacation and oftener in special cases. With very few exceptions the orders of town health officers are promptly and strictly observed, the offenders knowing that if the orders are not obeyed prosecutions by the County Health Officer will promptly follow.

There have been but two changes in the town health officers in this county during the past year, one by death and one by resignation.

So far as I can judge, the system of health laws now in force are doing all that can be expected for the sanitary protection of the public. They satisfy the demands of the people for prompt and decided action and careful supervision in all matters pertaining to the public health.

In the following table will be found a brief record of perhaps the five more important or common duties of the office :

Consultations,	201
Letters,	734
No. of days on vital statistics,	30
No. of days out of town,	51
No. of prosecutions,	25

The town of East Hartford has voted to build a sewer system, and the preliminary steps are now being taken for its construction. Other towns in the county are giving the same subject attention.

Several complaints have been made to me of suspected violations of the Medical Practice Act, but usually I find the party complained of has registered in some other town in the State. In no case, even where the suspected practitioner has not been registered, have I found sufficient evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

Very respectfully submitted,

DANIEL A. MARKHAM,

County Health Officer of Hartford County.

REPORT OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

I would respectfully submit to your Honorable Board a report of my doings as County Health Officer for New Haven County, during the period of twelve months ending May 31, A. D. 1898.

The work accomplished has been of the same general character as that mentioned in preceding reports, but there are certain matters connected with the administration of this office that I think should be reported, even though there may be an apparent repetition from year to year.

The local health officers throughout New Haven County, in the towns especially, are, with few exceptions, the same as reported in 1897; but there have been occasional vacancies caused by resignation, removal from the town, or death, that I have been called upon to fill. In the town of Beacon Falls, Mr. Homer D. Bronson, a layman, and one who had filled the office to the satisfaction of the public, gladly complying with all suggestions from the State Board of Health, found it necessary to resign because of his business engagements. When his resignation was received the selectmen of the town were immediately notified from this office, and requested to recommend some one to fill the vacancy. There is no physician in this town, and we have always depended upon laymen to fill the position of town health officer. Beacon Falls is one of the smaller towns in the county, and there had been but little that required the attention of the health officer for several years, so that the citizens of the town did not think it was important to have the vacancy filled. After some delay, however, Mr. Edward Gruber was appointed, and he at once took up his duties. Soon after his appointment, diphtheria appeared in the center of the town, and the people immediately availed themselves of the assistance and protection that the town health officer afforded them. The schools were closed, those sick with the disease and their families strictly quarantined, until finally the epidemic was controlled. I mention this as an illustration, showing the importance of having health officers in the smallest of our towns, as well as in more thickly-settled communities, for it is impossible to tell when or where an epidemic may appear.

Mr. Gruber is doing his work well and rendering excellent service to his town.

In Middlebury a vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. G. Fred. Abbott. Dr. A. L. Schuyler moved into Middlebury in the summer of 1897, locating there permanently. To comply with the requirements of the law calling for a person "learned in medical and sanitary science," Mr. Abbott was advised of the circumstances and immediately sent in his resignation. Dr. A. L. Schuyler was appointed and still holds the position.

In Orange, Dr. John F. Barnett sent in his resignation because his practice would not allow him to devote the necessary time to the duties of the office, which, because of his being also the borough health officer in West Haven, were numerous, and required a great deal of attention. Upon the receipt of his resignation the authorities of the town were notified and Dr. C. A. Bevan was appointed upon their recommendation. Dr. Bevan was also appointed to fill the position of borough health officer. Dr. Barnett has always been very much interested in sanitary matters, and by his resignation the health authorities of the county lose a valuable and worthy assistant.

A petition was forwarded to this office from the Guilford authorities recommending the appointment of Dr. Redfield B. West to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. G. P. Reynolds. Dr. West was appointed and is now the health officer of that town.

Dr. La Bonti was appointed by the Mayor to be health officer of Derby, to fill the vacancy caused by the illness and prolonged absence of Dr. C. L. Baldwin, who had been a zealous and judicious officer.

In the city of Meriden changes in the administration brought about the appointment of Dr. A. W. Tracy to fill the position which had been held for several years by Dr. E. A. Wilson. Dr. Wilson was one of the most efficient health officers in the county, and has been retained as town health officer for the town of Meriden, so we have not wholly lost his valuable assistance in our work.

In the city of Ansonia a change in the local administration brings Dr. L. E. Cooper into the work, he filling the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Dr. Barry.

The consolidation of the town and city of New Haven places the whole under the jurisdiction of the city health officer, and the City Board of Health, as well as all its appointees, are exempted from the workings of the law of 1893. With the exception of the changes cited, the health officers of New Haven County have been continued as reported to your Honorable Board in 1897, and they have attained a degree of efficiency in the discharge of their duties that could only be brought about by continued and constant application to the work that they are called upon from time to time to perform in their respective communities.

The Legislature of 1897 having made some very important changes in the laws relating, especially, to town health officers, registrars of vital statistics, undertakers, and the burial laws, it became necessary for the county health officers to take steps immediately after the laws took effect to bring these changes to the attention of the parties affected, and in New Haven County this work occupied considerable time. Chapter LXXI of the Public Acts provided for a change in the method of publishing notices and regulations of health officers. The change was principally in a provision that, after the rules and regulations had been published or posted, or both, as formerly, they should be recorded in the town clerk's office of the respective towns, and a "certified copy of the record should be *prima facie* evidence that such regulations have been legally adopted," etc. Owing to this change in the method of publication, it was decided to revise the existing rules, as adopted upon recommendation of your Honorable Board, and also to provide a method for publication in compliance with the statute. This work was done by the county health officers of the State in consultation with the Secretary of the State Board of Health and different local health officers. From this office blanks were mailed to each town health officer in the county, with instructions to post or publish, then return to town clerk of their town with an affidavit that they had complied with the law as to posting or publishing the rules; then to obtain from the town clerk his affidavit that the rules and regulations have been recorded, and return to this office. In some instances it required several letters and persistent work to obtain the cer-

tificates from the town clerks through the health officers, but this was finally accomplished, and there is now on file in this office a complete set of the health laws of each town in New Haven County, with a certificate attached that makes the chain of evidence, as to their having been legally published or posted, complete, thus making it possible to bring prosecutions, and not to be obliged to ascertain whether a town health officer had complied with the law. Formerly, prosecutions were not always carried to a successful ending, because of the failure of the town health officer to properly publish his regulations. This change in the law has been demonstrated to be a good one, and it has done a great deal to render more complete our health laws and regulations.

Chapter CXLVI of the Public Acts of 1897 made the reporting of certain contagious or infectious diseases, occurring in the practice of a physician, to the local health officer compulsory. Formerly, the health officer secured such reports by reason of a rule or regulation adopted in each town. All the physicians in New Haven County were advised of the enactment of this statute from this office, and the reporting of contagious or infectious diseases to the local health officer is now so well and promptly done that a failure to report is seldom found, and there has been no occasion to prosecute for violation of this law in the county.

Chapter CLXXIV of the Public Acts gives the town health officers certain powers with reference to bakeshops, but as the Factory Inspector examines and reports to the town health officer, we have simply called the attention of the health officer to the provision contained in the statute above quoted.

Chapter CCXLII, Section 3, Public Acts of 1897, provides that each town, city, or borough health officer shall, on or before the eighth day of each month, send a report to the State Board of Health of all contagious diseases reported to him during the preceding month. We have tried to keep the health officers in this county up to a strict compliance with this law, and by reference to the *Monthly Bulletin* issued by your Board find that, during the twelve months covered by this report, the town, city, and borough health officers of the county have complied strictly with the law, except in one instance, and

that was the failure of the health officer of Prospect to send in his report for the month of June, 1897. Every month, however, information is obtained from the Secretary of the State Board of Health as to town, city, and borough health officers who have failed to report before a certain fixed date, and they are immediately notified from this office.

The changes relating to registration of vital statistics are, of course, noted and instructions given by the Superintendent of Vital Statistics, yet in the administration of the laws we have found it necessary to advise local registrars in many instances.

Chapter CCXXVIII, Public Acts of 1897, Section 1, makes it "the duty of the person or persons to whom the custody and control of the remains of any deceased person are now granted by law to see that the certificate of death required by law is procured." This act has settled the much discussed question as to who should procure the death certificate, and clearly makes it possible for the family to delegate a person who is employed to take charge of the body to obtain the certificate from the attending physician. The question as to burial of bodies upon return of burial permit has also been passed upon, so that there can be no misunderstanding on the part of any person as to the issuing of burial permits, etc.

The changes noted have been communicated to all persons in this county who, because of their business or occupation, have to take some action with reference to the registration of vital statistics, burial and removal of the bodies of deceased persons, or in the preparation of same for burial. The correspondence necessary to do this may be appreciated when it is found that there are between four and five hundred persons in the county affected by the laws above referred to.

The town health officers in their quarterly report to this office give detailed account as to the work performed in their respective towns, and, so far as the County Health Officer has been called upon to co-operate with them and supervise their work, he can report a steady improvement in every department. The town health officers are now working with the hearty support of the citizens of their respective towns, and I have received but one complaint during the entire period of the past twelve months against a town health officer for exceeding

his authority. In former years there were frequent complaints, more especially with reference to quarantine and care of contagious diseases. This condition has been brought about by the wise and careful enforcement of the law by the local health officer with the support of the County Health Officer. In many cases people, through ignorance of the real facts, refuse to comply with the advice, instructions, or orders of the town health officer, but when compelled to choose between a compliance with the law or a prosecution by the County Health Officer for failure to do so, the former proposition usually prevails and the local health officer is respected for having enforced the law.

As to epidemics of contagious diseases, the County Health Officer has no knowledge, except as read in the quarterly report, unless called upon to assist in the enforcing of the law relating to quarantine, but we are frequently called upon to advise in reference to the enforcement of the sanitary laws of the State. This part of the work in New Haven County has increased very materially during the past year, and I have been called upon to give advice to health officers in nearly five hundred different cases. There have been questions raised so varied that one seldom finds the conditions in any two exactly alike.

The abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health has become a very important part of the work of the town health officer, and while the rules first adopted required the making of all "complaints in writing," the revision made in July, 1897, provides that "all complaints made to the town health officer shall be in writing, if he so requests, and bear the signature of the complainant." This change was made for two reasons: when the former rule was in force, occasional complaints were received by the County Health Officer that some town health officer did not act unless specific complaint was made in writing, even though the existence of the nuisance was unquestioned. This condition of things certainly needed to be changed, but at the same time there must be protection for the health officer, so that he will not find himself involved in neighbors' quarrels; hence the present rule, enabling him to compel the party making complaint to reduce it to writing, if he finds it necessary or prudent to do so.

In several of the smaller towns in the county the abatement of nuisances is usually easily accomplished, but in towns adjoining the cities of the county we have been obliged to bring prosecutions to punish offenders who have not complied with the orders of the health officers.

Garbage is removed by contractors or private collectors in all the cities of the county and always taken outside of the city limits into some adjoining town. Of course, there are cases where no nuisance is created and the contractors take every precaution to so dispose of the garbage collected that there shall be no cause for complaint. The carting of night soil into the towns from the cities is another frequent cause of complaint. From the towns above referred to the calls upon the County Health Officer to prosecute, advise, or instruct have been very frequent. Individual cases might be cited in this report, but as I have called your attention to cases of this nature in former reports, it is hardly necessary to go further into detail.

We have continued the examination of sources of ice supply, and have reports on file showing the conditions of all ponds or lakes from which ice is taken for both domestic and storage purposes in the county. In cases where the town health officer has forbidden the taking of ice for domestic purposes, it is found very difficult to carry out their orders, because the dealers frequently claim that the ice from certain supplies shall not be sold for other than storage purposes; yet, when delivered, we feel sure that such ice finds its way into private families for domestic uses and it cannot be identified. This criticism is not applicable to the responsible ice dealers, for I am satisfied that they try to comply with all the instructions of the local health officer, but every year we find the number of irresponsible dealers has increased. By irresponsible dealers we refer to men who cut ice from swamps, ponds, or rivers regardless of the conditions as to impurities and peddle from house to house. Something is needed in the way of legislation to enable the health authorities to control the sale of ice taken from sources that have been condemned by a health officer or are forbidden by statute.

The school buildings were examined and all put in a sani-

tary condition. We have found this year that the different school committees willingly complied with all suggestions that were given with a view to improving the sanitary conditions of the buildings under their charge. This has been very gratifying to the health officers, as there had been some trouble in the past.

At the request of the State Chemist we arranged with the town health officers of the county to secure samples of water for him, the same to be collected from the different school property as he should direct, and I am sure they have endeavored to comply with his wishes in the matter.

There have been several appeals taken from the orders issued by the town health officers. In some it became necessary to hear evidence and visit the premises, while in others the appeals were finally withdrawn and the orders complied with.

There have been two meetings of the health officers of the county. We have always arranged for the attendance of some member of the State Board of Health at these meetings, and the result of the discussions have been beneficial to the local health officers. It is very important that such gatherings should be continued, for the information gained at such times has certainly been of great assistance to the town health officers of the county.

The correspondence of the office has been about the same as reported last year, and the files containing the correspondence from and to each health officer will show the amount of work done in this direction.

We have examined the returns of vital statistics in the county, and find there is an improvement over conditions as found a year ago.

There have been fewer prosecutions of physicians for failure to return birth certificates. The return of a marriage certificate to the registrar, after the time required by law, is now seldom found in many towns. Sextons generally refuse to bury a body unless they have received the permit from the registrar, and they make monthly returns as required by law. Undertakers are more careful in obtaining the information required for a death certificate, and in the preparation of the body of a person who has died from a contagious or infectious disease for

burial. The registrars, generally, insist upon having certificates of birth, marriage, and death complete before they are filed in their office, but with all this general improvement we must admit that there is still much that calls for criticism. One fact, however, cannot be denied, and that is the great improvement in returns made by physicians who had been called upon to pay a slight fine, because of continued neglect to comply with the law. I am convinced that an examination of the records and returns on file in the office of a registrar is not only absolutely necessary, but it is the only way to maintain a perfect system of the registration of vital statistics. I have found that the registrar does not like to report a violation of the law by the local clergyman, physician, undertaker, or sexton, but rather depends upon the County Health Officer to discover the violation himself. I have also found in some towns that even the registrars themselves do not comply with the law as to the keeping of records, etc., and personal inspection is the only way to remedy the difficulty. Much to my surprise, and I must say disappointment, I found the registrar in one of our larger places had failed to record any birth certificates for a period of six months, and there were more than one hundred returned to him each month. This failure to comply with the law by a registrar who has been in office several years and is thoroughly familiar with his duties illustrates the fact that constant supervision is necessary, and in no other way can the objects of the law be carried out. I have examined several thousand birth certificates, compared them with the records, examined the endorsements of the registrar, and made memorandum of irregularities in both. Physicians, who had made returns in which dates were wrong or other defects noted, have been requested to call at the office of the registrar and make corrections. The registrar's attention has been called to the misspelling of names upon his records and corrections made, as, for instance, the name of "Ketcham" was found to be recorded as "Kitchen." There have been as many as thirty-two errors in the recording of names discovered during a period of six months' returns. When we consider the importance of having names of children correctly recorded, the discovery of such errors, I am sure, demonstrates the necessity of frequent inspection of the work done by the registrar of vital statistics.

The death certificates also have been found, in some instances, defective; under the present laws there are three important facts that should appear upon the records of every registrar in connection with the record of a death: (1) The death certificate containing all the information required by law, signed by person authorized by law to return them, and endorsed by the local registrar, showing date upon which it was received. (2) The burial or removal permit, which should contain all the facts required to be stated therein. (3) The return of the sexton, showing date of burial and cemetery in which body has been interred. To follow out the history of each death and burial, as appears of record, we have to examine and compare all three. If the dates have been correctly endorsed, any violation of the law is surely detected. The enforcement of the laws relating to vital statistics has become an important part of the work in this office.

There has been one prosecution of a midwife for failure to register as provided by the law of 1897, and continuing to practice. Since the enactment of this law, the number of birth certificates sworn to by the father of the child has increased. An investigation in one city of the county disclosed the fact that midwives did not return birth certificates in cases attended by them to avoid prosecution. It has also been found that some physicians return certificates of birth in cases not attended by them, but given to them by some midwife. It is unfortunate that any person should assist another in avoiding the penalty to which they might be subjected for violating the law. A thorough investigation will be made in the cities of the county for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of every birth that has occurred, if it is possible to do so.

There have been no prosecutions in this county for violation of the Medical Practice Act.

Respectfully yours,

CARLETON E. HOADLEY,
County Health Officer New Haven County.

REPORT OF NEW LONDON COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the State Board of Health:

The official doings of the County Health Officer during the year ending May 31, 1898, have been chiefly routine in character.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The returns and records of vital statistics have been carefully examined and compared as in previous years. There has been constant improvement made, but many of the physicians and others upon whom is cast the duty of furnishing this important information to the State, still disregard the law.

APPEALS.

No cases have been brought before me by appeal.

PROSECUTIONS.

One physician has been prosecuted for failure to report contagious diseases, and one person for practicing medicine without being registered as required by the Medical Practice Act. The former case was nolleed by order of the court, after cautioning the accused against a repetition of the offense, and the latter resulted in the conviction of the accused and his payment of the fine (\$150) imposed by the court, together with the costs of prosecution.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints have been made of violations of the bakeshop law, and of the statute relating to joining persons in marriage without authority. These cases were examined and prepared for the prosecuting officer, but before complaint issued the city health officer reported a satisfactory compliance with his order in the former, and the person accused in the latter left the State and has not returned. Complaint was also made of the violation of the orders of the borough health officer of Stonington. Upon investigation the matter was referred to the prosecuting officer of the borough court, but the accused complied with the order before service of process.

OFFICE WORK.

The demands upon the health officer's time during office hours increases rather than diminishes. The services rendered to the town health officers, registrars of vital statistics, and other officials in this manner has the effect, however, to diminish the number of complaints, prosecutions, and appeals.

IN CONCLUSION.

It may be said that the present system is much more efficient than that which it superseded, and except for the fee system of remuneration it would be generally approved.

Respectfully,

CHAS. F. THAYER,

New London County Health Officer.

Norwich, June, 1898.

REPORT OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

In pursuance of Chapter CCXLVIII of the Public Acts of 1893, I hereby make report of my doings as County Health Officer for the year ending June 1, 1898.

To detail the work of the past year would be to repeat in a large measure the reports of previous years. In general it may be said that there has been less done which was out of the ordinary routine than in any year of my incumbency of the office.

The work, by its nature, is divisible into two distinct classes: (1) that concerned with the law bearing on matters of a sanitary nature, and (2) that relating to the laws bearing on the registration of vital statistics.

(1) As to matters pertaining to public health.

There have been three changes in the personnel of the health officers in this county in the year past, two due to resignations and one to death. All the health officers, whether of towns, cities, or boroughs, with one exception, are physicians.

There has been one meeting of the health officers of this county in conjunction with those of New Haven County. The meeting was well attended and was addressed by the President and Secretary of your Board. Following their addresses, the day was fully occupied with discussion of practical questions of importance by the health officers present.

The only serious epidemic in the county in connection with which I have had duties to perform was one of scarlatina in Norwalk, resulting, as I believe, from a case in the family of a milkman in the adjoining town of Wilton, from which the infection was transmitted and disseminated through the milk. I was called in by the health officer of Norwalk to advise in regard to his powers relative to the destruction of milk believed to be infected, his duty to investigate causes of infection outside of his own town, and kindred questions. The epidemic and its causes were fully investigated by Professor Herbert E. Smith, M.D., of the Yale Medical School, whose report thereon to your Board is published in the annual report of the State Board of Health for 1897 (page 259), and is so complete as to render anything more than a reference here unnecessary.

In most towns, during the existence of contagious disease, there has been but little difficulty in the enforcement of quarantine. With the growth of public sentiment in its favor, which has been steady since the inauguration of the present system of sanitary administration, the difficulties attendant upon its proper enforcement have diminished. In only one town, Norwalk, has there been any violation of quarantine sufficiently flagrant to make it seem to me necessary to bring a prosecution. The health officer of that town, in January, 1898, communicated to me the fact that there seemed likely to be some difficulty in enforcing the regulation requiring a private funeral in the case of a child who had died from scarlet fever. Acting by my advice, the health officer renewed his warning to the family and relatives that such funeral must be private, and placed at the door an officer instructed to personally inform all persons approaching, with a view to entering the infected house, that it was still under quarantine and that entry was forbidden both by the regulations and the direct order of the health officer. In spite of such personal warning a small number of persons entered and attended the funeral. Upon learning the facts, I caused the arrest of the men who entered. Three were tried in the town court of Norwalk, of whom one was convicted and fined. The other two were discharged, the court taking the view that the violation of law on their part was not "willful" within the meaning of the law.

The best commentary on the affair is found in the fact that a child of one of the persons present, not known to have been otherwise exposed to the disease, was afflicted with scarlet fever a few days later.

Elsewhere throughout the county there has been exhibited a growing recognition of the importance to the community of isolation in such cases and the strict enforcement of quarantine.

I have had quite as many applications for advice and assistance from the local health officers as in previous years; but, owing to increased familiarity with the laws and customs on the part of local officials, I have been able more frequently to advise by letter or telephone, without a personal visit. The larger part of such questions have been in relation to nuisances, of which there have been the usual assortment. Several violations of orders have been reported, but in all instances substantial compliance has ultimately been brought about without prosecution.

The presence of fat-rendering establishments in two towns has been the cause of some difficulty. To protect the public from nuisances of this nature without complete abolition of the establishments themselves has been difficult.

In my last report I referred to the continuance of a nuisance arising from natural causes in East Norwalk, in respect to which the town and county health officers had exhausted the powers given them by the Act of 1895 relating to natural nuisances. The nuisance had continued on account of the inaction of the selectmen. I am gratified to be able to say that the work of abating by filling has been begun, and a substantial reduction of the trouble accomplished. There remains some work to be done, but the nuisance is much less glaring and dangerous than formerly.

The new rules adopted after mature deliberation by the town health officers throughout the county, in common with the rest of the State, are, I believe, a substantial improvement over those formerly in force. Experience under them will doubtless suggest further improvements, but as yet no alterations of importance have been made.

(2) As to the registration of vital statistics.

A considerable part of the work of the year has been in relation to this department. In all the larger and some of the smaller towns, the records and original certificates have been examined and memoranda of errors made. In all instances the attention of physicians and others responsible for the errors has been called to deficiencies. All failures on the part of registrars to properly record material returned to them, and to comply with the law in all respects, have been called to their attention, and where corrections could properly be made, it has been done. I believe that the attention which has been given to the matter of vital statistics in the past few years, both by the Superintendent of Vital Statistics and the County Health Officers throughout the State, has resulted in much greater care on the part of registrars as well as persons making returns.

Willful violations, such as burial before permit is issued and marriage before issuance of license, have almost, if not entirely, disappeared. Some apparent discrepancies have been discovered and investigated, but in nearly all cases have proved to be apparent rather than real, and doubtless due to accidental misdating of their endorsements by the registrars.

The improvement in promptness of return of births noted in my last report has continued. In five towns, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Stamford, Newtown, and Fairfield, I have brought prosecutions against physicians for delinquencies in this respect.

When new registrars have taken office I have taken pains to see them soon after their assumption of office and to offer such recommendations for the improvement of their records and methods as experience suggested. Together with other County Health Officers, I attended the meeting of the town clerks of the State for the purpose of discussing with them certain general lines of improvement in this department of their work.

The new law (of 1897) requiring that copies of all certificates be sent to the Superintendent of Vital Statistics monthly has brought a number of pertinent inquiries from the various registrars throughout the county. A special effort has been made to have these copies comply in all respects with the statute. Considerable difficulty was at first had because of duplicate re-

turns which crept in, in various ways, but principally through the failure of physicians to make use of proper blanks in cases of still birth, many presenting instead a death certificate and a birth certificate. This has been largely corrected and the blue still-birth blanks are now in general use.

The Medical Practice Act has demanded very little attention. No cases of violation have been reported save one physician who had made application for examination and two midwives who, in the cases investigated, at least, were protected by the "emergency clause" of the statute. I have answered a number of inquiries of this subject or referred them to the State Board of Health as circumstances in each case demanded.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. HILL,
County Health Officer for Fairfield County.

REPORT OF WINDHAM COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Connecticut State Board of Health:

I submit, in accordance with the statute, the following report as County Health Officer for Windham County, for the year ending June 1, 1898.

The duties of the office, while somewhat enlarged by recent enactments, remain practically as they were when the office was first created. A brief statement of the more salient features of the work of the County Health Officer embraces the oversight and close examination of the certificates and records of vital statistics within his jurisdiction, the frequent advisement with the town and local health officers concerning the numberless matters relating to nuisances, their abatement, quarantine, and all the kindred subjects which the health laws of the State have committed to these officers; and the enforcement of the laws relating thereto whenever legal action becomes necessary.

The above statement, in substance, outlines the work that the County Health Officer does every year. The work of one year differs but little from that of the previous year, other than in mere detail. This is especially true of the year covered by this report as compared with the year ending June 1, 1897. The work has consisted of a mass of routine, along the lines

above set forth. And I venture to suggest that the more systematized the work of the town health officers becomes the more necessary will it be for them to be in close touch and communication with the County Health Officer and the State Board of Health.

I have devoted considerable time, although not so much as in former years, to the vital statistics of the several towns in the county. We are gradually overcoming the difficulties that have attended the work in this department for a number of years. The principal faults and defects that I discovered in my examinations during the year consist of the failure on the part of physicians to return birth certificates within the time fixed by law; and the omission from the certificates, both of births and deaths, of information which the law insists should be given, and which in nearly if not quite every case might be easily obtained. The certificates and the records were often marred with other defects tending greatly to diminish their value, but the above are the principal faults that confront us to-day.

There have been several occasions when prosecutions for failure to make due return of birth certificates would have probably resulted in convictions. Consultation and correspondence with the delinquents, however, in every case showed that the failure to comply with the law had not been intentional. I have no prosecutions to report. I have found that all the physicians earnestly desire to carry out the provisions of the laws relating to vital statistics; but unless the returns are closely looked after defects will creep in, and in such numbers that the value of the system is much impaired. During the year I have come across several returns for marriages, made by clergymen presumably acquainted with the demands of the law in these matters, which were so defective as to preclude the possibility of the returns being of any value. So far as possible these returns have been corrected.

During the year, as County Health Officer, I have been called to render assistance and advice to the local health officers repeatedly. The principal subjects calling for assistance related to nuisances and their abatement, quarantine, and the protection of the ice and water supplies from pollution. In

all these cases I have rendered such assistance as the exigencies of the occasion required. A great deal of uncertainty and difficulty has arisen during the year as to the proper legal method to be pursued in abating a certain class of nuisances that are very prevalent in some towns in the county. These nuisances arise and exist in those rather thickly-populated places where there is either no system of sewerage, or else only insufficient sewerage facilities. The local health officers can make orders relative to the disposal of sewage and the abatement of a nuisance caused by its presence on the surface of the ground; but nothing except the construction of sewers can properly relieve the community from the dangers that threaten from this source. In a closely-settled place of three or four thousand people, with no system of sewerage, we have been powerless to abate nuisances of this character to the extent that seemed to the local health officer and myself almost necessary, if the public health was to be fully protected. We did the best that we could under the circumstances, but nothing except sewer construction will remedy these continually recurring nuisances.

During the year I have been called on to investigate threatened pollution of the water and ice supplies in different parts of the county. In order to adequately protect against impure water and ice, especially the latter, it would seem that further and more pointed legislation was necessary. The provisions of the law, as I understand them, are hardly efficient or far-reaching enough to produce the needful results.

Quarantine in cases of contagious disease has been strictly enforced, and to this fact is due an entire exemption from epidemics. A glance backwards at the rigid enforcement of the quarantine law for the past year, in the light of its wonderfully beneficial results in this county, would convince the most skeptical of the great value of our present system of health laws.

In determining matters relating to quarantine, referred to me during the year by the local health officers, legal questions have arisen requiring a good deal of examination and thought — infringing, as some of them did, on the clearly defined natural rights of man. The necessity of adopting extreme measures to protect the community from threatened epi-

demics seems to justify one in resolving these legal doubts in favor of the public welfare. I have not hesitated, therefore, to advise most rigid measures of quarantine, whenever these questions have assumed a phase that caused their submission to me; and thus far no serious objection to such a course has manifested itself.

The old town health officers have been reappointed as their several terms of office expired, except in case of a resignation caused by removal from the town. I ought to say that the town health officers have rendered most excellent work, and, as the several town reports show, at an expense to the towns in no way commensurate with the benefits accruing from their services. They, together with the other health officers in this county, have worked with me most harmoniously, in our earnest endeavors to execute the duties incumbent on us.

I am very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. KING,

County Health Officer for Windham County.

REPORT OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

Pursuant to law, I hereby make report of my doings, for the year ending May 31, 1898.

The corps of town health officers throughout the county remains practically the same as at last report, there having been but two changes — both resignations. In one case a resident physician was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in the other the position was given to a physician of an adjoining town. Eight of the health officers were reappointed in October, for the full term of four years.

The various town health officers have apparently performed their duties in a conscientious and faithful manner, and with the best interests of the community which they represent in mind.

I have been in frequent consultation with the town health officers concerning matters with which they were compelled to deal and have advised and co-operated with them in such matters, referring, as heretofore, all purely sanitary features thereof, upon which suggestions or advice were desired, to the State Board of Health.

Occasional complaints have come direct to the County Health Officer. These have been referred to the town health officer, and in the solution of any perplexing questions arising from the effort to make a proper disposition thereof, I have advised and assisted whenever possible.

I have endeavored throughout the year to secure for the State Board of Health prompt monthly reports from the health officers, as required by law. The completeness of these reports has been greatly improved, for the past four months each report from the twenty-six town health officers having been received in time for publication in the monthly bulletin issued by the State Board of Health.

Before the time arrived for reopening the schools at the close of the summer vacation, the town health officers of the county, as heretofore, at my request, familiarized themselves with the sanitary condition of the various school buildings in their jurisdiction. When these were found unsatisfactory, such steps were taken as seemed advisable to put the buildings in a thorough sanitary condition and secure for the teachers and scholars suitable accommodations from the very beginning of the school year. But little trouble has been experienced in accomplishing what has seemed best to undertake, although there are many school buildings which are far from what they should be in their sanitary features.

It is a pleasure to note that some town and school authorities look well after the sanitary features of their school buildings, and the chief duty of the health officer in this connection is one of commendation.

The great diversity among the rules and regulations adopted by the town health officers, throughout this and other counties in the State, led to an effort early in the year to harmonize them by securing the adoption in each town of a set of regulations which seemed adapted to all. This, after consultation between members of the State Board of Health, County Health Officers, and a large number of town health officers, resulted in the recommendation of a set of rules applicable to each town, and these regulations so recommended have been adopted by each town health officer in this county. Under the law of 1897, these rules have been spread upon the records of the town

where adopted, which record is a source of information on the subject to any not already fully posted on the sanitary regulations of their town.

Under the new regulations, uniform cards have been adopted for use in warning the community of the existence of certain contagious diseases at the place where posted. While these are by no means quarantine notices, they are many times valuable factors in restricting the spread of the disease, giving ample notice to all who would not voluntarily expose themselves to danger.

There has been no appeal during the year from any order of a town health officer.

But few complaints of the violation of the Medical Practice Act have been made. In June, Dr. J. A. Berube was prosecuted in the Torrington borough court for continued practice without being registered. He was found guilty, and fined \$100 and costs. An appeal was taken, but it was understood that the purpose of the appeal was to gain time for a settlement, and the doctor then promised to take the necessary steps to secure registration. He, however, never became a registered practitioner, but later paid his fine and costs and left the State.

It came to my attention also that another physician of Torrington who possessed the qualifications required for registration had neglected to register. Because of ill health, he had practiced but little, and having delayed till the law of 1897, requiring examination of qualifications, went into effect, he apparently did not make application for registration. He was notified that further practice would result in prosecution. I have been informed that he also has since left the State.

There was one instance, also, which came to my attention, where a woman had in a number of instances officiated as midwife, though not registered as such. A thorough inquiry convinced me beyond all question that there was no intention on her part to violate the law, and I did not consider a prosecution advisable. She was, however, warned that if she continued the violation a prosecution would immediately follow.

During the prevalence of diphtheria in the fall and winter, sweeping allegations were made by the local press, directly charging the physicians of Torrington with violations of the

law in reporting contagious diseases, and further alleging that the proprietors of said paper were in possession of positive proof to sustain those allegations, which proof they were ready to furnish the proper authorities. My attention was called to these charges and I immediately visited the proprietors of said paper and requested a full disclosure of the evidence at their command. They were obliged to confess that all the evidence they had was what had been told them by one or two parties. A further and full investigation showed that practically the whole foundation for the sweeping charges arose from a difference of opinion between two physicians in the diagnosis of one case, and the rest was the effusion of a reporter. The physician who had the case in charge said it was not diphtheria, and, consequently, did not report it as such; while the other, who saw the child casually, in the evening, thought it was.

As the physician having the case in charge had always been very prompt in reporting to the health officer, and as, notwithstanding the fact that there were other children in the same family, yet diphtheria was not communicated to them, I came to the conclusion that the charges were not well founded, and further that the physicians of Torrington were exercising due care in their management of contagious diseases, and in their efforts to comply with the law in regard to reporting them.

With the exception of the epidemic of diphtheria above referred to, the county has been unusually free from contagious diseases. Cases of different kinds have developed in various places, but with very few exceptions the spread of the disease has been quickly arrested and the disease itself crushed out.

At the request of the State Board of Health, I have assisted, through the several town health officers, in securing samples of water from a number of wells connected with school property in the county, for analysis.

In November, having received notice from the State Board of Health of the tendency among physicians in the State to overlook the special blanks, prepared by the Secretary, for the return of still births, and make such returns upon the regular birth blanks, following, in many instances, the certificate of birth by a certificate of death, I wrote to each registrar in the county, calling especial attention to such improper returns and

requesting that they insist in each instance that the return be made by the physician upon the special blue blank provided by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, in pursuance of law, further calling their attention to the fact, which, in some instances, may not have been noticed by them, that said blue blank contained all the information required by law for a certificate of birth and death, and that no death certificate should be filed in such cases.

About the first of December I also sent a circular letter to each physician in the county, calling attention to the growing tendency to make these returns on wrong blanks and the attendant confusion at the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Health on account thereof.

Notwithstanding efforts in the past to secure more prompt returns from the physicians of certificates of birth, there were still those who frequently neglected to make these returns within the time required by law. While this caused annoyance before the law of 1897 requiring copies of all birth, death, and marriage certificates to be sent to the Superintendent of Vital Statistics within a prescribed time went into effect, continued neglect after that resulted in vastly more confusion and trouble. With a view to remedy this as quickly and effectively as possible, I prepared and sent on December 7th the following circular-letter to each physician in the county:

“THOMASTON, CONN., December 7th, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—

I desire to call the attention of every physician in Litchfield County in Section 103 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1888, which reads as follows:

“SEC. 103. Every physician or midwife who shall have professional charge of the mother at the birth of any child, and every attendant who may act as midwife at such a time, where no physician or midwife is employed, shall, during the first week of the month next succeeding such birth, furnish the registrar of the town wherein such birth may have taken place a certificate, signed by such physician, midwife, or attendant, and stating, from the best information which can be obtained, the name, if such a child have a name, the place and date of birth, the sex, the name of the father, the maiden name of the mother, the ages, color, residence, and nationality of the parents, the occupation of the father, the number of the child, and the name and address of the medical attendant.”

Section 112 provides for a fine of not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$10, for each violation of Section 103.

I regret that these returns are not always made within the time required by the Statute.

Under the *present* method of collating the vital statistics of the State, prompt returns are now, more than ever before, very important, and late certificates are the cause of confusion, extra work, and delay at the office of the Superintendent of Vital Statistics.

I earnestly request each physician to carefully prepare the returns, above referred to, and file them with the Registrar "*during the first week of the month next succeeding such birth.*"

Yours very truly,

FRANK W. ETHERIDGE,

County Health Officer."

While it seems hardly credible that any physician in this county could claim ignorance of the law in question, still I desired to call personal attention to it, believing it the most effective way to secure the desired result. I have reason to believe that the circular has been the means of obviating some of the difficulty.

The matter of sewage disposal remains the same old problem, very gradually being worked out by isolated communities. It is gratifying to learn that a new sewer district has been formed in Norfolk and that there is every indication that that thriving summer resort will, in the near future, be possessed of a very satisfactory sewer system.

I have examined the vital statistics and records for 1897 in a number of the towns, but have been unable as yet to complete the examination throughout the county. In some of the towns marked improvement is noticeable, reaching a point so near perfection as to render the work of the registrar highly commendable; in others the improvement is far from satisfactory.

In two or three instances the induction of a new man into the office, with no knowledge of the technical duties required, has resulted in sad confusion during the first few months of his term — certificates and other returns to the office having no indorsements thereon, and no data being at hand from which such indorsements could be made.

I am more than ever convinced that the registrar is the official through whom the County Health Officer should be

able to secure the best results in his efforts to perfect the registration of vital statistics, as the errors and omissions in the returns can be very easily remedied in most instances, if noted at the time the return is filed and correction immediately required. It is, therefore, apparent that the registrar should be familiar with the technical duties of his office, so as to note at once errors and omissions. I have found the registrars in the county willing to assist me and apparently desirous that their records should be kept in good shape.

In several instances, however, they are not as familiar with their duties as they should be, and there are many technical requirements which they overlook in one way or another.

To obviate this difficulty, if possible, I conceived the idea of preparing for use of registrars, physicians, clergymen, undertakers, and sextons a handy reference book, in which should be outlined in brief form the duties of the various persons and officials in regard to birth, death, and marriage certificates, and duties of sextons and undertakers in connection with burials and returns. The same need for such a reference book seemed to be felt in other counties, and the manuscript was prepared and revised by the County Health Officers and the Secretary of the State Board of Health, printed and distributed to the various registrars, physicians, etc., throughout the entire State. To the registrar in the small town, whose time is largely devoted to other matters, and who is, therefore, less familiar with the duties of the office, this little reference work I believe to be of considerable value.

To secure and keep the vital statistics and records, as designed by law, also apparently requires that the attention of each official, or person having any duty connected therewith, shall be personally called to any change or new features in the law. In my examinations I have found that a large number of the removal permits, by virtue of which a body had been brought into and buried in the town, had not been filed with the registrar, while a still larger number of those filed did not bear the endorsement of either the registrar or the sexton, as required by law. These difficulties are being set right as fast as discovered. In one small town, which I have visited but once, I found one certificate of death signed by a selectman of the

town, and upon receipt of which the registrar had issued the regular permit of burial; in the same town I found a certificate of death in which neither the name of the person was given, sex, age, or date of death, yet the burial permit was issued. This is but one sample of the lamentable inefficiency revealed. The officials above referred to are intelligent men, but apparently had a very slight conception of the duties required of them. The town clerk appeared surprised that, having been elected town clerk, he was still unable to do anything which anyone happened to request of him. The duties of registrar were patiently explained and errors in records pointed out. The registrar promised to make all corrections possible and in future exercise great care in the performance of his duties. In such cases, however, no matter how honest or conscientious he may be, the registrar is of but slight use to the County Health Officer in his efforts to secure more complete returns from the physicians, clergymen, etc.

In one town, where the birth, death, and marriage records had not been indexed, except for the last two or three years, the entire index has now been completed. In another town, where no index was kept at any time, the index has been perfected for several years back, covering the entire official term of the registrar in office at time of making such corrections.

In February last, the County Health Officers were invited to be present at a meeting of the Town Clerks' Association held at Hartford. The Secretary of the State Board of Health and a number of the County Officers were present, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to discuss at some length the various questions relating to vital statistics and records.

I have received valuable suggestions from the Secretary of the State Board of Health at various times and have endeavored to perform my work in the county in harmony with the plans of the State Board, so far as I have understood them.

A few times during the year the County Health Officers have met in consultation on matters of general interest to all.

Much correspondence has been necessary, many of the inquiries having been made by letter. The examination of correspondence and preparation of suitable reply, together with acting upon quarterly bills of health officers and looking over annual reports, etc., necessarily takes considerable time. In

addition to the circular-letter prepared and issued, I have also written nearly 475 letters and postals.

The nature of the work of the County Health Officer is such that a detailed report, much of which would be reiteration, can hardly be of value.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK W. ETHERIDGE,

County Health Officer for Litchfield County.

REPORT OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: — In submitting my report for the year ending May 31, 1898, I have little to report save a continuation of the system and methods of the previous year. Numerous matters have arisen for consideration and action, but none of special importance. In every case I have endeavored to get matters adjusted and to secure compliance with the law by mild means, and have succeeded. In one case there was no little friction between the health officer and a local physician, with reference to the diagnosis of cases. The health officer wrote me to know if there were any way to compel the physician to diagnose the cases correctly (the question was as to scarlet fever and measles). I replied that his query led into the ethics of the practice of medicine, in which I was not versed. I advised, however, that if the physician chose to call a case of measles scarlet fever, the health officer should accept it and act accordingly; if the case were reversed and he chose to call scarlet fever measles, then, if reasonably satisfied that his suspicions were well-founded, the health officer should inspect, make his own diagnosis and act upon that; that the duty of the health officer is to protect the inhabitants of his town from contagious disease.

No appeals have been made during the year. A matter in which an appeal had been taken before the year, regarding the disinterment and removal of four bodies, victims of malignant scarlet fever, was adjusted satisfactorily in a way to avoid the disinterment.

In my last report I called attention to the need of legislation regarding the construction and use of artificial ice ponds. An

inspection of the statute will show that such legislation as has been had upon the subject applies to streams and ponds from which ice has been or may be taken. But suppose an artificial pond is constructed by damming a small stream, which has its source upon the land of another; that this stream has for a long time been the outlet for the drainage of a more or less thickly-settled community, with possibly a manufactory included; and that the topography is so that the surface drainage is likely to be discharged into the same pond. Any one investigating the matter would hardly care to use such ice for table use. Yet there is no law under which those above the pond can be punished and so prohibited from disposing of their drainage, as they had for years previously. There should be, it seems to me, a statute prohibiting the location of any artificial ice pond in any such place, and the taking of ice from it for any purpose, if so established. Or it might be well to require an annual inspection of all sources of ice by the health officer, and prohibit the taking of ice from any such source, without a certificate from the health officer authorizing it.

In the matter of vital statistics, I find there is improvement; yet the limit of possibility in this is by no means reached. I have found as much improvement in the registrars as in the character of the returns. There seems to be a better comprehension of the situation and the responsibility resting upon them, together with a willingness to assist in every way in getting better returns. The greatest trouble exists in the larger places. Here I have directed the registrars to return for correction faulty birth and marriage certificates, and in case of death certificates to refuse to issue the burial permit until the certificate is made correctly.

Respectfully submitted,

W. U. PEARNE,

County Health Officer Middlesex County.

REPORT OF TOLLAND COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health of the State of Connecticut:

I hereby make the following report of my doings as County Health Officer for Tolland County for the year ending May 31, 1898.

The general health of the people the past year has been very good, and the death rate quite low. Of the thirteen towns in the county, the greatest number reporting any cases of contagious or infectious disease in any one month was five. The least number was two. In three towns no cases were reported during the whole year. New health rules recommended by the State Board of Health, County Health Officers, and a committee of town health officers from various parts of the State have been generally adopted in this county. A number of important changes were made by them, some of which are not yet generally understood. Rule 3 provides that every householder in whose house any person shall be ill with any of the contagious or infectious diseases shall report the same to the town health officer within twelve hours of the first appearance of such disease, provided no physician shall be in attendance. If this rule was generally understood and could be strictly enforced, it is believed that a case of contagious disease would soon become a rare exception. Observation shows that under recent treatment but few secondary cases occur, except as they are communicated from those having a disease in a mild form and unattended by a physician.

Rule 7 provides that warning of the existence of the various contagious and infectious diseases in any building shall be given to the public by placing in a conspicuous place on the outside near each entrance to said building a placard giving the name of said disease. At first some objection was made to this rule, but the propriety of it is now quite generally recognized. It acts as a safeguard to the public, and often protects the sick from needless and harmful intrusion.

During the month of August I called the attention of the town health officers of the county to the necessity of having the school buildings in their respective towns put in a good sanitary condition, and requested them to satisfy themselves in some way, either by personal investigation or inquiry, that said buildings were in a cleanly condition, and that if a contagious disease had been in any school, and the building had not been properly fumigated, that this be done before the schools were opened. I subsequently learned that this request had been generally complied with. No changes of town health officers have been

made during the year. All have performed their duties with fidelity and discretion. Monthly reports to the State Board of Health have generally been made. I have continued as heretofore to give advice to town health officers when requested, and also to town clerks and others charged with duties under the laws relating to vital statistics, and besides oral advice have sent out about four hundred letters and circulars. I have examined the records of vital statistics in all the towns for the year ending December 31, 1897, and found them generally in very good condition. The town clerks are all taking great pains to make their records as perfect as possible. I found a few mistakes in their work, but they were such as could be easily corrected from the returns on file. In a very few instances birth returns have not been returned within the time required by law, but in no instance did there seem to be any willful intent not to do so. I have not, therefore, thought it best to bring any prosecutions. The most difficult thing in connection with birth records, and, in some respects, the most important, is the getting of the child's name. In most of the towns, however, the past year nearly all the names were secured. One town clerk informed me that a man in his town having some young children positively refused to give any of their names. What his reasons were for such refusal it is hard to conjecture. Would it be too great a hardship to compel all parents by law to hand the names of children to the town clerk within one year from birth? It has been suggested that whenever either or both parties to a marriage reside in this State that the license should be obtained in the town in which one of them resides, and specify in what town the ceremony is to be performed, the record in every case to be made in the town in which the license is taken out.

According to the reports of the various town health officers, the water and ice supply is generally good. Some ice is still taken from the Willimantic River, but none within two miles of the outlet of any of the sewers of Stafford Springs. If, therefore, there is any damage from its use there seems to be no law to reach it.

My relations with the State Board of Health and with other

sanitary authorities have been very pleasant during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,
MYRON P. YEOMANS,
County Health Officer of Tolland County.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

The following circular was sent to every health officer in the State, suggesting a uniformity of method in the preparation of their annual reports :

To

Health Officer of

SIR:—Whereas you are required by law to make an annual report to the State Board of Health of your doings through the year, it is respectfully requested that in addition to a statement of your official work, you will give such information as you can, on each of the subjects mentioned below.

For the sake of uniformity and to assist in the utilization of these reports, will you kindly write on each topic in the order in which they are named?

It is also requested that the reports be written in narrative style, rather than in mere direct replies to questions.

Particulars are specially requested in respect to the origin of primary cases of contagious or infectious diseases and of their mode of transmission to secondary cases, when detected.

When epidemics have occurred, describe their extent and type, whether mild or virulent. Also give the methods adopted to restrict their spread.

The following subjects are respectfully suggested to be mentioned in every report. And to facilitate the compilation and editing, please give them in the same order.

DISEASES:

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and Smallpox.

Also, when they occur, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Cholera, Hydrophobia, Leprosy, or any other rare or strange disorder.

What in your judgment can be done by health officials, most effectively to restrict the prevalence of Pulmonary Consumption?

If an excessive death rate has occurred from any cause, has any investigation been made? With what result?

NUISANCES:

Number of complaints? Number abated? Number abated without complaint?

OTHER TOPICS:

Methods of Garbage Disposal and results.

Methods of Sewage Disposal and results.

Public provision, if any, for the care of Contagious Cases.

Sanitary condition of the School Houses.

Sanitary Condition of other Public Buildings.

The Water Supply.

Public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year; such as Sewers, Drainage, Public Water Supply, Public Parks, etc.

In your judgment, should there be official supervision of the Milk Supply as retailed to the public?

Anything in addition to the above, of sanitary interest, will be acceptable and welcome.

In behalf of the State Board of Health,

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS RECEIVED IN ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING CIRCULAR.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1898.

These reports are arranged by towns in alphabetical order.

ANDOVER — DR. P. H. EDWARDS, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been unusually healthy. No contagious diseases have been reported to the Health Officer. No violations of the laws regarding public health as far as known. The schoolhouse and grounds are in excellent condition as regards sanitation. There has nothing of importance from a sanitary standpoint occurred in the town during the year.

ANSONIA — DR. LOUIS E. COOPER, *Health Officer*.

My term of service covers only the past eight months.

There has been but one case of measles reported, in the person of a child visiting here and having recently come from a town where the disease was prevalent.

There have been forty-eight cases of scarlet fever since January 1st, distributed throughout the whole town. The type was rather mild. A very large proportion of the cases were in children too young to attend school. All children in the house, as well as those in the afflicted family, are kept on the premises so far as possible. The premises are disinfected with Schering and Glatz Formalin Pastils.

Two mild cases of diphtheria have been reported since January 1st. In each case it was the mother of a family who was sick, but no other case developed, although in one family there were a large number of children. Fumigation and isolation same as for scarlet fever.

Only one case of membranous croup has been reported. Fumigated as in diphtheria.

Whooping cough in one family; three children contracted it while visiting and came home with well-developed cases.

There have been three cases of typhoid fever reported to me. One was in a band of gypsies.

There has been no excessive death rate from any particular cause, so far as I know.

Eight complaints of nuisances, sent in regular form, have been abated, to the satisfaction of the Board of Health. One nuisance abated without complaint.

No collection of garbage by city. Most of it is thrown on ash heap or on surface of ground and is the cause of considerable complaint from adjacent tenants.

Only a comparatively few streets have sewers, and most of sewage is collected in cesspools. In some cases it has been allowed to discharge on surface of a side hill. Some of the latter cases have been the cause of complaints, and the property owners have been obliged to build cesspools. For many years some of it has been allowed to empty into the river and canal.

Several years ago some cases of smallpox developed in town, and at that time a building was erected as a pesthouse and is located on the town farm. It has never been used. All the more common contagious diseases are treated where they develop.

The sanitary condition of the schools fairly good. The ventilation in some of the older ones is not ideal. The closets in all except the High School are outside the building (*i. e.*, privy vaults), as there is no chance for sewer connections in most cases.

The city court room and lockup is a disgrace.

The east side of the town is furnished with water from the reservoirs of the Ansonia Water Company, four in number, all built on Beaver Brook. There are beside numerous wells and a few springs. The west side is supplied from reservoirs of the Fountain Water Company. It appears to be better than that of the east side, and is mostly derived from springs. There are also wells and springs on east side.

ASHFORD — DR. F. B. CONVERSE, *Health Officer*.

There have been five cases of measles in our town during the past year. The disease (which was confined to one family) was contracted while visiting in North Ashford, where it was quite prevalent.

Had four cases of scarlet fever, but owing to precautions taken the disease did not spread, only two families being afflicted. Origin of disease unknown. No other cases reported.

No nuisances complained of. No particular change in the method of disposing garbage and sewage. No public provision made for the care of contagious cases. The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and other public buildings fairly good.

The water supply is excellent. No public works of a sanitary nature undertaken during the year.

AVON — DR. JOHN L. NORTH, *Health Officer*.

Excepting a few cases of measles, with no deaths, we have had no other diseases of a contagious or infectious nature in the town. Not a case of typhoid fever reported for two years. The origin of the measles I traced to two people who had been out of town and became infected while away.

There are several ways in which a health officer may work to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption. Education of the people, and especially those having the care of consumptives, in the ways and means of destroying all infectious material, such as sputum, etc., and impress upon the minds of the populace the absolute necessity of such precautions. The consumptive must be taught that the promiscuous expectoration is not only deleterious to his own well being, because, by the constant inhalation of the dried and pulverized sputum, he is reinfecting himself and at the same time endangering his friends to the possibility of contracting the dread disease.

The health officer must make it his business to know that tuberculous animals are not slaughtered and used as food; also that the milk from such diseased animals is not offered for sale by unscrupulous milk venders; and in this connection I wish to here say that I think there should be not only official supervision of the milk supply, but we should go farther than that and make an official inspection of all dairies supplying milk for public use.

Our water supply is very good.

Our methods of garbage disposal is by means of fire. No sewage system in our town. We have no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

Sanitary condition of public buildings and schoolhouses is very good.

No nuisances reported during the past year.

BARKHAMSTED — DR. H. D. MOORE, *Health Officer*.

The following cases of infectious diseases have been reported during the year.

Diphtheria, 4 cases.

Typhoid fever, 2 cases.

BEACON FALLS — MR. EDWARD GRUBER, *Health Officer*.

Soon after I was appointed Health Officer, we had an epidemic of diphtheria, having in all eleven cases, of which three proved fatal; the others were of a mild form. When notified of a case, I immediately quarantined the house; when they recovered I fumigated and had everything thoroughly cleaned. The origin of the disease was unknown. A short time after we had a mild case of measles, and in the month of August there were three cases of scarlet fever reported in a family living on the outskirts of this town. I also quarantined and fumigated the same as in diphtheria cases. In regard to the schools, they have been disinfected and cleaned before the commencement of each term of school and are kept in good condition. A short time ago my attention was called to the fact that some of the Naugatuck fish markets were dumping their garbage along the bank of the river in this town. I had notices posted there along the highway and had it discontinued. This is the extent of my experience during the year ending October 1, 1898.

BERLIN — DR. R. E. ENSIGN, *Health Officer*.

The past year has not been noticeably unhealthy. I have inspected and ordered the abatement of six nuisances, mostly the carcasses of dead animals and offensive drains; for quarantining on account of diphtheria, three houses, one of them in a very bad condition from the percolating of the sink drains into the cellar and rotten floor boards of the cellar; the child that was ill in the house at the time died, but the attending physician afterwards said the cause of death was pneumonia. By request, I have procured and forwarded samples of drinking water from the wells of the districts that had them on their premises, together with information as to the immediate surroundings of the wells, such as the nature of the soil, proximity of the outhouses and lay of the land. In my opinion, this inquiry is commendable, as water may be polluted.

“Should there be official supervision of milk as retailed to the public?” As milk may be contaminated by filth in the stable, germs of typhoid fever, germs of scarlet fever, and perhaps tuberculous germs, I answer with a big Yes; and, further, as it mostly is the source of nourishment in helpless infancy, it should be “above suspicion.”

Garbage is usually thrown to swine. Sewage mostly on surface of ground. For contagious diseases, no public provision. Public water supply, wells and cisterns.

Thanks to sanitarians, the people are better informed about the pernicious influence of bad drainage, poor ventilation, tuberculous milk, and all manner of uncleanness.

Diseases — Certainly fifty cases of measles; of scarlet fever and diphtheria, not to exceed six of each; whooping-cough, many cases, rarely reported; typhoid fever, none; cerebro-spinal fever, one death reported.

Health officers may disseminate information that, if acted upon, will curtail pulmonary consumption. No excessive death rate from any cause.

An observation that I have made, probably not original, is that as one want is said to create another, so when an order to abate a nuisance is performed, it extends further to a general renovating of the premises; even the neighbors do something in that line. This is a contagion that should be cultivated, for this community should keep up or lead the procession, for it is a good old town, has a goodly heritage, smiling fields, flourishing manufactories, brave men and fair women *esto perpetua*.

BETHANY — MR. S. G. DAVIDSON, *Health Officer*.

The writer takes pleasure in the fact that he had the co-operation of the inmates of every residence, in which a contagious disease existed, in arresting the spread of the same.

There have been many cases of measles during the past year.

There have been reported three cases of scarlatina; one case of diphtheria and death. A girl of twelve years took the disease, as nearly as we can trace, from handling articles contained in a trunk which had stood in a house in another town some months previous, where there had been a case of diphtheria. The funeral was private. The house was thoroughly disinfected and the disease arrested.

All nuisances reported have been promptly abated.

The schoolhouses in the town are in good order, and it is noteworthy that parents and guardians have paid due attention to this matter. Great men of every age can trace their pupilage to the little country schoolhouse. Look for the welfare of the children, for in them lies the future of this great nation.

The duties of the Health Officer of a town are varied, and the benefit derived from the performance of those duties is largely enhanced by the co-operation of the inhabitants of the town.

TOWN OF BETHEL — DR. A. E. BARBER, *Health Officer*.

There has been no epidemic of any kind, and but very few cases of contagious diseases, to wit :

Measles (mild), two ; scarlet fever and cerebro-spinal fever, none ; diphtheria and typhoid fever, of each one.

There have been other cases within the borough, which, appearing in my report to the borough officials, do not come in this report. There have been a few cases of whooping cough (all very mild), which will also appear in borough report.

The sanitary condition of schoolhouses is good, having been well looked after during the vacation by the school board, therefore needing no extra attention by your Health Officer. As to the water, milk, and ice supply, I think it is of the best, and, in my opinion, there is no reason for complaint.

BOROUGH OF BETHEL — DR. A. E. BARBER, *Health Officer*.

Most of the contagious diseases reported have been within the borough limits, to wit :

Number of cases of scarlet fever, none ; measles, two ; typhoid fever, five ; whooping cough, twenty.

Of nuisances there have been fewer cases than usual, but those few that have been reported have been investigated and properly attended to ; and I am pleased to here state that the community generally are more ready to co-operate with your health officer in his work, which is not the most agreeable.

As to the school buildings, I find they have, during the vacation, been properly and carefully looked after.

As to the water, milk, and ice supply in the borough, I think it compares well with other communities, and is even superior to many.

BLOOMFIELD — DR. OLIVER K. ISHAM, *Health Officer*.

This town has been almost wholly exempt from all contagious or infectious diseases, an excellent improvement over former years. As regards other diseases, there has been the usual amount of sickness. A few cases of measles occurred, five in number, but they were of a mild type and of limited extent. This disease was checked and an epidemic did not follow, as it did two years before, when it was so prevalent throughout the State. Scarlet fever or diphtheria has not appeared.

Several nuisances have been inspected and abated. The schoolhouses and other public buildings have been inspected one or more times. Their sanitary condition was found to be generally very good, there having been no contamination or infection of them; they therefore partake in good measure of the natural sanitary and hygienic conditions of the township.

The production of milk is large, and precautions in regard to obtaining a pure milk supply are only such as naturally obtain in a community that not only looks well to its own healthfulness, but prides itself on a reputation, individually and collectively, for the excellence of its dairy products, which last I believe to be a great incentive to well doing.

Malaria, in one form or another, has affected quite a number of families in town. Most cases have been light, in a few instances amounting only to headache and dizziness, together with pains over the system. A study of the largest number of cases during the past season convinces me that dampness from the ground is the greatest factor in its production. When the system is below tone, and the atmospheric conditions are favorable, dampness from poisoned ground results in this trouble in many instances and is the cause. There can be but little doubt but that with prompt and complete removal of all organic wastes, and the cellar cleansed and well ventilated, many of these cases would not occur. Sink drains and cellar drains should be looked after often to see that the outlet is free and drainage good.

As one means to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption it would be well to inspect herds of cows.

BOLTON — DR. CHARLES F. SUMNER, *Health Officer*.

We have had of cerebro-spinal fever one case.

The death rate has not been excessive, and the general health of the town has been good.

No new methods of garbage disposal or of sewage disposal have been adopted, nor no public provision for the care of contagious cases of diseases has been provided during the past year.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and other public buildings is good.

No precautions in relation to the milk supply of an unusual character have been adopted, nor any public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year past.

BOZRAH — DR. NATHAN JOHNSON, *Health Officer*.

The general health of the town during the year ending August 31st has been good, no epidemics having occurred, and few contagious diseases have been reported to the Health Officer.

There were five cases of measles reported, all of a mild type. The primary cases were all traced to children who attended school and were on a visit in adjoining towns. The patients were isolated, children living in houses where the disease existed were not allowed to attend school, and placards were placed on the houses when necessary. No secondary cases occurred except in families where the disease first appeared. It is quite probable other cases occurred which were not attended by a physician, of which no report was made to the Health Officer, householders not being aware that the law requires them to report such cases to the Health Officer.

Ten cases of whooping cough were reported. All cases were isolated as far as practicable, and the disease did not spread to any extent. The causes of the primary cases were not traceable. No other contagious diseases have been reported.

Pulmonary consumption has been a rare affection in this town for some years. I think good sanitary surroundings the most effective in restricting its prevalence.

No deaths from contagious diseases have occurred.

Five complaints of nuisances have been investigated and satisfactorily abated.

Inspections have been made from time to time in the thickly populated sections of the town, with a view of correcting any

unsanitary conditions found to exist and teaching the people the importance of observing the rules relating to public health.

Four nuisances have been abated without complaint, such as dumping garbage near dwellings and by the roadside, offensive privies, and sink drains.

The garbage in the thickly-populated sections is collected in barrels and removed to a suitable place; in other sections it is fed to swine and fowls, and in some instances burned or buried, with no bad results.

The methods of sewage disposal are open and underground drains and cesspools, with good results.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is good. During the winter term complaint was made that the outbuildings connected with the schoolhouses were in an offensive condition. On inspection, the privies in the Third and Sixth Districts were found in a very filthy condition. All schoolhouses and surroundings were inspected during the summer vacation.

It seems to me all schoolhouses should be provided with wells or some other water supply near the schoolhouses for the use of those who attend school therein. At present they are obliged to go some distance for water, in many cases to the annoyance of the people living in the vicinity.

There are no other public buildings except the town hall, which is in good condition.

The water supply is from wells and springs and generally good at all times.

No public works of a sanitary influence have been undertaken during the year.

The milk retailed to the public in this town is from healthy cows, in my opinion, as no diseases have been traced to milk as a cause.

BOROUGH AND TOWN OF BRANFORD — DR. WALTER H. ZINK,
Health Officer.

The general health of the town of Branford during the past year was extremely good. There were but five cases of diphtheria during the year, two cases of membranous croup, two cases of scarlet fever, which were all duly quarantined and isolated as much as was possible. There were no deaths from contagious diseases during the year.

There occurred during the year forty-five cases of measles in the town of Branford, twenty-one cases of whooping cough, five cases of typhoid fever, which were not quarantined, but such precaution used in those cases to prevent as much as possible communication of the persons afflicted with others.

There were fourteen complaints during the year of nuisances of different kinds, such as bad cesspools, obstructed streams of water, and foul outhouses, which were abated. In this work I was much aided by the people of the town of Branford, its civil authorities, and the manufacturing establishments of Branford.

There is a general willingness on the part of the people of Branford to obey the laws in regard to sanitation, which very much aided me in the discharge of my duty.

Methods of Garbage Disposal and Results — In the matter of garbage disposals, my instructions as to their disposition being by burning and burial under ground, were always complied with.

Methods of Sewage Disposal and Results — The open soil method was recommended by me wherever practicable; in cases where the open method could, by reason of the topography of the soil, not be used, ventilated sinks or cesspools were recommended and generally followed.

Public Provision, if any, for the Care of Contagious Cases — There is no hospital for the reception of contagious diseases in the town of Branford.

Sanitary Condition of the Schoolhouses — The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses of the town of Branford is first-class. The school children of the town of Branford are now housed, in all but two instances, by modern school buildings, with modern heating apparatus, built in the most scientific, sanitary manner possible. The outbuildings in the different schoolhouses are taken care of with due sanitary precautions.

Sanitary condition of other public buildings is very good.

The water supply of the town of Branford is by wells, but work is now progressing to have a water supply by water mains and by hydrants. Before the next year shall have ended, Branford will be supplied with water by a regularly recognized water company.

No works of drainage or of sanitation have been done during the year, with the exception of clearing certain streams in order to have a free flow of water, as mentioned in my report in the complaints of nuisances.

Branford is supplied with milk by farmers, who keep their own cattle, and is considered generally good, as not in a single instance has it been shown that any disease occurred in consequence of bad milk.

Nothing further of general interest regarding the sanitation of the town of Branford can be said at this time. The health of Branford, as stated before, was excellent during the year, and the death rate of Branford is certainly small, considering its population.

BRIDGEPORT — DR. E. A. McLELLAN, *Health Officer*.

The number of contagious diseases reported since October, 1897, is less than in the similar period preceding, by eighty-two cases.

Forty-three cases of measles were reported, the largest number occurring in June.

Scarlet fever was reported in every month except September — twenty-eight cases in all, the largest number being in May.

One hundred and thirty-one cases of diphtheria and croup were reported; for the previous year 166. The largest number occurred in November. In looking over some of the records of previous years, I notice that November holds the bad distinction of furnishing the most diphtheria cases. The first contact with the frost and the cold after the heated term, the less free elimination from the skin, the exclusion of pure air from the dwellings — these lessen the powers of resistance of the body and render the soil favorable for the growth of Loeffler's bacilli.

The deaths from diphtheria and croup were about 20 per cent. of all cases reported. These occurred mostly in cases where antitoxine was not used, or where it was used late in the disease, or in insufficient quantities.

The month of August furnished the smallest number of cases. May, June, July, August, and September only furnished twenty-six cases.

Thirty cases of typhoid fever were reported for the year. None reported in the months of February, March, or April. Ten cases in October.

There were two cases of smallpox, one in December and one in January.

Mr. Couch, a postal clerk on the Consolidated road, was

the first case, and his daughter the second. It is believed that the infection was received through handling the mail. The cases were isolated and made good recoveries. The premises were disinfected with sulphur and formaldehyde. Of late we have adopted a method suggested by Dr. Reynolds of the Chicago Board of Health, viz.: to saturate sheets with the formaldehyde solution and suspend them in the room. This is the most convenient method of all, and the report of the Chicago Board of Health certifies to its efficiency.

The death rate has been larger for the months of July, August, and September in '98 than it was in '97, there being an increased mortality among the children.

Pulmonary Consumption — The health officials may disseminate knowledge of the management of tuberculous cases by means of circulars sent to persons and families where the disease prevails. They may assist in creating a sentiment against the marriage of persons afflicted with any chronic disease.

Garbage — The Connecticut Reduction Company gave up the contract of reducing the garbage of the city to fertilizer about September 1st. Since that date the garbage has been disposed of by burying it on the city farm. This method is adopted as a temporary measure only. Cremation appears to be the best method of its disposal.

Sewers — The city's sewers are being extended yearly. Just complaint is made of the situation of the outlets of some of them. The sanitary condition of the buildings of the city is being improved rapidly under the efficient direction of the building commission.

The water supply is abundant and its quality fair. The Water Company are alert to detect and remove sources of contamination and infection.

Milk — Cows furnishing milk for a city should be tested for disease. The methods of the dairies in care of animals and milk should be open to the inspection and criticism of the health department.

BRIDGEWATER — DR. L. J. PONS, *Health Officer*.

Less contagious disease than during the previous year.

Measles — None.

Scarlet Fever — Eight cases, origin unknown, and of a mild character: strict quarantine enforced, followed by fumigation and disinfection.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup — None.

Whooping Cough — Four cases.

Typhoid Fever — Two cases, mild.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Smallpox — None.

Nuisances — Complaints, two; abated, one.

Nuisances Abated without Complaint — Two.

The disposal of garbage is the same as in the past — sink drains on the surface and cesspools.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is good.

The water supply is derived from wells and springs, and is, in most cases, good.

BROOKFIELD — DR. A. W. GRISWOLD, *Health Officer*.

There has been less than the average of sickness the past year.

One case of measles reported; origin unknown.

There were five cases of diphtheria reported, two primary and three secondary cases; origin unknown.

There were seven cases of whooping cough, which were secondary to cases reported last year.

Of typhoid fever there were seven cases reported; of these three were primary cases; of these primary cases one was caused by defective sink drainage; three secondary followed all in one family; one other case was caused by infected well from privy vault; one secondary case followed this case in same family. The other case was contracted out of town; were all of a mild type.

Three nuisances have been abated, one on complaint, two without complaint.

The method of garbage disposal same as usually employed in small towns.

The schoolhouses inspected and in several of the districts the privy vaults were ordered cleaned; otherwise, the schoolhouses and outbuildings were found in fair sanitary condition.

The water supply of the town is derived from wells and springs.

BROOKLYN — DR. A. H. TANNER, *Health Officer*.

The general health of town very good.

There have been reported fifteen cases of scarlet fever, as follows: 1897, October 2, November 4, December 1; 1898,

January 1, February 3, March 1, April 3; all of which were very mild and made good recoveries.

Typhoid fever, three cases, mild.

There has been no complaint of nuisances during the year.

Garbage is disposed of by burning and composting; sewage by surface drains and cesspools.

There has been no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

Sanitary condition of schoolhouses and other public buildings very good.

The water supply is from both wells and springs.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

Milk as retailed in this town is excellent.

CANAAN — DR. FRANCIS S. SKIFF, *Health Officer*.

There has not been reported a single case of contagious disease.

Malarial Disease — Not any.

There has been no complaint made by any citizen of a public nuisance.

We have no system of garbage or sewage disposal.

Contagious Cases — No provision is made for such.

The condition of our schoolhouses is about the same as last year.

The water supply is principally from wells and springs.

The milk supply as retailed to the public is the best. Official supervision in many places would be of public benefit.

CANTERBURY — DR. JOHN O. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

Two cases of diphtheria were reported in one family; origin unknown. No secondary cases occurred. The house was posted, quarantined, and fumigated.

One case of typhoid fever was reported. The disease was contracted out of town.

One complaint of nuisance was received and abated.

The sanitary condition of schoolhouses and other public buildings is good.

The water supply is generally from wells.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

The milk supply, as far as I know, needs but little supervision.

CANTON — DR. WILLIAM H. CROWLEY, *Health Officer*.

Measles — Three cases reported.

Scarlet Fever — Three cases of very mild type reported. Owing to strict isolation and quarantine, no other cases developed.

Diphtheria — During the month of January, a child, who attended one of the district schools, complained of sore throat. Her mother administered a few simple remedies, and allowed child to go to school. January 19th, I was summoned to attend a girl for a slight cold; found a typical case of diphtheria. The next day I visited the school and the teacher narrated the above history of the child with sore throat. I immediately ordered the school closed; had it thoroughly disinfected and fumigated. The following days brought new cases, until a total of eighteen cases occurred, mostly laryngeal in character. Only one death occurred. Strict quarantine laws were enforced for about six weeks.

Whooping Cough — Five cases reported.

Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and Smallpox — None reported.

Three complaints have been made and abated; four others have been abated without complaint.

We have no public provision for the disposal of garbage or sewage.

No public provision for the care of contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of all schoolhouses except one is good; the latter is being attended to. The sanitary condition of other public buildings is good.

Our water supply is mostly from springs and considered very good indeed.

Nothing done in regard to public water supply, sewers, public parks, etc.

I believe official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public would certainly be an excellent measure in diminishing the risk of its being a medium of infection, as well as being a benefit to the public at large.

CHAPLIN — MR. FRANK C. LUMMIS, *Health Officer*.

I have been informed of a mild case of whooping cough in May, of a child visiting in town.

No other cases of contagious diseases have come to my knowledge.

In my opinion, pulmonary consumption might be greatly restricted by health regulations prohibiting spitting in railway or street cars, covered vehicles for public use, public buildings or rooms, halls, theaters, mills, manufactories, stores, restaurants, saloons, elevators, stairways, hall or passageways not exposed to the weather, in general use by the public or employes, except in cuspidors, which shall, whenever practicable, be kept supplied with milk of lime or other chemical disinfectant recommended by the State Board of Health.

No complaints for abatement of nuisances have been made.

My former reports on other topics will apply at the present.

CHESHIRE — DR. M. N. CHAMBERLIN, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of diphtheria, no contagious disease has prevailed to an alarming extent.

The whole number of cases of measles was nine, occurring as follows: Two in October, one each in January, February, and March, three in May, and one in June. Some of these were imported cases, and others occurred, no doubt, from contact with them. There were no deaths.

No cases of scarlet fever have occurred.

There were fourteen cases of diphtheria, occurring between October and the following June. There were two deaths. All the cases were in the northeast section of the town.

One fatal case of membranous croup without medical attendance was reported.

Five cases of whooping cough occurred in August, in families temporarily residing here.

There were no cases of typhoid fever or of any other of the diseases mentioned in the usual list.

Isolation, quarantine, and disinfection were employed to restrict the spread of the diphtheria. Many articles were burned. Sulphur was used in excess of the printed requirements for fumigation. Many articles were soaked in a strong solution of bichloride of mercury. Many things were boiled for two hours. The discharges, after being treated with milk of lime, were deeply buried in the ground. When any books belonging to the Public Library were on the premises in which diphtheria arose, they were at once removed by the Health Officer to a room in his house and not returned to the library for five weeks after being disinfected.

Something has been done by the Health Officer from time to time to advise individuals in regard to the contagion of pulmonary consumption, and some copies of the pamphlet of the State Board, and also of the Philadelphia Society, have been distributed. It might be well to give copies of these papers to the public school teachers when they receive the usual circular on school hygiene. Dr. Burroughs of Asheville, N. C., has recently recommended cremation instead of burial for the bodies of all dying of pulmonary consumption. This would prevent contamination of the soil, and in some cases, no doubt, infection of the water supply.

No excessive death rate during the past year.

Two complaints of nuisances received and both abated without trouble.

Garbage and sewage disposal as in former years. Some things are burned and others find their way to the compost heap. When cesspools are used, they should be properly cemented and the contents frequently removed.

No public provision as yet for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is, generally speaking, good. But the school committees ought to be more careful to remove the contents of the outhouse vaults, and should keep the interior of the outbuildings themselves in more cleanly condition.

The condition of the other public buildings is good. In June last, the Episcopal Academy was thoroughly inspected by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, assisted by the Town Health Officer.

The water supply is from wells and springs and is considered good. From a limited number of winter and summer examinations the temperature of the well water may be provisionally considered at 50° Fahr.

No public works of a sanitary nature during the year, but the superintendent of the Northampton Railroad Company kindly cleared the channel of the old canal for some distance above and below the railroad station.

In regard to the question of official supervision of the milk supply, it would undoubtedly be of benefit to the public, but in a country town like this, where the milk is furnished from several small dairies, it would necessarily involve considerable expense.

Attention is called to the fact that the law now requires the

householder to notify the Health Officer of the existence of contagious disease in his family, when there is no attending physician.

CHESTER — DR. S. W. TURNER, *Health Officer*.

In the month of January one case of typhoid fever was reported, which was believed to have originated in another town. There was also reported a single case of whooping cough. This is our record of contagious and infectious diseases.

The death rate was large, 24 in a population of 1,300. Of this number, two were less than one week old, one six months old, and there was one death by drowning of a peddler passing through, July 16th. Fourteen of the remaining twenty died at an average age of seventy-eight years, and eight of the twenty averaged more than eighty-seven years.

As was the case of the year preceding, malarial diseases prevailed to some extent with rheumatic tendencies.

Two complaints of nuisances on private property were amicably arranged.

Ice of good quality is abundant, and the water supply from springs and wells is pure and never failing.

The streets are slowly improving in appearance.

Two miles of macadam road are in process of construction, adding much to the beauty and healthfulness of the town. And with a little more care in keeping all the streets free from garbage and rubbish of every description, we may hope in time for a clean and healthy town. In a little work just published, the orderly book of Captain Ichabod Norton of Farmington, Conn., under date of August 26, 1776, we find the following entry: "Itts ordered that Buchards (butchers probably) take care that no nastiness is hov in the crick. If they Heave any in, they must suffer the consequences."

This is an excellent order and is commended to the notice of all the people living or doing business on the borders of our beautiful streams, and particularly the so-called Chester Cove.

The condition of our schoolhouses, with their surroundings, is fairly good. Ventilation is good, lighting bad. Possibly the fact that a very large proportion of our infants of school age is to-day wearing spectacles may be accounted for by the cross lights from three sides of the schoolrooms. In the good time coming, when a graded school in a properly-constructed building shall be voted one of the needs of the

town, we may hope that the eyes of the body, as well as those of the mind, will receive proper light.

BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER — DR. M. W. ROBINSON, *Health Officer*.

Two cases of diphtheria reported in December; mild type; both cases in same family. No trace of its origin. No other contagious or infectious disease in the borough the year past. One nuisance complained of and abated. Garbage generally burned. Sewage, cesspools, and surface drainage. No provision for care of contagious diseases.

Sanitary condition of schoolhouses and public buildings good. Water supply from wells. No public works of sanitary influence undertaken. No official supervision of milk supply needed.

TOWN OF COLCHESTER — DR. M. W. ROBINSON, *Health Officer*.

There has been less than the average of sickness the last year.

There were four cases of measles reported in March in one family, and four in June and July in one family. The origin of the first cases could not be ascertained. The last-named were brought from New York city.

To restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption, I would suggest that they be placed in a sanitarium or colony by themselves, to prevent their mingling with the general public, thus removing one source of contagion or infection.

No complaints of nuisances. One was abated without complaint.

Garbage is disposed of by burning and placing in compost heap with satisfactory results. Sewage disposal is generally by surface drainage.

No public provision for care of contagious diseases except isolation.

Sanitary condition of schoolhouses good. Almshouse and other public buildings excellent.

Water supply is from wells.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken.

No official supervision of milk supply.

COLEBROOK — MR. HERBERT L. CULVER, *Health Officer*.

The town during the past year has been free from contagious diseases. Not one case of any kind has been reported. Not one complaint of any kind has been made to the Health Officer during the past year.

COLUMBIA — MR. WILLIAM H. YEOMANS, *Health Officer*.

There has been during the past year but one case of a contagious or infectious disease, and that a case of measles imported from a distant town, where the disease was prevailing. Proper precautions were observed and no new cases resulted therefrom.

There is in recent years less pulmonary consumption than formerly in this town; whether this results from a better care of the person so far as relates to undue exposure, a change of climatic conditions, or improved sanitation, it is difficult to determine.

I am of the opinion that the death rate in this town is less than it was twenty-five or more years ago.

The town has been comparatively free from nuisances.

Swine, fowls, and the compost heap are, as a rule, sufficient for the successful and healthful disposal of garbage. In a country town there is not such a quantity of sewage as to render any special means of disposal necessary; drainage from the house is quite generally conducted to a small open cesspool some distance away, and that is annually cleaned of its contents, or to a descent of ground where it scatters and soaks into the soil, or is washed away by falling rains.

Our town has no provision for the care of contagious diseases. For our small population, an emergent provision is better than permanent provision.

The sanitary condition of schoolhouses, church, chapel, and other public buildings is believed to be fairly good; there is, as a rule, ample ventilation; in fact, if any are faulty in that regard, it is in having an excess of uncontrollable ventilation. Vaults of closets connected with school buildings have been ordered to be thoroughly cleaned.

The water supply is almost exclusively from wells. In this connection I desire to emphasize the importance of using extreme vigilance in the prevention of contamination of drinking water from any possible source.

No public work has been undertaken, such as sewers, drain-

age, water supply, or public parks, for the reason that the necessity for these does not exist in the country as it does in a closely-populated city.

The danger from milk supply in the country is less than exists in the city.

Prevention of disease calls for responsive action by every public-spirited citizen, and in considering this report I call upon the citizens of every town, upon humanitarian grounds, to lend a hearty co-operation in the observance of all sanitary rules and regulations and measures calculated for the public welfare, to the end of establishing and maintaining the highest possible degree of public health.

CORNWALL — MR. GEORGE H. BEERS, *Health Officer*.

There have been three cases of measles reported for the year.

There have been two cases of typhoid fever reported. In one of the cases the origin was traced to the river, and the other case was brought here from Derby.

There was one case of diphtheria. The origin of this case could not be traced; it was a young child and had not been away anywhere to contract the disease.

There were five cases of whooping cough reported. There has been quite a number of cases, but as there was no attending physician, there was no report made, and the parties were very careful, I think, to not expose any one, as we have had no more cases than in two or three families.

Physicians in some cases are very slow to report, or do not report at all, while in others they are very prompt.

The health of the town is very good. We are back here in the hills, where we get pure air and good water and keep well.

COVENTRY — DR. W. H. HIGGINS, *Health Officer*.

During the past year we have had a few cases of measles, and four cases each of mild diphtheria and typhoid fever.

I think the best way to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption is to provide the patient with paper spit-cups for the reception of the sputa and have the cups burned after they have been used. Such patients should sleep alone in well-ventilated rooms, and take plenty of out-of-door exercise.

No complaints of nuisance have been made and none have been abated. The methods of garbage and sewage disposal are the same as usual in country towns, where no special provision is made. No public provision has been made for the care of contagious diseases. The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and other public buildings is good. The water supply is excellent. I believe there should be official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public.

CROMWELL — DR. CHARLES E. BUSH, *Health Officer*.

Measles — Epidemic of a mild form during March, April, May, and June, sixteen in all being reported.

Scarlet Fever — None.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup — One case.

Whooping Cough — None.

Typhoid Fever — Two cases reported in July. Source of infection unknown, but presumably out of town.

Pulmonary Consumption — Think best way to restrict is, to educate the public to a realizing sense of its danger; then isolation, etc., may be made effective. No excessive death rate from this disease here.

Nuisances — One complaint received and abated.

Garbage Disposal — That of country towns in general. No special provision.

Sewage Disposal — Thrown on surface of ground. Nature does the rest.

Contagious Cases — No public provision.

Sanitary Condition of Schoolhouses — As good as can be obtained in buildings put up years ago.

Other Public Buildings — Fair.

Water Supply — Wells and cisterns; fairly good.

Milk Supply — Think there should be official supervision of the supply.

During the year I have had all schoolhouses thoroughly washed (floors, side walls, ceilings, seats, desks, and windows), first with soap and water, then with bichloride solution; following this fumigation by burning sulphur was done.

No other items of interest.

CITY OF DANBURY — DR. G. E. LEMMER, *Health Officer*.

Of contagious and infectious diseases I have had reported: Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 139; whooping cough,

13; typhoid fever, 11, three of whom came to the city while ill with the disease.

With reference to whooping cough, I am satisfied there has been quite a number of cases during the year, principally among families who do not employ a physician for the disease.

With one exception, the scarlet fever cases were of the mildest type.

During the summer of 1897 not a case of diphtheria was reported to this office.

Shortly after school opened in September, an attendant at the East Side School died with what the attending physician termed a non-contagious throat trouble. On the day of the funeral the schoolmates of the deceased were allowed into the room to view the remains. Within three weeks following the epidemic had broken out among the children who had attended the funeral and their immediate playmates.

While the number of cases has been large, the disease has been generally mild in character and the death rate low, with the exception of three families in which the trouble was not recognized until too late.

Nuisances — Number of complaints abated, 110, almost all of which pertained to defective sewage along streets having no inlet to the city sewer system.

The city's filter-bed plant for disposal of sewage is working admirably and has solved in a satisfactory manner for Danbury the grave question of proper sanitation of inland cities.

We have no contagious disease hospital or building except for smallpox.

All our school buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The city water supply is both abundant and pure.

From personal knowledge of the various dairies from which the city's milk supply come, I do not consider a local or official supervision of milk necessary.

TOWN OF DANBURY — DR. G. E. LEMMER, *Health Officer*.

Contagious and infectious diseases have been reported as follows: Measles, 3; scarlet fever, none; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 41; typhoid fever, 3.

Whooping cough occurred at Pembroke, King street, and Starrs Plain districts. The schoolhouses in the two first districts were thoroughly disinfected after the trouble had passed. The disease still prevails in Starrs Plain School.

The number of typhoid fever cases is so very low that we may be justified in believing that the number of cesspools removed from close proximity to springs and wells has not been labor and time thrown away.

The district schools, ten in number, are all in good sanitary condition.

Our water supply continues to be maintained in a careful and sanitary manner.

The dairies from which the city secures its milk supply are in the main kept in a cleanly manner. Perhaps no better test of uncontaminated milk may be found than in the fact that during the past summer we had a surprisingly small number of infantile intestinal disorders.

With regard to restricting the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis, might not the health authorities do an immense amount of good by addressing to physicians a circular urging the necessity of sleeping-room hygiene, and the destruction by fire of expectorated bacilli — the tough paper napery so much in use doing service as a handkerchief till soiled enough to burn?

DANIELSON — DR. W. H. JUDSON, *Health Officer*.

Only a few cases of measles during the year, and those quite mild.

Scarlet fever has been with us most of the year up to last June. While it was epidemic in character, yet active work on the part of school teachers and mill superintendents co-operating with us kept us so that at no one time did we have over four or five cases in town; thorough disinfection was practiced and good results came of it.

Diphtheria came only once in a mild epidemic and was quickly confined to a few houses and stamped out. Only a few diphtheretic sore throats have been reported during the year.

Of membranous croup we had two or three cases; all died and were properly cared for.

No whooping cough that I remember.

Typhoid fever has not been epidemic, and I think no deaths.

Cerebro-spinal fever, none reported.

No smallpox.

To restrict the prevalence of consumption, the health officer should be furnished with plenty of short circulars concerning its contagiousness, to be given to the local physicians to be

distributed. Or it should be placed on the list of contagious diseases to be reported.

All nuisances have been abated that have come to my knowledge, where it could be done in the interest of the public. Some cannot be abated because we have no sewers. These have been carefully watched, and no ill health has come from them, probably in a great measure on account of much rain and heavy flushings which we have had in the brooks this summer. Garbage is carried a mile into the country and dumped into the woods.

Sewerage is of all kinds, mostly cesspools and drainage into a stream or brook and the rivers by private channels. We have no public sewer.

No public provision for contagious diseases.

Schoolhouse sanitation good; improved system of cremation. All other public buildings are fairly good.

Water supply excellent from mountain stream; no sickness has ever been traced to it.

No public works this year.

No need of supervision of milk supply, as it is all good, so far as I know.

DARIEN — DR. G. H. NOXON, *Health Officer*.

The following will show the number of contagious diseases reported for the year ending August 31, 1898: Measles, none; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 2; typhoid fever, 1; chickenpox, 4.

There were two cases of scarlet fever occurring in one family; of mild type; disinfection by sulphur; origin not known.

Three cases of diphtheria occurred in May. Two of them were virulent, one mild. The origin was probably in clothing that had been preserved of a child that died in Rowayton of diphtheria in the previous year. The parents moved to Darien, and one child in the same family had diphtheria of mild type, and two children that sat in the seat in front in school probably contracted it from her. All the woodwork in the rooms of the children was washed with solution bichloride, clothing and bedding burned, and rooms were disinfected by sulphur fumigation.

The two cases of whooping cough were probably brought from Stamford.

The four cases of chickenpox occurred in one family ; origin not known.

I don't think anything can be done by health officials to prevent pulmonary consumption. Those cases are not reported to us. I think they should be ; something might be accomplished then.

There have been five complaints of nuisances, all of which were adjusted without difficulty.

We have no method of garbage or sewage disposal.

There is no public provision made for the care of contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is favorable.

The Center School has been thoroughly fumigated and disinfected with sulphur, which was deemed necessary on account of the three cases of diphtheria that occurred in that school. The sanitary condition of the town hall and churches is good.

The water supply consists of private wells, and that, as a rule, is good.

There have been no public works to improve the sanitary condition of the town the past year.

I think it would be well to have official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public.

CITY OF DERBY — DR. LOUIS D. LA BONTE, *Health Officer*.

Contagious diseases have existed in the city of Derby every month during the year, the month of January having the greatest number.

During the month of August dysentery was epidemic, causing several deaths. The cause of this disease, in my opinion, was due greatly to the unsanitary condition of the sewerage. This disease existed the greater portion in the Second Ward.

The question of sewerage is a very important one to the city of Derby. Improvements have been made during the past year, but there are still greater needs of more. Several complaints have been made to me of the condition of Hawkins, Seventh, Eighth, and Smith streets. Nothing could be done to remedy this nuisance as the cause existed in the lack of sewerage. Water street is also an eyesore to the city. I would strongly advise the extension of sewers in the above-named streets, as the condition in which they are now is a menace to the health of the people.

Of great importance is the question of garbage. With the

present facilities that our garbage collector has, it is impossible for him to do the work properly. Complaints have been made to me by residents that garbage has been allowed to remain in barrels for a week or more at a time. I would suggest that garbage be collected every day, taking a part of the city daily.

During the year several complaints have reached me of nuisances existing on private residences, and these I have abated.

Specimens of water from the Hawthorn Avenue School, Franklin School, and Academy Hill School have been analyzed by Professor Smith of Yale and pronounced pure.

During the month of August, the four schools of the city were thoroughly fumigated. I have used in all cases of fumigation the new disinfectant known as formalin, and find it has given good satisfaction. No new cases have developed in houses where this new preparation for fumigation was employed.

One complaint of illegal practice of medicine was made to me: the person accused was arrested and prosecuted.

The list of contagious diseases for the several months is given below, viz.:

January, . . .	5 cases croup.
February, . . .	1 case measles, 3 scarlet fever, and 1 typhoid.
March, . . .	1 case measles, 2 scarlet fever, and 1 diphtheria.
April, . . .	1 case scarlet fever, 1 whooping cough.
May, . . .	1 case measles, 1 scarlet fever, and 1 croup.
June, . . .	2 cases diphtheria and croup.
July, . . .	4 cases croup, 1 typhoid fever.
August, . . .	1 case scarlet fever.
September, . . .	2 cases diphtheria, 2 typhoid fever.
October, . . .	1 case scarlet fever, 1 diphtheria.

There were two deaths from contagious diseases in January, two in May, and one death in October.

DURHAM — DR. E. A. MARKHAM, *Health Officer*.

In the town of Durham, for the year ending September 1, 1898, there were twenty-two cases of measles reported and four not reported, as no physician attended them. Of these, thirteen were primary cases from other towns, and thirteen taken directly from these, and nearly all confined to the same houses. There was no epidemic.

There was one case of whooping cough reported and several cases of suspects. No other contagious disease was reported.

The rule of warning the public by placards on houses having contagious diseases has not been adopted in this county as it has in other counties. It leads to some exposures which might be avoided by their use.

After two inspections of the Great Swamps, the County Health Officer recommended the opening of the main brooks, which was ordered to be done by December 1, 1897, but the case is in dispute between the attorneys of the town and the county.

Three nuisances were abated, on notice, without formal complaint.

There has been no change in disposal of garbage and sewage for years, and there never was a public place for reception of contagious diseases. The schoolhouses are cleansed once each year. We have no public works of any kind and no public milk supply.

The buildings of the town are so widely distributed as not to interfere with one another in the way of drainage.

EASTFORD — DR. E. KEYES ROBBINS, *Health Officer*.

From October to December, 1897, there were reported the following contagious diseases:

Typhoid Fever — Six cases, one death.

Scarlet Fever — Mild form, eight cases, no deaths.

Fumigation and quarantine were strictly enforced.

Nuisances — Two complaints have been made during the year, which were removed immediately after notice given.

Garbage suitable for swine and poultry is used for that purpose; the remainder is used as a fertilizer.

Sewage disposal is into vaults and surface drains.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

Schoolhouses — Their sanitary condition is fairly good.

Public buildings are in good condition.

Water supply good, none better.

Milk supply is extra good, being furnished by the farmers, great care being taken to procure the best of stock for that purpose.

EAST HARTFORD — DR. E. H. GRISWOLD, *Health Officer*.

East Hartford has, during the year past, been more free from contagious and infectious diseases than in some previous

years. Thirty cases of measles have been reported. It is impossible to prevent the spreading of this disease, as many cases are not reported.

Forty-two cases of scarlet fever of a mild type have been reported, and twenty-six cases of diphtheria, but I am of the opinion that many who were ill with this trouble were treated at home for "sore throat." The type of diphtheria, as well as the nine cases of typhoid fever reported, has been quite mild and the mortality rate low.

In regard to nuisances, they are always present. Constant prodding is necessary to keep backyards and privies passably free from noxious matter. Pigsties in certain parts of the town have proven abominable and disgusting to the neighborhood. In some cases prosecution has been necessary.

Our public schoolhouses are in a far better condition than a year ago. One large new schoolhouse has been built, and three have been enlarged, and so the former overcrowding has been greatly relieved. A system of sewers for the more thickly-settled part of the town will be laid before long. In this way much of the house drainage now so difficult to dispose of will be carried off.

Our water supply, from reservoir and wells, is good. I each year visit and inspect the source of supply of the East Hartford Water Company, and find it uncontaminated in any way.

EAST HAVEN — DR. CHARLES W. HOLBROOK, *Health Officer*.

During the past year we have had an unusually large number of cases of contagious diseases. Eighty have been reported, and there were many more.

Measles — Forty-six cases have been reported. The first was that of a man who was not one of our own people, but boarded here for a short time only, having contracted the disease in a neighboring town. I explained to him the necessity of keeping away from others until the danger of contagion should have passed. In spite of this, I learned later that as soon as his disease had subsided a little, but while he was still capable of giving the disease to others, he resumed his work in New Haven, going back and forth daily in public conveyance. Other cases occurred in due time, and I have no doubt that some of them were due to his imprudence.

By placarding the houses where the sick were, the attempt was made to prevent any further spreading of the disease. But, as many of our people considered the disease of a trivial character and objected to taking necessary precautions, the disease spread to every quarter of the town, and caused much distress.

Scarlet Fever — There were four cases, apparently not bearing any relation to each other, but at least three of them can be traced to our adjacent city.

Diphtheria — We have had one case of this disease.

Whooping Cough — Twenty-nine (29) cases have been reported. It is understood generally that there were many more, but up to that time this disease had been spoken of as of no special importance, and, for this reason, many failed to report. However, this year, the disease has been very severe in many cases and a very decided change of public opinion has occurred. Now both whooping cough and measles are dreaded and looked upon as diseases to be prevented if possible, even though such prevention require careful precaution on our part.

No typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever, or smallpox.

Four nuisances have been reported and abated.

Garbage has been disposed of successfully by domestic methods.

Sewage is a problem whose solution, in a town located as East Haven is, is difficult, and, in this case, has not been attempted. The health of the town would be better if we had some satisfactory system.

The schoolhouses and the town hall building are in good condition.

Our public water supply continues reliable and satisfactory, frequent chemical analyses having shown that it is maintaining its former reputation for purity.

No public works of sanitary importance have been undertaken during the year.

Can consumption be prevented? Yes, as surely as smallpox. If all consumptives would expectorate only into such receptacles as could be put into the fire and would destroy all their sputum in that manner daily, the disease could become rare in a reasonable time. If, at the same time, we could prevent taking the disease from milk and meat of tuberculous cattle, we should have it fairly under control.

EAST LYME — DR. FREDERICK H. DART, *Health Officer*.

The general health of the inhabitants of East Lyme has been good during the past year.

Two families have had measles and two cases of scarlet fever were imported from New London.

A large number of cases of whooping cough have occurred which have gone unreported, as many have had no physician in attendance.

Nuisances in many cases have been abated without formal complaint being made.

There is no general method of disposing of garbage or sewage.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of schools and other public buildings is good.

Measures are being considered for the purpose of keeping Crescent Beach in good sanitary condition.

The milk supply at present is good, although not under official supervision, which I consider very necessary.

EASTON — DR. BENJAMIN W. WHITE, *Health Officer*.

The volume of work imposed upon the health officer, as compared with previous years, has been lighter this year.

The infectious and contagious diseases have been rarely met with by the physicians throughout the town; only one case of measles and four cases of diphtheria having been reported. The cases of diphtheria were duly quarantined, and the regular methods of fumigation and disinfection of the house were carried out.

I only received report of one nuisance, which consisted of the erection of a cider-mill and the present maintenance of a saw-mill on a stream contributing to the supply of water furnishing Reservoir No. 2. Steps have been taken for the abatement of this, what might be considered a source of public water contamination, and the condition will probably be removed shortly.

The town has no provision for the care of contagious diseases. As regards the matter of caring for individuals suffering from tuberculosis, I believe that public places for the care

of the same should be organized and maintained by State supervision, as this seems to me to be the best means of controlling this dreaded disease from which so many suffer.

The milk as ordinarily retailed to the consumer is, I believe, a channel through which many infectious diseases travel into the human system, and such supply should be under the supervision and rigid inspection of officers competent to see that this article of diet is delivered in a perfectly pure state.

EAST WINDSOR — DR. H. O. ALLEN, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town, so far as contagious diseases are concerned, during the twelve months just passed has been exceedingly good; very few cases of contagious disease have been reported to the town health officer.

Scarlet fever occurred in only two families, and by carefully quarantining these no other cases occurred. There was one case in each family, and though there were quite a number of other members in each family who might have taken the disease, still the trouble was confined to the one first taken.

Diphtheria was reported in two families, one case in each, of quite malignant type. By isolating each case from the remainder of the family, the disease did not spread.

Quite an extensive epidemic of the mumps occurred throughout the town. As the cases were not reported to the health officer, no steps were taken to isolate the cases. The disease caused some of the patients to be considerably ill.

A few cases of measles were reported; no serious complications were noted.

No other contagious diseases were brought to the notice of the health officer.

No nuisances have been made the subject of complaint, and none have been abated.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and the out-houses connected therewith have been investigated and all thoroughly cleansed and placed in a healthful condition.

The water supply in town remains the same as heretofore; the supply is good and in plenty.

The health officer has investigated the condition of the milk supply in town and is satisfied it compares very favorably with adjoining towns.

ELLINGTON — DR. E. T. DAVIS, *Health Officer*.

Our town has been remarkably free from contagious diseases during the year, there having been no cases reported to your health officer.

My attention has been called to several nuisances during the year. The one of most importance was in regard to the Rockville city garbage grounds, which are in the town of Ellington near what is known as Windemere Avenue, a thickly-settled street, and only a few rods from the dwellings. All kinds of garbage were being dumped on the grounds — decaying fish, meat, and vegetable matter of all kinds — making it very offensive for the inhabitants and a menace to public health. With the assistance of County Health Officer Yeomans, I succeeded in stopping the dumping of all material that would become a nuisance on the grounds.

There has been no change in the town of Ellington as regards garbage and sewage disposal during the past year.

The schoolhouses have all been cleaned and put in as good sanitary condition as possible previous to the opening of schools. No works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the year.

The water supply is the same as in previous years and usually good.

ENFIELD — DR. GEORGE T. FINCH, *Health Officer*.

I have had reported to me during the year 160 odd cases of measles. Many more cases occurred, but were not reported. I have taken it for granted that ignorance of the law was the reason that so many cases were not reported. Next year I shall feel it my duty to apply the penalty in all cases of such neglect. Our epidemic was mild in character, and under ordinary measures wore itself out. Seventy-eight different houses where cases of measles were reported were visited, inspected, and placarded; careful directions were given, and no case was allowed to return to school without a written certificate from me. Children in infected families were excluded from school in the same way, and a written certificate required for their return; a rule was established requiring two weeks to elapse between the recovery of the last case and the return of any of the children to school. Careful fumigation was directed in all cases. Our first case came from Boston. The disease

was not recognized until the rash was fully developed. In the meantime, the child had attended school. The first installment of cases all attended the same school, and from this nucleus the disease spread over the village.

Three cases of diphtheria were reported. The type was mild, and the disease was restricted to the children in one family, two of whom contracted it. The origin of the disease was not determined. Two cases of membranous croup were reported. One was mild and one severe. Both recovered. Numerous cases of whooping cough occurred during the year. None were reported to the health officer. As cases appeared in school they were promptly sent home, but no further action was taken. Eleven cases of typhoid fever were reported. Some of them were so mild as to scarce merit the name. One case, supposed to have originated in Hartford, was of fearful intensity and resulted in death early in its course. The consideration of pulmonary consumption is occupying public attention to a very large degree at the present time. Physicians are constantly consulted as to precautionary measures to be adopted in families where this terrible disease has claimed a victim. The rules and regulations formulated by health officers in various places, restricting the freedom of persons suffering from this disease, do not meet with popular favor. The public, as yet, is not prepared to regard consumption as a contagious disease. Until the people are educated up to this point, laws of this nature will simply be a dead letter. Recognition of and belief in the communicability of pulmonary consumption are yearly growing. The same principle holds good in this matter as in everything else; premature legislation and legislation contrary to public sentiment is a mistake. Physicians in general, and health officers in particular, can accomplish much more by personal influence in their families than can be compassed by arbitrary laws. If the family doctor, the man from whom they expect and are accustomed to receive their advice in such matters, tells his people that a patient having consumption can communicate it to others, they will believe him. If he gives them directions to follow regarding the patient during his sickness, and his apartments after death, they will carry them out. A few years of this constant reiteration and spreading of such information among the laity will pave the way for judicious and effective legislation. A law to cover this field will follow in the natural order of things. It will come as a logical sequence. The State Board might pre-

pare literature on this subject, which local health officers could distribute. By using the proper precautions with existing cases, by rendering innocuous the germs they leave behind them, by keeping our homes dry and light, excluding all dampness and reducing our shade to a minimum, we can reasonably hope to accomplish considerable toward restricting the prevalence of pulmonary consumption.

Twenty complaints were made during the year of existing nuisances. In every case the matter was promptly investigated. I recall but two cases where complete removal or marked improvement was not effected. No abatements were ordered except on complaint being made. We have no method of garbage disposal worth mentioning. A dumping ground is used, and there it is left to work out its own destruction. Our sewers flow untrammelled to the sea, by the way of the Connecticut River.

We have no public provision for the care of contagious diseases. The cases are isolated as well as possible in their homes. The schoolhouses of the town are in good sanitary condition. A new system of ventilation has been introduced into two of the larger buildings during the year. The other public buildings are sanitary and well kept.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken. A few connecting sewers have been built, and one of some importance is in contemplation. Our water supply was objectionable at the time of writing last year's report. It has grown steadily worse during the year. We aspire to having the poorest water in the State unless existing conditions are corrected. Our source of supply is as near pure as possible, and it seems a gross case of negligence and parsimonious mismanagement that the water is allowed to become so contaminated and offensive before it comes in our houses. If the water were ponded and the care of a reservoir were involved, there might be some excuse. But it is such a simple problem to conduct the water from running springs to this village that one would naturally expect pure, or at least clean, water.

I can think of nothing more imperatively demanded to-day than official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public. So much has been written during the past year concerning contaminated milk, tuberculous cows, and kindred subjects, that the public is well posted in the matter, and appreciates fully the danger from such sources. Pure fresh milk,

right in standard, correct in quality, is such an acceptable food, such an universal necessity in household economy, that we should possess positive proof and authoritative assurance of its fitness.

Some little complaint was made during the past year regarding the placarding of houses containing cases of contagious diseases. We trust that all will remember that this is simply law, and conduct themselves accordingly. The law was framed by those wise in sanitary legislation, and is based upon the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number.

ESSEX — DR. C. H. HUBBARD, *Health Officer*.

The sanitary condition of the town, during the current year, has been fair. No contagious diseases have been reported, and diseases have, for the most part, assumed a mild form. It is believed that greater care has been exercised in the bestowal of garbage, the management of drains or sewers, and in respect to the water supply. Few formal or informal complaints of existing nuisances have reached the undersigned, and these have, in most instances, been promptly and cheerfully abated by the parties concerned.

The Board of Education have, as a rule, carefully supervised the school buildings under their control, and no occasion for suggestion or criticism in this direction exists.

It would greatly conduce to the health and comfort of the community if, through public or private agency, a water basin, similar to one established two years since in the western part of our town by a well-known and public-spirited citizen, could be placed at some suitable point in the eastern section, the desirableness of which the intense and protracted heat of the past summer has emphasized. It is pleasant to believe that gradually, by a slow process of education, we are coming to a better understanding of the laws of health and a higher appreciation of sanitary measures. Yet our education is not completed until we put to intelligent use the knowledge we have gained — in our homes, on our thoroughfares, and elsewhere throughout our town.

And here it may be proper to remind certain well-meaning but careless people that, as "one sinner destroyeth much good," so a neglected refuse heap, an ill-kept outbuilding, a defective drain, is capable of inflicting discomfort and disease

on innocent neighbors, as well as being a constant menace to the health of those immediately concerned.

May I again urge the hearty co-operation of every good citizen, based on a sense of personal responsibility and a due regard for interests which may be of vital importance to every "dweller within our borders."

FAIRFIELD — DR. W. H. DONALDSON, *Health Officer*.

The town has maintained its high standard of health during the past year.

With the exception of whooping cough there has been no epidemic of contagious diseases.

Of measles there were only three cases. These were brought into the town last June, and did not spread. Southport, which escaped last year's epidemic, had two of these cases. They emphasized the great importance of transportation and quarantine regulations. Measles and whooping cough are so lightly regarded by many people that travelers in steam and electric cars are frequently exposed to contagion. Strict prevention of this practice would save our communities from many epidemics.

During the spring and summer a severe epidemic of whooping cough has prevailed, which we might have avoided if the initial cases had been promptly reported and quarantined. Though the cases numbered in the hundreds, not one case was reported. Its prevalence has greatly interfered with the attendance at the opening of schools this month.

There have been no cases of scarlet fever, and only seven of diphtheria, one of these in November and two in February at Greenfield, and four in May at Southport.

Of typhoid fever there have been only four cases, and even that is an unusual number for Fairfield. One of these in September and two in October were in Fairfield village, and one in November in Southport. All cases of typhoid in past years have been imported from other towns.

There has been a marked increase of malarial diseases during the summer, for which no special reason could be assigned.

The vital statistics are of interest.

One person died at the ripe age of 101, and one at 92. Twenty were over 70 years of age, thirteen over 80. Twenty-three were under ten years old, and thirteen of these under

one year. Only a third of the total number were between 10 and 60.

More interesting than all else is the great decrease of tuberculosis, from which disease there were only four deaths last year.

During the year only nine complaints were received and attended to: Nuisances, 2; cesspools and sink drains, 2; privy vaults, 5.

Under direction of the State Board of Health an examination of the water from the school wells was made at the Yale Medical School. It was found that the water at Mill Plain and North schools was excellent, but the wells at Southport, Middle, and Jennings Woods were dangerous, and that at Stratfield, at best, suspicious. The result was communicated to the school committee, and the use of the three worst wells prohibited. In other respects the sanitary condition of the schools has been improved.

The condition of many of our dairies scarcely comes up to the requirements of modern sanitation, but this is a matter of greater interest to the consumers at Bridgeport than ourselves.

I would repeat a previous warning: Certain localities are being so closely built up as to render the present water supply and sewerage disposal a serious danger, and will soon call for local sewerage.

FARMINGTON — DR. JOHN B. NEWTON, *Health Officer*.

Seven cases of measles have been reported, all of which were mild in character and no deaths. Eleven cases of whooping cough were reported by physicians, although many others have existed, no medical aid being summoned. Three cases of typhoid fever, caused from defective drains, and resulting in two deaths.

Only one complaint of nuisance has been made, and this was promptly abated. The schoolhouses in the several districts are in fair sanitary condition. They are closely inspected every spring and fall. The water supply of Unionville is most excellent, coming from a reservoir some three miles above the village, and rarely at any time containing any trace of organic matter.

FRANKLIN — DR. E. L. DANIELSON, *Health Officer*.

There have been seven cases of measles at different dates reported this year, and several other cases have not been reported. No deaths. Placards on houses and disinfection thoroughly practiced in each instance. December 25th I investigated two cases of scarlet fever, and took the usual precautions. Victims of pulmonary consumption should not marry, should sleep in separate rooms, and all the sputa should be thoroughly disinfected. No excessive death rate has occurred. Two complaints of nuisances have been received and investigated. Garbage is burned with good results. Sewage is conducted away by drains, open and closed. No provision for the care of contagious cases. The sanitary condition of schoolhouses is poor, especially the privies connected with them. The sanitary condition of other public buildings is fairly good. Water is procured from wells and springs, and is good. No public work of sanitary influence has been undertaken during the year. In my judgment, no official supervision of the milk supply is necessary. April 2d I procured sample of water from Gagertown school district's well, and forwarded to State Chemist, at his request.

GLASTONBURY — DR. CHAS. G. RANKIN, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported to the health officer sixteen cases of measles, occurring during the months of March, July, and August. The origin of the disease was not known. All were of mild type.

Four cases of scarlet fever occurred in one household. The first case was a boarder from Hartford, who was taken sick almost immediately on his arrival in town. No doctor was called until he was taken to his home, and then no warning was given to prevent the spread of the disease here. Three members of the family took the fever here and were seriously sick.

There were two cases of typhoid fever. In one case the disease was contracted away from home, in the other the origin was not ascertained.

Whooping cough has been almost continually present, but no cases have been reported officially. Indeed, in most cases no doctor is called.

In all cases of contagious diseases reported the usual methods have been taken to prevent their spread.

Five complaints of nuisances have been reported and abated.

East Hartford Water Company has extended their mains on South Main Street, and thus made their water more accessible.

The J. B. Williams Company are at present building a reservoir to supply their plant and immediate neighborhood with pure water.

GOSHEN — DR. J. HOWARD NORTH, *Health Officer*.

The usual general healthfulness has prevailed.

Diseases — Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, none; whooping cough, mildly prevalent, mostly in the early spring, continued into the summer, no fatalities; typhoid fever, cerebro spinal fever, and smallpox, none; and no other "rare or strange" disorders have occurred.

Pulmonary consumption, which I believe to be less prevalent than a decade ago, in my opinion, may be greatly abridged in regard to prevalence by the following measures, viz.: Disinfection, isolation, so far as lodging is concerned, at least; disposal of the expectorations and excretions by disinfection. A thorough and continued impression upon the minds of the people, as also the sufferers from the disease, of its nature, and how much they may do for themselves to aid in the work of suppression, and toward extermination of the disease, will also, I believe, go far toward attaining results so much desired.

There has been no formal notice of any nuisance to abate, and have had occasion but once to advise as to the proper disposal of the carcass of a horse, during the heated term of last summer.

GRANBY — DR. A. J. WEED, *Health Officer*.

The people of Granby have been bountifully favored because of so little sickness in town. During the winter the health of our community was remarkably good. This fact is more or less attributable to the theory that during a winter immediately following an uncommonly wet summer, the average amount of sickness is much less.

In former reports the water supply, its quantity and quality, have been so exhaustively reviewed that it seems superfluous

to enlarge on the subject, except to reiterate the delightful fact that such water is building for itself an enviable reputation abroad, for we learn that the citizens of Hartford are casting wishful glances in the direction of our beautiful village, and anxiously waiting for the time when the course of our streams shall be conveyed toward the capitol city, and its waters distributed to its inhabitants.

Our sparkling brooks course their way through miles and miles of uninterrupted forests, the solitude of which is only disturbed by an occasional hunter or a lone fisherman, and from its mossy banks no pollution arises, neither doth contamination or evil proceed from its white pebbly bottom. These streams are born of springs far up on the mountain sides, where water in its virgin purity exists.

No extensive sewerage system exists in town. The refuse matter from each dwelling is carefully disposed of by the owner or occupant of the house. The public buildings are well cared for.

Unhygienic conditions oftentimes exist, when their existence is due more to thoughtlessness than intention.

All intelligent individuals will appreciate the necessity of extreme vigilance in regard to their surroundings, in their home and on the farm, as will not only conduce to the welfare of the family, but add to the well-being of those with whom they come in contact either in a business or social capacity. Everyone should live feeling that they are a component part of the great human family, and upon their conduct depends to a considerable degree the happiness and prosperity of the great whole.

The schoolhouses and surroundings are in excellent condition. The committees of the several districts are, have been, and will be, probably, selected for their fitness for the position, and their capacity for the work, and, therefore, it is expected that the schoolhouses and the buildings thereto will be maintained with regard to what is best in the way of ventilation, of heating, and of what otherwise would conduce to the physical well-being of the scholars.

In several instances existing nuisances have been removed, requiring but a word or two from the health officer to the parties interested.

One case of scarlet fever occurring in the northern section of our town was quarantined, with the hearty co-operation of the parties concerned. There was no spread of contagion.

The family knew of no exposure, the little boy had not been out of town to contract the disease, therefore it was rather mystifying where the disease originated. Rapid convalescence of the patient and mildness of the attack were fortunate factors in the case.

Only four cases of mumps reported. One case the source of the others.

The few unfortunates who are assisted by the town are very well cared for. The selectmen are very honorable men, and any one needing town aid is sure to be well and humanely cared for.

The advisability of furnishing its own water to every school-house, by means of wells, is deserving of consideration. No wells or springs belonging to the district exist in Granby, the children being furnished water from neighboring houses.

On all public signposts in towns, printed rules are posted, also penalties enumerated, following any disobedience of such rules. The same laws are also recorded by the town clerk on public record.

GRISWOLD — DR. GEORGE H. JENNINGS, *Health Officer*.

Measles — There was but one case reported. This case was seen but once by the physician who reported it, and when visited by the health officer on the following day, to placard the tenement, the patient was found to be convalescent. It probably was a case of German measles, quite prevalent at this time in the several villages in town.

Whooping Cough — In the six months following September this disease was quite prevalent. It first appeared in the schools. The disease was usually of a mild form, and generally did not come under the notice of the physicians. There were only eleven cases reported, this number representing but a fractional part of the whole number in town.

Typhoid Fever — There were but two cases during the year, both occurring in December.

In one case the disease was contracted outside of the town, the patient being a tramp who was sick when he arrived here. The other case was a resident, but the origin of the fever could not be located.

With the exception of whooping cough, the past year compares very favorably with any preceding year.

There was but one complaint of a nuisance received during the year.

GROTON — DR. JOHN GRAY, *Health Officer*.

From the constantly increasing population of the town, it seems very unreasonable to believe that sickness, originating within its borders, has been correspondingly lessening for the last half decade; but my personal observations, and those of other physicians and persons, verify the statement; and I feel warranted in reckoning the past year with the period named. It may be justly attributed to a growing faithfulness of the people in observing health's laws, both human and Divine.

In the autumn, winter, and spring months of the year, the following contagious diseases were reported to me and received my prompt and careful attention, namely: Eleven cases of scarlet fever of a mild form, all occurring at Groton Bank, and supposed to have been contracted in New London; no sequela or secondary ones followed, to my knowledge. Nine cases of measles, of the ordinary type, appeared at Mystic, West Mystic, Noank, and Groton Bank, contracted in New London and New York; five were secondary, and, I believe, all without serious complications. Approximately, ninety-five cases of whooping cough, originating from New London and Providence; nearly all were secondary, and, I believe, uncomplicated. In the winter and spring months chicken-pox was prevalent in the east and west parts of the town; its spread was unrestricted. The annual return of la grippe appeared in its season, to some extent, with less severity than formerly. Malarial sickness has been very limited, and, not to my knowledge has there been a case of typhoid fever in town during the year. In the spring months mumps appeared to some extent.

The mortality record of the town for the year shows eighty-five deaths from all causes, and twenty-nine less than the previous year, which must be permissible evidence that sickness within our borders is surely lessening and deaths largely diminishing; and the estimated population of the town being sixty-five hundred, makes the death-rate for the year only about four in every three hundred. I have received but few complaints to abate nuisances, and satisfactorily corrected them all.

Having made inspection, I am pleased to say that I found schoolhouses and other public buildings in a very satisfactory condition.

GUILFORD — DR. REDFIELD B. WEST, *Health Officer*.

The prevailing diseases have been measles and influenza in the winter and spring, and malarial disorders in the summer months. A severe epidemic of measles occurred during the past year. There have been five cases of diphtheria. One case of scarlet fever in December. Quarantining or placarding houses is the usual method of procedure adopted. Consumption is now regarded as an infectious disease. It seems to me that isolation of consumptive patients in some place where they can have the most favorable care and environment will be both an advantage to themselves and a protection to others. I am in favor of a state colony for consumptives, as is being provided for by legislation in some states.

The disposal of sewage is principally by means of cess-pools and drains. The results are not as good as could be desired, as the water supply usually from wells is liable to be contaminated. Several examples of improper drainage and other nuisances have been abated, but there are two or three swamps in the town that require attention.

The schoolhouses and other public buildings are, with one exception, in good sanitary condition. Many of the dwelling houses in this borough are extremely damp in the warmer months. This may arise from insufficient ventilation, particularly of the cellar and an abundance of shade trees.

Milk retailed in Guilford appears to be of good quality.

HADDAM — MR. EDWARD D. GILBERT, *Health Officer*.

Three cases of typhoid fever have been reported, and one death.

No other business has been done in relation to the office.

HAMDEN — DR. G. H. JOSLIN, *Health Officer*.

During the twelve months ending September 30th the following contagious and infectious diseases have been reported:

Measles — Fifteen cases. I have not quarantined premises where this disease occurred after it became epidemic. However, I have quarantined where a case was reported early and before it exposed others.

Scarlet Fever — Eight cases. No deaths. Four cases were children from the County Home, one was in my own family, and three were imported from New Haven.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup — Six cases, one death. Three cases occurred in one Italian family. The source of contagion is not known. Two cases were imported from Newport, R. I.

Whooping Cough — Several cases have occurred, but none were reported. In the case of measles and whooping cough I quarantine from school only after it has become epidemic.

Tuberculosis causes the death of every seventh human being on the globe. A tubercular mother must not keep her baby or other children in her bedroom. The sputa is the principal means by which the contagion is spread. Collect all sputa in a sanitary hand cuspidore and remove papers and burn, at least twice daily. Do not expectorate on the sidewalk, street cars, or in public buildings.

Typhoid Fever — One case, one death. The source of infection was a polluted well.

In a family where a contagious disease appears, if a nurse can be isolated in one room with the patient, I do not deem it necessary to quarantine the entire premises and family.

Number of complaints, ten.

Number abated, ten.

Number abated without complaints, fifteen.

Several people who were in the swine business, and collected large quantities of garbage (to decompose and generate disease germs), have seen fit to go out of business or remove to some other town during the past summer. Hamden is no longer the dumping ground for garbage collected in New Haven.

The sanitary condition of schoolhouses and public buildings has been very much improved during the past year.

HAMPTON — MR. HORACE JACKSON, *Health Officer*.

I am pleased to say that the general health of the people the past year has been exceptionally good. The sickness has been less, the few contagious diseases that have appeared are the following:

One case of typhoid fever resulted in death; origin unknown.

One case of diphtheria, recovered. I think caused by a terrible stench from the back yard and sink drain; cause removed. Isolation and disinfection proved effectual.

Four cases scarlet fever, in three different families. One secondary case from the same child, after five weeks from first attack, a very rare case. All were kept thoroughly isolated and disinfected, and I believe the spread of the disease was thereby stayed. Origin not traceable in either case. These cases occurred along near the railroad, which is a great thoroughfare for tramps. All recovered. Mild in type.

No excessive death rate has occurred from any cause. One complaint made of a foul sink drain and privy. Garbage disposal is a personal matter, and is satisfactorily taken care of.

Methods of sewage disposal by surface drains and vaults.

No public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

Sanitary condition of schoolhouses and surroundings is fairly good.

Sanitary condition of public buildings good.

Water supply from wells and springs.

Our milk supply is sent to Boston each morning on the cars.

HARTFORD — DR. JOSEPH B. HALL, *Clerk of Board of Health.*

Contagious diseases have prevailed in Hartford even less generally than in former years. The number of cases of diphtheria and croup have been much less numerous, and deaths have been few. Although we have received in our hospitals many cases of typhoid fever contracted by our soldiers in military camps, about one-half as many cases as usual have been contracted in this city. This steady decrease in the number of cases of typhoid fever and diphtheria from year to year, we believe to be largely due to the unremitting attention to their duties of our sanitary inspectors. There have been few deaths from scarlet fever during the past year. There has been an increase in the number of cases of diarrhoeal diseases as compared with the previous summer, due, probably, to the excessive heat of the summer months.

The number of deaths reported from pneumonia and phthisis have varied very little from the number reported in former years.

The efforts of the Board of Health have been apparently well repaid, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the sanitary condition of our city.

HARTLAND — MR. CLIFFORD L. COWDRY, *Health Officer*.

There were in the months of January and February eleven cases of measles. No other cases of contagious diseases or nuisances have been reported. The general health of the town has been usually good and the death rate low.

HARWINTON — DR. C. L. BLAKE, *Health Officer*.

There have been eight cases of measles reported during the year. Placards were posted.

No scarlatina.

Five cases of diphtheria were reported and quarantined. The houses were afterwards fumigated. Three reports were received which proved false alarms.

Fifty-three cases of whooping cough. Placards were posted as in measles.

Typhoid fever was reported in one instance, and a placard posted.

No other contagious or infectious disease has been reported.

Two complaints of nuisances have been received and abated.

By request of State Board of Health I have forwarded a sample of water from well on school premises in 5th district, to the State Chemist for analysis. This is the only well in town on public property used by schools.

Am not fully decided in regard to "official supervision of milk supply," as retailed to the public.

The methods of garbage and sewage disposal and results are the same as last year.

Sanitary condition of schoolhouses and public buildings is good.

HEBRON — DR. CYRUS H. PENDLETON, *Health Officer*.

There was one case of measles occurring in January, 1898. This case was contracted by a person traveling and visiting various places on business. He came home, coming down with it, but not knowing that his sickness was measles. This was followed by two secondary cases, one in the person of the patient's son, the other in a distant part of the town, in a person accidentally coming in contact with him while he was on his

way home. There was one case of measles also in April, brought to his home by a student in Storrs Agricultural College, as, perhaps, he came home with the disease just beginning to develop. There were three cases secondary to this, all in the first patient's family. These cases were all fairly mild, terminating favorably.

Of scarlet fever there was one case in February, contracted, supposedly, in Hartford by a young man who was attending a business college there. This was followed by one case of scarletinal tonsilitis in the person of the young man's mother. The young man came home feeling unwell, and the disease was recognized within twenty-four hours or so. No cases of diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, were reported as recognized during the year. There was one case of supposed typhoid fever, probably of local origin, occurring in February, terminating fatally during the third week. There was a strong malarial element apparent in the case, and the certificate of death gave the cause of death as typho-malarial fever.

It is not so easy to say what will most effectually restrict the prevalence of consumption; perhaps due appreciation on the part of the general public, the result of suitable literature upon the subject, circulated by health officers, of its being an unquestionably contagious disease, with instructions as to the best means of destroying its contagion, might, perhaps, effect something. Consumption, however, I think, is a disease not so easy to get rid of.

There was one case only of complaint of nuisance.

Garbage disposal is according to each individual householder's notions. Sewage is disposed of in about the same way, and the results create no disturbance.

There is no public provision for care of contagious diseases. The condition of schoolhouses and what few other public buildings there are, are believed to be in a condition not inimical to health.

The water supply of the town is from wells, springs, and aqueducts, mostly from wells. There are no public sanitary works. Official supervision of milk supply would, I think, be well for cities and larger villages, but would hardly be advisable, perhaps, in a place like Hebron, where no one depends for milk upon any public supply, and there are none engaged in the business of selling milk.

HUNTINGTON — DR. W. S. RANDALL, *Health Officer*.

Twenty-seven cases of contagious diseases have been reported during the year as against twenty-one for the preceding year.

These are subdivided as follows: Scarlet fever, 14 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases; membranous croup, 1 case; whooping cough, 9 cases; typhoid fever, 1 case.

No cases of measles have been reported, as was the case last year. Scarlet fever has been more prevalent than for a number of years, although several of the cases were very mild, and all ended in recovery. The cases were widely scattered, and the source of the infection was not determined. Of the fourteen cases reported seven occurred in the month of March, the remaining number were scattered over the month of January, February, April, May, and June.

Two cases of diphtheria, mild in nature, were reported; one in March, the other in May.

One case of membranous croup was reported in December. These cases all recovered. Source of infection unknown.

Whooping cough was reported as follows: One case in March and eight cases in April. It seems probable that many more cases occurred which were not reported.

Typhoid fever, as last year, occurred only in one case. This certainly argues well for the water and ice supplies of the town. Disinfection was carried out in those cases requiring it, and quarantine regulations were well observed.

Although there was a small increase in the number of contagious or infectious diseases reported over those of last year, yet there were no deaths from this class of cases. This shows the practical value of the new health laws in use. The total number of deaths in the town (including the borough) was sixty, as against sixty-six the preceding year. The total number of births in the town (including the borough) was one hundred and fourteen, as against ninety-eight for the preceding year.

Sanitary matters have taken up a considerable time during the past year. About twenty-five visitations were made and unsanitary conditions and nuisances abated. A commendable disposition is shown on the part of the people to co-operate with the health officer in these matters.

No new methods for the disposal of sewage or garbage have been adopted since the last annual report was made.

During the past year, out of the twelve public schools in the town, ten have been in active operation. These were all visited by me between October 8th and November 3d, and found in good sanitary condition. The teachers were requested to watch closely for any suspicious or contagious disease and to report at once to the health officer. One such case was reported from Booth's Hill district during the year. A new schoolhouse has been erected at Upper White Hills district, which is said to be a model building, and one of the best of its kind in this State. Previous to the opening of the fall term the school buildings were all fumigated and put in a cleanly condition.

The water and ice supplies, as in the past, are excellent, with the exception that at times the reservoir water is very turbid and unfit for use. It seems to me that a thorough filtration process at the reservoir and flushing of the pipes would remedy this evil.

JEWETT CITY — DR. GEO. H. JENNINGS, *Health Officer*.

The year 1898 compares favorably with preceding years in the number of contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Scarlet fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis, which have been more or less prevalent in many parts of the State during the year, we again have been entirely free from. This is also the first, of quite a number of years, that there has been no case of diphtheria.

Four cases of measles were reported during the first half of the year. All were mild. At this time, Rotheln, or German measles, was very prevalent, and it is not impossible that the two diseases, so closely resembling one another, were mistaken for each other.

Whooping cough has prevailed during a large portion of the year, generally of a mild form, and, as no cases were reported except those attended by some physician, it is impossible to give any idea of the number. During the last four months of the year twenty-two cases were reported.

There were three cases of nuisances reported, each case abated upon request.

There exists to quite an extent a desire to avoid having a house placarded, as is required by law, when there is a case of some contagious disease in the house. This is a matter of regret, as it makes for your health officer a duty unpleasant that should be willingly entered into by both the family and

the attending physician. This is an act given by our legislature for the benefit of the community at large, and, if well carried out, would be an important factor in the prevention of the spreading of contagious diseases.

Our water supply this year was better than during either preceding year. This is partly due to the age of the reservoir, the change being more complete in the soil now covered by water that formerly was not, and undoubtedly, in a large measure, to the plentiful rainfall that we had during the summer months.

The question of sewerage the borough is still before us. The construction of more buildings, and our increase in population brings this question before us more urgently than ever. Several steps were taken during the past year to accomplish this, and it is quite certain that with the opening of the spring of 1899, some action will be taken to at least partially sewer the borough. With the borough properly sewered, and a suitable railroad station, in addition to our fine water supply, lighted streets, and ample public buildings, we should be in a desirable condition to welcome any new industry that may offer itself for our increased growth.

KENT — MR. JEROME F. GIBBS, *Health Officer*.

There were reported to me during the year three cases of typhoid fever and three cases of mild form of measles. In all the cases the diseases were kept to the family in which it was prevalent. No other contagious disease reported.

Schoolhouses are in good sanitary condition. The village water supply is from reservoir, fed by springs and brooks, outside center of village by springs and wells.

The general health of the town has been above the average.

Garbage in most cases is made into compost heaps, as fertilizing material. In the village there is a private sewer, running the whole length of Main Street to the river, and most of the houses are connected thereto. Outside of center of village by privy vaults and cesspool.

KILLINGLY — DR. A. E. DÄRLING, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been quite free from contagious diseases. No cases were reported during the months of March, April, May, June, and July, this being the longest time in the past five years in which no contagious diseases were reported.

This shows that quarantining contagious diseases is the only means of keeping them under control, and preventing epidemics. Three cases of measles were reported during the month of August, being the only cases noted during the year.

From the first of September to the first of April fifteen cases of scarlet fever were seen. This disease seemed determined to stay. At frequent intervals it would break out in different villages and among families having no intercourse with each other. Since last March no cases of scarlet fever have been seen. Ten cases of diphtheria were seen during the months of September, October, and February. Diphtheria is as much of a filth disease as yellow fever and cholera, and one that prevails at all seasons of the year. A more careful attention to sink drains and cesspools would save many families from having this disease.

Some of our factory companies would do well to give their villages a more careful inspection. This would be gratifying to their tenants.

School children with slight sore throats, apparently of no account, are a fruitful source of contagion. All such children should be sent home with a note to their parents to consult a physician, or the case should be reported to the health officer for inspection. In this way schoolrooms become contaminated with the diphtheretic poison, and the disease will break out in different families. Such seemed to be the case in the Warren School District last winter. The school was closed and the schoolroom renovated, and the diphtheria disappeared from the district.

One case of typhoid fever has occurred, and one case reported as such.

No complaints of nuisance. No public provision made for the care of contagious diseases. The need of this may yet be seen.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses should receive more special attention. In some districts this is carefully carried out, while in others it is sadly neglected. This is a subject which will receive more attention in the future. All schoolhouses will be required to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before each commencement.

Samples of water were taken from the wells of the Attawagan, Dayville, and Chestnut Hill schools, and sent to the State Board of Health for examination.

KILLINGWORTH — DR. E. P. NICHOLS, *Health Officer*.

It would be a satisfaction if the health officer could write something of interest for your valuable annual report; but in this quiet retreat of rocks and hills, having no railway communication with the rest of the world, the "alarmingly healthy" condition of the population, and the superabundance of the not too gentle breezes, leave little for your correspondent to send, in compliance with the law.

No complaints have been made, no epidemic has visited our town, no contagious or infectious diseases have been reported.

The only case of cholera infantum originating in the town, ever brought to my notice, occurred soon after the heated term in September. Children with this disease have occasionally been brought here from cities, but severe infantile diarrhoea is rare among the natives.

Pulmonary consumption is so rare here we seldom give a thought to means of prevention.

Were I a resident of one of our cities, buying milk from a retail dealer, I should certainly favor official supervision.

Previous reports cover anything that might be said on "other topics."

LEBANON — DR. E. L. DANIELSON, *Health Officer*.

There have been three cases of measles reported this year, and five cases of scarlet fever, and ten cases of whooping cough reported. There are, doubtless, other cases that have not been reported. I have seen no cases of diphtheria, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever, smallpox, nor any of the rarer forms of contagious diseases.

No excessive death rate has occurred. No nuisances have been abated. Garbage is burned, with good results. Sewage is conducted away by drains, open and closed. No public provision exists for the care of contagious cases. The sanitary condition of schools is good in majority of places, except the outhouses connected, which are rather neglected. The sanitary condition of other public buildings is good. Water is procured from wells and springs, and is good. No public work of sanitary influence has been undertaken. No official supervision of the milk supply is necessary.

LEDYARD — DR. E. W. CASE, *Health Officer*.

This being a country district, with no large villages within its boundary lines, nothing of sanitary interest often occurs, and nothing has the past year, except, perhaps, it might be mentioned that the schoolhouses have been mostly repaired and new seats and desks replace the old ones, so that a schoolhouse with the old furniture of unsanitary model is now an exception to the rule.

I have made no inspection of school buildings this year, except in two special cases.

Of contagious diseases there has been an epidemic of whooping cough, one case of typhoid fever, one of diphtheria, and a few cases of a mild type of measles.

LISBON — MR. HENRY LYON, *Health Officer*.

There have been six cases of measles reported during the past year, generally of mild form.

Two cases of diphtheria and croup, one of which proved fatal.

Four cases of whooping cough. No other contagious diseases reported. These cases were all posted and quarantined, and in most cases fumigated.

Four complaints of measles were received and were promptly abated.

There is no public method of disposing of garbage. Sewage is disposed of by natural drainage.

No public provision for care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of schoolhouses and other public buildings is good.

The water supply is obtained from springs and wells.

No public works of sanitary influence.

In a few cases the official supervision of the milk supply might be beneficial to the consumers.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF LITCHFIELD — DR. CHARLES I. PAGE, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of whooping cough, the town has been comparatively free from contagious and infectious diseases.

Measles — Five cases reported from the eastern section of the town.

Scarlet Fever — One case occurred in the portion of the town known as Headquarters. A young person who was working in a nearby town came home on a visit. She shortly afterward developed the disease. A very rigid quarantine was ordered and no secondary cases occurred, although there were quite a number of children exposed.

Diphtheria — No cases reported.

Whooping Cough — During the spring and early summer this disease prevailed to an unusual extent, as there seemed to be an epidemic throughout the county. The source of contagion was impossible to locate. The majority of the cases were mild and did not have medical attention. This caused a very rapid spread of the disease. The public should not consider whooping cough a minor affection. For the last three years there have been more deaths from it than all the other contagious diseases combined. In children under one year of age the mortality is exceedingly high.

Typhoid Fever — Two cases reported, one death. In both cases the source of infection was impossible to locate. Probably both parties contracted the disease from outside the town.

Pulmonary consumption is now considered an infectious disease. It should be reported to the health officer, who should give the diseased persons instructions as to disposing of sputa and other means which will prevent the spread of the disease. Probably most of the cases of tubercular infection are caused by inhalation of the germs, and not from milk and cream, etc. Tubercular cows are no doubt dangerous, but are not to be compared to a consumptive who expectorates promiscuously.

Our milk supply is fully equal to any farming community. It is derived mostly from large dairies just outside of the borough.

Garbage — The disposal of garbage in this town is mostly domestic. A certain amount of swill (not small) is collected to feed hogs.

Sewage — The principal streets have excellent sewage systems. On East Hill separate sewer pipes are very much needed. Many of the yards contain cesspools, sink drains, pig pens, outhouses, and wells. Under these circumstances it would seem impossible to keep the water supply free from contamination.

Schoolhouses and other Public Buildings — Last year the school board closed the smaller outside schools and transported

the scholars to the different centers. Aside from the educational advantages derived from this plan, the health of the scholars would certainly be better.

Water supply comes from the reservoir about four miles north of Litchfield. By repeated chemical analysis the water has been found excellent.

Malaria, which seems to prevail in many localities, is unknown in Litchfield.

MADISON — DR. A. D. AYER, *Health Officer*.

Typhoid fever was reported in one family. Water from the wells was sent for examination to Professor Smith of Yale College, but no certainty of the cause was found in the water. Measles, a few cases reported; some cases not reported. Same may be said about the cases of whooping cough and diphtheria. Of the three last-named diseases, primary cause could be traced to exposure while out of town. There have been a few more cases of malarial diseases than last year. As no child having contagious or infectious diseases attended school, and the school buildings were well ventilated, aired, and cleaned, I did not deem it necessary to fumigate them. There has been no change in water supply or sewerage, except in a few cases. Some driven or bored wells, 75 to 200 feet deep, have been put in, and in one instance drainage by one party, while done for his personal benefit, is a public benefit; and it seems to me that danger of poor water supply and bad privy conditions among the seashore residences is so evident that some move to benefit them would be made before long. An epidemic of typhoid fever may stir those who own such property to action.

The benefit of reporting whooping cough is no doubt overlooked. Many think this a disease of little danger.

Our public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

Our milk supply is good, yet, perhaps, supervision might improve it.

For the benefit of our citizens, I hope the sanitary rules will be printed in the town reports. Many cases have been investigated and remedied; in others, the complainant was the one at fault, and they then remedied the fault. In one instance the placards were removed, improperly.

MANCHESTER — DR. M. S. BRADLEY, *Health Officer*.

No serious outbreak of contagious diseases has occurred during the past year. Whooping cough has been epidemic since the spring. Some of the cases have been severe.

Scarlet fever broke out again in the Fourth District School in November, but did not spread to any great extent. The schoolrooms were fumigated. Since then an occasional case has been reported from the different parts of the town.

Only two cases of diphtheria have been brought to our notice.

Typhoid fever is less prevalent this fall, from what cause it is impossible to say. Only three cases, and one of them a soldier, have been observed.

To restrict in a measure the most fatal of all maladies, pulmonary consumption, will in the near future, at least, be as much a subject for the health officer to deal with as is the restriction of scarlet fever. The general public need to be more fully informed that the disease may be transmitted from one person to another by means of expectorations from the diseased surfaces containing the germ of the disease. The expectoration being dried floats in the air in minute particles with the dust and can be inhaled into the lungs. We believe that very few doctors fail to explain this matter to their patients, friends, or relatives, and that the expectorations of a large majority are either received in a cup having some antiseptic solution or on cloths which are either buried or burned. This, however, is not enough. All should be compelled to follow the rule for the safety of others. Expectorations should not be allowed on the street or steam cars. The State Board of Health should issue circulars in the various languages of our cosmopolitan population, setting forth the dangers of infection and the means of preventing it. The circulars should be sent not only to the health officers, but to all practicing physicians, and should be used by all physicians to emphasize and better explain the instruction given verbally. Certainly, a child with incipient consumption has no more right in a public school than has one with scarlet fever.

The death rate of the town has been comparatively the same as last year.

Twelve complaints of nuisances were made and abated.

The method of garbage disposal has not changed. We have yet no public disposal, and the back-door and pig-trough

method still exists, we are sorry to say, to a considerable extent, especially in our more sparsely settled district.

An important change was made in June in the disposition of sewage. The sewer at the south end of the town ran into a small mill pond, which acted, to a certain extent, as a settling basis. The course of the sewer was changed, so that it now empties near West street, half a mile below its former exit. The basin of the pond was thoroughly cleaned out after the sewer was removed.

We still have inadequate accommodations for the public care of contagious diseases. Either a special arrangement should be made with the Hartford Hospital for their admission or the house commonly known as the "pesthouse," located near the town farm, should be remodeled and put in better condition, so that it can be occupied with comfort and safety should occasion require it.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is good, as a rule.

The water supply has been first-class for the past year. Several of the new streets at the center of the town have been supplied with sewers, and eleven hundred feet of pipe laid in North Main street to carry away the surface water, both badly needed improvements.

The milk supply to the town is, for the most part, of excellent quality; and, in our opinion, no official supervision of the milk supply is called for.

MANSFIELD — DR. E. G. SUMNER, *Health Officer*.

No alarming epidemic of infectious diseases has occurred in this town during the past year, or since my last October report.

There was an epidemic of measles at Storrs College in April, from which nineteen cases were reported to me. All precautions were used to check its spread and to modify its intensity.

No cases of scarlet fever have been reported.

Diphtheria, only one case, and recovery was complete.

An epidemic of whooping cough occurred in June and July in the northern part of the town with no fatal results.

One case of typhoid fever at the Center in November, which recovered.

The above-mentioned are, I think, all of the contagious diseases we have had in this town, and none with fatal results, which testifies to the healthfulness of the year, and the absence of any destructive epidemic.

In this connection I would call the attention of all householders to look well to their premises, to see that they are kept in as sanitary condition as possible. Especially see that the sink drains do not contaminate the drinking water. Too often typhoid fever in the country towns can be traced directly to water having been drank from wells poisoned by contents of sink drains and cesspools filtering through the gravelly soil into the wells. Typhoid fever germs cannot be detected by the taste or by the sight. See that the sink drain empties a long way from the well; take no chances in this important matter. Education on this subject has already greatly reduced the number of typhoid fever cases in many of our country towns.

Schoolhouses, I think, are generally kept clean, and the outbuildings in a good sanitary condition.

In my experience as a physician and health officer, I have never been able to trace any infectious disease directly to contaminated milk. And yet, no doubt, it is a medium through which many diseases enter the system.

I have had no complaints of nuisances during the past year, and have abated none.

MARLBOROUGH — MR. WILLIS W. HALL, *Health Officer*.

No contagious diseases reported in the last year.

Death rate was low.

No complaints made of nuisance.

No public provision made for the care of contagious diseases.

Sanitary condition of schoolhouses is very good.

Sanitary condition of public buildings is very good.

The water supply is also good.

TOWN OF MERIDEN — DR. EDGAR ADAMS WILSON, *Health Officer*.

Measles — Seven cases reported.

Diphtheria — Eight cases, three deaths; four cases in one family. Antitoxin was used in all but one case, which was moribund at first visit of the physician. Antitoxin should be

supplied by the town for use in poor families. As usual, "tonsilitis" is responsible for secondary cases, which are called diphtheria. Bacteriological examinations are, in my opinion, necessary, and perhaps should be compulsory. The danger of infection is much greater from the unrecognized cases, as then no precautions are adopted. All cases of sore throat which cause absence from school should not be allowed to return to school without a physician's certificate stating that the patient has fully recovered.

Typhoid Fever — One case.

To restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption: the introduction of apparatus to produce ozone in the school-rooms; the separation of mothers with consumption from their children, especially at night; the prevention of spitting in public places, and a regular and careful examination of all children with hereditary taint.

Nuisances — Number of complaints, 59; number abated, 52; not found, 7.

In regard to official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public, it requires a thorough investigation at the source of supply. It hardly seems probable that adulteration occurs while the milk is in the retailers' possession, as their whole time is fully occupied in delivery. The use of preservatives in milk not sold during the day is a very serious matter.

NOTE. — City of Meriden, no report.

MIDDLEBURY — DR. A. L. SCHUYLER, *Health Officer*.

There have been but few cases of contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Seven cases of scarlet fever occurred in one house, all the children in the family being attacked.

After these cases, six consecutive months passed without a case of any description being reported.

In May of this year a mild form of whooping cough broke out in one section of the town, by reason of which the school in that section was closed for a time. But of all the cases only three were brought to my notice.

In the month just passed (August), one case of typhoid fever developed, the patient dying a week after the case was reported.

One complaint of an outhouse was promptly attended to, and the nuisance abated. No other complaints have been received.

The chickens and hogs dispose of most of the garbage. What is not fed to them is either burned or buried.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is very good, the buildings of the Center School District being in especially fine condition, as they are new with fine grounds about them. Several thousand dollars were laid out to make this schoolhouse as neat and attractive as possible.

The town hall, recently built, containing the library rooms, is in fine condition, as are also the two churches.

The water supply, in all but a few places where springs are available, the water being led by pipes by means of windmill pumps or by gravity, is dependent upon wells, which furnish, as a rule, very good water.

The improvements about the center, in the matter of grading and draining, have made a great change for the better about the park.

Fine new roads in two or three directions have been pushed through with excellent results.

I think that the condition of milk cans, or whatever receptacle is used in handling milk, should be inspected occasionally; also the condition, source, etc., of the water which the cows drink, as it may have something to do with the spread of disease.

At one time, in the edge of this town, typhoid fever broke out. All the effete matter from the bowels was thrown into a closet, which stood over the bank of a brook. A mile below, cows of a milkman were accustomed to drink from this brook. Typhoid fever broke out all around on this man's route in the city, and when the facts of the case were found the above condition of things was found to have probably caused the trouble.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN — DR. FRANK EDMONDS COUDERT,
Health Officer.

January 5, 1898. Doctor ——— reported a case of diphtheria and a case of typhoid fever.

February 25, 1898. Two cases of scarlet fever reported from Westfield.

March 11, 1898. Doctor reported suspected case of typhoid fever. It proved to be malarial remittent fever.

March 14, 1898. Three cases of scarlet fever in Westfield. There were six cases of scarlet fever reported from Westfield.

March 14, 1898. The number of cases of scarlet fever being so large (in proportion to the population), I closed the school, waiting to see if any new cases would come.

April 14, 1898. Doctor reported two cases of measles.

April 14, 1898. Complaint received concerning drinking water used by school on the South Farms. I had the water examined and found it perfectly safe.

April 21, 1898. Doctor reported one case of measles on Staddle Hill.

April 27, 1898. I investigated suspected case of scarlet fever in Westfield. I found the family healthy.

Besides this, there have been several complaints concerning drains and one pigpen, which has been properly adjusted.

Concerning contagious diseases, as a rule I find physicians exceedingly slow in making their reports, and especially is this true concerning physicians who live in adjoining towns.

As to disinfectants, I always in the exanthem fumigate with sulphur, leaving everything in the room which the patient has had about him during this illness. The sulphur fumes are left in the room for twenty-four hours. It is then well aired, and the carpets, if there are any, are well bleached by leaving out of doors in the sun for several days. All clothing is boiled or destroyed.

MILFORD — DR. E. B. HEADY, *Health Officer*.

During the year ending August 31, 1898, there have been thirty complaints of nuisances; all abated except two. In cities and large towns a health inspector is employed. As there is no public provision for a health inspector in Milford, it is requested that each inhabitant observing a nuisance should report it to the health officer. Many fear to report, fearing it might offend a neighbor. Often a neighbor does not know there is a nuisance on his place, and is pleased when attention is called to it. The name of the party is not divulged, and the nuisance is abated.

There should be a general cleaning, during the month of May, of backyards, cesspools, and all privies, whether deep or

shallow vaults, so as to have everything in perfect sanitary condition before hot weather, and again in October. During the summer months, each family should be particular to disinfect their vaults once or twice a week. Deep privy vaults eight or ten feet deep I find occasionally. Those deep vaults often were not cleaned under several years, only when they became full. If they are in the vicinity of a well, or in a direction that the water course would lead to a well, there is every reason to believe that the water is contaminated. All such vaults should be filled to within four feet of the surface, and cleaned twice a year or more.

Measles prevailed as an epidemic during the months of January, February, and March. One hundred and twenty-one cases reported, besides many cases not reported. The majority of the cases were of a mild type; some adults and many children were seriously ill, but no deaths. The first three families were quarantined, hoping to check the disease. After measles became epidemic, houses were placarded only to give the public knowledge where the disease existed. I learned of two families who knew they had measles in their families, and did not report as the law requires, and allowed their children to attend school. *I am sure the epidemic spread from those families.* When a person has a contagious disease, and the illness is not serious enough to call a physician, the law is, the disease shall be reported to the health officer by the family. It costs them nothing, often prevents an epidemic and saves life.

Scarlet fever, one case, mild type, source unknown, house quarantined and disinfected. Diphtheria, five cases; it originated in a family who visited with their children in New York. Soon after their return, a young child had diphtheria, and died. Two more cases in same family recovered. The other two cases, source unknown, one of which occurred in a family where there were several small children; others did not contract it. Whooping cough, several cases; the physicians do not report it. Typhoid fever, four cases, origin not determined, but very likely from contamination of well water from cesspools or vaults. In almost all cases, the origin is from a dirty cellar or sink drain, and the poison comes back from the cesspool or contamination of well water.

One case of cerebro-spinal fever; patient came here sick from New Haven. No smallpox; one suspect from New York.

All cases of pulmonary consumption should be considered contagious, and the public educated as to its contagious nature. All expectoration by a consumptive should be in a proper receptacle and burned.

All consumptives should be isolated as much as possible as regards sleeping, eating, inhaling breath, etc., and disinfectants freely used. In caring for a consumptive the same care should be observed in using disinfectants, etc., as in the care of scarlet fever and diphtheria. When a consumptive dies all articles of little value should be burned and the house disinfected.

There has not been an excessive death rate from any cause. The death rate is thirteen per one thousand. The high rate may be accounted for, in a measure, from the fact that many deaths are from railroad accidents, many transients, and occasionally dead bodies found upon the beach.

Disposal of garbage, sewage, and care of contagious cases is same as in previous years. Schoolhouses have all been inspected; they are in a fair sanitary condition. The Woodmont schoolhouse was found with soiled walls and badly in need of paint. The attention of the school board was called to it, and it was placed in good condition. The graded school is overcrowded, dark in many rooms, and poorly ventilated. A new modern public school building is one of the urgent needs of Milford. Strangers judge of the enterprise of a town by its public buildings, and especially its schoolhouses. The sanitary condition of other public buildings is good, but the ventilation of some is poor. When a new public building or hall is erected, great attention should be given to ventilation. A new public building recently erected is very poorly ventilated.

The water supply is from wells. Milford is in great need of a public water supply. Pure spring water should be brought into the village. It will be the source of health and wealth.

The water from the High School well was analyzed by the State chemist. It showed much contamination in the past. From the examination the chemist did not condemn the water, but did not consider it a first-class drinking water. The report was laid before the Board of Education. As a new school should be erected, it was thought best not to abandon the well, but to clean it, which was done, and a large amount of dirt taken from it.

I would call the attention of the town authorities to the swamp east of the cemetery. Complaint has been made that

since the Electric Railroad Company opened a drain into the swamp an additional amount of water runs into it, and instead of the swamp remaining dry during the summer as heretofore, it is filled with water having a green substance upon the surface, which is liable to cause sickness. I would suggest that the surface water drain elsewhere, if possible. The swamp near Sanford's Hotel at Woodmont has been filled by Mr. Sanford, making a neat, attractive park. Mr. Sanford is entitled to the thanks of the community.

I think there should be an official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public. While the majority of the milk producers are careful of their cows, some are very indifferent; some of their cows may be diseased, yards and stables in a filthy condition, and poor water. Often, while a milk dealer may have his herds healthy and sanitary stables and yards, he buys milk from others who are not particular, mixes it with his good milk and pollutes it all. Milk cannot be too carefully handled. The greatest cleanliness should be observed in milking, care of cans, etc., as the milk supply has often been the starting point of epidemics of typhoid or scarlet fevers. I think an official supervision would prevent much sickness.

MONROE — DR. J. G. STEVENS, *Health Officer*.

As to the general state of health of the town during the past year, I can report favorably. Contagious diseases have not been as prevalent as in former years. There have been five cases reported during the year of measles, and one of scarlet fever. The cases of measles were slight, and with disinfection and isolation there was no spread of the disease. No other cases reported.

One nuisance was reported and abated.

Each family disposing of waste water as is usual in country towns.

No provision town-wise has been made for the care of contagious disease. The sanitary condition of the schoolhouse is generally good, as is also other public buildings.

The water supply is usually good, being mostly from wells and springs. No public works of sanitary influence, such as sewers, etc., have been undertaken during the past year. I think the milk supply as retailed to the public is very good and have no reason to suggest official supervision.

MONTVILLE — DR. WILLIAM M. BURCHARD, *Health Officer*.

The report for the year ending August 31, 1898, opens with the epidemic of diphtheria in the Fourth School District, where the tenements and school buildings were both dangerously overcrowded. It extended from September 15th to October 25th. During this time it was necessary to placard twelve houses and quarantine one in which isolation was not possible, five children with their parents occupying three basement rooms, and the town authorities were notified at once of the necessity of their support from the date of quarantine, September 27th, until its removal October 25th. The schools were also closed, resuming sessions at last date. Antitoxin and the most approved methods of treatment and disinfection, the best of trained nursing, and tracheotomy in two cases did not prevent three deaths from diphthèritic croup, and one death in December was due to a sequel of the disease.

July 12, 1898, another case of diphtheria in the family of the resident clergyman at Gardner's Lake, one of his four children; gave no history of possible infection; the sanitary conditions exceptionally good; antitoxin promptly used; no secondary cases; final disinfection July 23d.

Whooping cough was quite prevalent in January and February, especially in Uncasville, but had developed so far before it was reported that it could not be checked.

One very light case of scarlet fever, reported May 10th, was limited to one, in a family of ten children. Measles appeared and were reported simultaneously in the southern, northern, and central parts of the town late in June, and at least sixty cases were noted in July and August. As the season was favorable and schools closed, no attempt was made to control the disease, as it was palpably useless. The type of the disease was mild.

Two complaints of nuisances were investigated. In one, the nuisance was abated; in the other no cause for action was found.

In the inspection of schoolhouses, the new granite building in District No. 4, erected by Palmer Brothers, at an expense of more than \$25,000, stands complete in every sanitary detail, as well as in architectural beauty, and is now in use. It is a gift of which any town may well be proud. No relief of a long-felt want could be more timely or more munificent.

In the other districts, No. 1 has just been put in excellent

condition. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, and 13 are in satisfactory shape. Nos. 2 and 3 need repairs badly, and Nos. 6 and 11 should be supplied with modern furniture and remodeled, or discontinued. The town buildings are clean and in as good condition as usual.

MORRIS — MR. SILAS E. STOCKMAN, *Health Officer*.

I have received notice of three cases of diphtheria, one of which was fatal. These cases occurred in "The Pitch," and I quarantined all that had been exposed, and there were no other cases elsewhere in the town.

There has been one case of typhoid fever in a mild form, and a few cases of measles.

I have been called upon to investigate two cases of nuisance, dead horses not buried. The cases were promptly abated on my order.

In the inspection of outbuildings on schoolhouse property, I find a lack of proper attention in all except one case.

NAUGATUCK — MR. W. P. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

There were but fourteen cases of measles reported during the past year. The people were kept at home until fully recovered.

Whooping cough was quite prevalent, about fifty cases estimated. In these cases no report is made to the health officer, nor was the attendance of a physician necessary, but the children were forbidden to attend the public schools.

Diphtheria was epidemic until February; number of cases reported was fifty-nine. A strict quarantine was enforced, and by a thorough system of disinfection was finally stamped out. The disease was of a mild type in most cases. The few that proved fatal was mostly due to the parents' failure to call in the physician in the early stages of the disease. There has been through the late spring and summer months no contagious diseases of any kind reported.

Cerebro-spinal fever: one case reported.

Typhoid fever was quite prevalent during the fall months; eleven cases were reported. The cases were nearly all traced to water that had been contaminated by sewage.

Consumption has been prevalent to some extent.

Twenty nuisances have required the attention of the health officer; the number of complaints were nine; the number abated were twenty.

The collection of the garbage by the collector has been a cause for a great number of complaints, and has required the health officer to interfere.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and public buildings has been very good, but there is a need at present of another building.

There is but a limited number of public sewers, but during the last year there have been two private sewer associations formed that cover the west part of the borough. There has been added another water supply during the year, which gives to the borough good service in every part of it. It would seem in regard to the milk supply that, in view of the fact that there has been a number of times when typhoid fever was epidemic, which has been traced to the milk supply, that it is imperative there should be official supervision of the same. The health officer was present at the meeting of town and county health officers of New Haven and Fairfield counties, held at Bridgeport, June 7, 1898, at which the subject of sulphur as a disinfectant was so thoroughly discussed and favorably considered.

TOWN OF NEW BRITAIN — DR. W. P. BUNNELL, *Health Officer*.

One case of typhoid fever was reported. It was an isolated case and no other cases resulted from it. Its origin is unknown.

All cases of pulmonary consumption should be isolated.

There has been no unusual amount of sickness or epidemic. The death rate has not been excessive.

There were seven complaints of nuisances and seven were abated.

Garbage is collected daily and buried. Results satisfactory.

Sewage is carried by means of Piper's Brook to Connecticut River, and by the Mattabessett River to the Connecticut River for the north and south sections of the town, respectively. Results unsatisfactory.

No public provision is made for contagious diseases.

Public buildings and schoolhouses are in a good sanitary condition.

The water supply is pure and abundant. The new pipes connecting Shuttle Meadow Lake with Roaring Brook for increase of water supply is now completed. Not many new sewers have been built this year.

The milk supply is pure and good as a rule. A milk inspector would be a good thing.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF NEW CANAAN — DR. CHARLES B. KEELER, *Health Officer*.

New Canaan has been free from an epidemic again this year. During last winter and spring, there occurred a few cases of whooping cough and measles. We have had but few cases of typhoid fever, or any of the other contagious diseases, this year.

Pulmonary consumption can be most effectively restricted by prohibiting spitting in the cars and public places, as the expectoration dries and the bacillus spreads the disease.

Ten nuisances have been abated upon complaint, and three without complaint. The method of disposing of garbage is the same as is customary in small towns and boroughs. It is removed from the business portion of the town, and taken to farms, where it is used for fertilizing. We are still obliged to use the unsatisfactory cesspool, with poor results.

I wish to again call attention to the necessity of a system of sewerage, and, as stated in my last report, it is fast becoming imperative. A sewerage bed could be obtained and pipes laid to it at a nominal cost, which would be a great improvement to New Canaan.

No public provision for the care of contagious diseases. There is a small house that can readily be adapted for an isolated hospital if occasion requires.

The sanitary condition of the public schools and other public buildings is excellent despite the total absence of a sewerage system.

The chief supply of water is from the New Canaan reservoir, which is fed from springs. Individual wells and springs are also used.

Although the milk sold by the dealers is fair, an official supervision of the milk as retailed to the public would be beneficial.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the public in general for their co-operation, and physicians for reporting cases.

NEW HARTFORD — MR. JERRY BURWELL, *Health Officer*.

The health officer of the town of New Hartford respectfully reports that he has, under the statutes, reported his doings from September 1, 1897, to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

During the year we have had but few cases of contagious diseases returned. Of measles there were 13 cases, scarlet fever 6, diphtheria and croup 5, whooping cough 38, typhoid fever 4, and scabies 1; no other cases occurring during the year.

I have had four complaints of nuisances during the year. All were abated on notice.

I think we cannot do much in preventing pulmonary consumption under existing conditions. Would it be wise to attach the scarlet letter to every suspected case?

We have no definite rules for the disposal of garbage. This year nature has much assisted by frequent sharp rains. The public buildings, schoolhouses, and water supply are acceptable. New Hartford has no public park. Pine Meadow has a private park, which is of much use as a breathing place for the public.

CITY AND TOWN OF NEW HAVEN — DR. FRANK W. WRIGHT,
Health Officer.

Measles prevailed to an unusual extent during the winter and spring months of 1898. No reliable estimate of the number of cases that occurred can be made. There were 268 cases reported, probably not over 25 per cent. of the cases that actually occurred. There were 21 deaths from this disease, or complications primarily due to the disease.

There were reported during the year but 98 cases of scarlet fever. These were of moderate severity, as there was but one death.

Diphtheria also did not prevail to the extent it has some years. For several months past the number of cases reported has been very small. The total number reported during the year was 252, of which 56 proved fatal.

The number of cases of typhoid fever reported to the Board of Health, exclusive of those cases occurring in soldiers sent from Montauk Point, was 87, and there were 40 cases of this disease sent here from Camp Wikoff. There were 29 deaths. This number includes those soldiers who died in our hospitals.

Every case that occurred among the residents of this city was investigated as closely as possible, but the evidence as to any common cause was negative.

Whooping cough is a disease that usually does not receive the attention it should, either from the health authorities or the public. To infants the disease is very dangerous, as is shown by the fact that out of 45 deaths from whooping cough, 31 were of children under one year of age, and the other deaths, with a single exception, were of children under three years of age.

During the spring and summer, whooping cough was very prevalent, and I was greatly surprised to learn that some of the teachers in our public schools were encouraging children who had the disease to remain in school. At my suggestion, the Board of Education have now adopted a rule that those with the disease must remain from school.

There were seven deaths from cerebro-spinal fever.

It is probable that tuberculosis might be largely prevented were it possible to make all who are afflicted with consumption understand that it is communicable, and that promiscuous spitting endangers the lives of others. The sputa should be received into receptacles in which it could be disinfected before being disposed of. It would be well if, after the death or removal of one who has consumption, the room and articles of clothing and toilet which have been in use by the patient could be thoroughly disinfected. This is now being done to a considerable extent in New Haven.

Our bacteriologist made during the year 75 examinations in cases of suspected diphtheria, and found 35 of these to be true and 40 pseudo diphtheria. Physicians do not avail themselves of the opportunities offered by our laboratory as largely as is desirable.

Last February an ordinance regulating the sale of milk went into effect, but as yet no milk inspector has been appointed. I trust that the coming year we will have an appropriation for this purpose.

My opinion is that the milk supplied our city is, as a rule, fair, but I am very suspicious of the manner in which it is cared for at many of the dairy farms and by those who retail it. Eighty-six samples of milk have been examined in our laboratory, and all but three complied with the requirements of the ordinance, but many showed an abundance of dirt.

Our sanitary inspectors made 5,484 inspections, and found 887 nuisances. There were abated 846 nuisances, leaving only

4 per cent. unabated; 284 privy vaults were recommended to be abolished, and 275 houses were disinfected after contagious diseases. The plumbing inspector made 1,715 inspections. These were of plumbing in 332 new and 586 old houses. He made 60 inspections upon complaint and 35 by the order of the Board of Health. He made 190 visits to advise plumbers as to the manner of laying out their work.

Our garbage system is not satisfactory, and never can be until a sufficient sum is paid for the work.

The proposed hospital for contagious diseases seems as far from materializing as ever, but we will soon have a place in which those suffering from these diseases can have at least humane care. The cottage at Springside Farm is now being renovated and will soon be in a condition to receive some of those who are in need of public care. The Board of Health is now considering plans and estimates for a large-sized sterilizer to be used in connection with this building.

Our schoolhouses I believe to be in good sanitary condition.

Our water supply is fair, but could be improved upon by being filtered, but as this would be expensive I fear we must wait.

NEWINGTON — MR. JOHN S. KIRKHAM, *Health Officer*.

No unusual conditions have prevailed the past year to affect the health of the people of this town; one or two cases of measles and the same of whooping cough have been noticed, but were mild. No other contagious or infectious diseases have been brought to my notice.

One complaint against the New England Railroad Company was made, but the nuisance was promptly removed when the attention of the superintendent was directed to it.

Every school building should have a supply of pure water convenient for use.

As to the milk question: begin at the *beginning*, and *compel* the producers to *clean up*.

NEW LONDON — MR. M. J. ROCHE, *Chairman Board of Health City of New London*.

The following contagious diseases were reported during the year: Measles, 145 cases, no deaths; scarlet fever, 70 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 10 cases, no deaths; typhoid fever, 6 cases, no deaths. Total, 231 cases, one death.

An epidemic of measles of a mild form prevailed during the spring months.

Although there were a number of cases of scarlet fever reported, they were scattered throughout the entire year. Only one case terminated fatally.

All the refuse from the streets is collected by contract. All swill and decayed matter is carted outside of the city limits. The city owns its own dumping grounds, and all garbage and street sweepings must be placed on this lot.

The city owns several miles of sewers, which empty into the Thames River. The sewer board also has plans prepared for the building of an extensive sewer in the southern section of the city.

When a case of contagious disease occurs, the health inspector visits the parties afflicted, quarantines them, and, when so ordered, disinfects the premises. There is also an isolation house on the town farm, the use of which has not been required for several years.

The schoolhouses are all comparatively new buildings, in a good sanitary condition.

The water for the city, supplied from Lake Konomoc, is excellent.

The milk supply, which is received from the farms in the immediate vicinity is good. There is a city ordinance which prohibits milkmen from carrying any swill in their delivery wagons, and this ordinance is rigidly enforced.

NEW MILFORD — DR. JAMES C. BARKER, *Health Officer*.

We have been reasonably free from contagious diseases. During March there was a slight outbreak of diphtheria — eight cases in all — five of which proved fatal. Antitoxin was used in two cases, both patients, however, dying. The disease was traced to Danbury. Strict quarantine was ordered, and after the disease had subsided the houses were thoroughly fumigated and the bedding burned.

The following cases were reported: Measles, 1; whooping cough, 5.

As far as I am aware, all cases have been promptly reported by the attending physicians.

Sewage is disposed of by sewers that empty into the Housatonic River.

Water supply all that can be desired for household use.

Garbage either burned or buried. A number of nuisances have been reported, which have been promptly abated.

Sanitary condition of our public buildings and schoolhouses are good.

Pesthouse is provided for contagious cases.

Milk supply good and samples tested have, in most cases, been up to the standard. An official supervision of the milk should be made.

During the year samples from all the wells connected with our public schoolhouses have been collected and sent to the State chemist for analysis.

During the year I have inspected and ordered cleaned the following: Drains, 6; privies, 20; cesspools, 8; pigpens, 10; wells, 4; sewers, 2; carcasses buried, 2.

NEWTOWN — DR. EDWARDS M. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

Nothing startling from a sanitary standpoint has occurred during the past year. Of contagious diseases there has been a reasonable number, one or more cases of measles being reported to me in more than half of the months of the year, and a considerably larger number of cases have occurred and not been reported, notwithstanding the regulation of the health officer requiring report of cases of contagious diseases by the householder where no physician was in attendance. The mortality from measles has been *nil*.

No cases of scarlet fever have been reported. Twice during the past summer we have been threatened with an outbreak of diphtheria, but in both instances the disease was confined to the house where it first appeared owing to strict quarantine, disinfection, and the intelligent and hearty co-operation of the physician in charge and of the people themselves, followed by thorough fumigation and cleaning. In the first set of cases the origin of the disease could not be traced satisfactorily. Six of the seven occupants of the house were afflicted with the disease, with two deaths. This occurred in a thickly-settled portion of the town. In the second instance, the disease was probably contracted out of town by the first case and then communicated by direct contagion to ten of the thirteen or fourteen occupants of the house, which was in an isolated situation; here there were three deaths. One other case was reported where the origin could be clearly traced back to another town.

A few cases of whooping cough have been reported, and some others have occurred unreported.

Only one or two cases of typhoid fever have occurred.

A number of minor nuisances have been brought to notice and abated satisfactorily; one or two have been abated with no complaint.

The methods of garbage and sewage disposal are those usually found in small towns and villages, garbage being thrown on manure or ash piles, and sewage in cesspools, privy vaults, etc.

We have no public provision for the care of cases of contagious disease.

Schoolhouses are in a generally good sanitary condition, as are also the few public buildings.

The water supply is derived from wells, which, generally speaking, are well situated, springs and cisterns.

No public sanitary works have been undertaken during the year.

The health officer has for a long time been of the opinion that there should be an official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public.

NORFOLK — DR. J. C. KENDALL, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been singularly free from sickness by contagious diseases. There have been but two cases of measles. Both of them were directly traceable to their sources of contagion, one out of this state. The other was derived both in this State and in this county, and illustrates what will happen so long as there is laxness in quarantine regulations, whether it is due to carelessness on the part of people or to an economical administration on the part of the health officer. By economical administration I mean one that does nothing and so takes no fees from the town treasury. I wish it could be known what expense and loss was, by this case from another town, occasioned in this town. It would bury the health officer's fees far out of sight.

There were only two cases of typhoid fever in this town during the past year. Both of them were traced to their causes, derived from other towns in this county.

Last November whooping cough was found in the southern part of the town in two choppers' camps. There were fifteen cases. It was introduced by a man who visited in a town of

this county where it was not thought worth while to exclude persons affected by whooping cough from the rest of the world. You see the result; some of these children were very sick, and some of them were sick a long time.

You have observed from year to year the pains I take in my report to call your attention to these matters. That has been done to habituate your minds to the ideas, to set ideals of conduct for us all, in order that when we have to be restrained by quarantine regulations, we may be prepared for it and may take it in better part. As I have been reckoned arbitrary and have been chided by public feeling in these matters, and by reference to the methods of just as good health officers in other towns who were less exacting, I relate the following experience which comes from pleasing the people concerned and making it easy for them and not infringing on their liberty to do as they pleased. A child was suffering from whooping cough, that whooped and vomited, was said to have a stomach cough (that was to make the illness trifling and to please the people), was allowed to come to Norfolk to the Hillhurst (that was not to annoy them). Thus the disease was introduced into our town. A second child of this family, which came along immediately, gave evidence of having the disease. Against the judgment and protests of guests at the Hillhurst, it was still claimed on the authority of the home doctor that the cough of this child was only a stomach cough, but the pressure soon became so great that the family departed. During the short time that child was at the Hillhurst, it infected another child. This, in turn, had to leave the Hillhurst. The parents of the child were obliged to hire a house and stay at Norfolk until the child should run the course of the disease, because it would infect persons in the family at home. Note the annoyance, trouble, and unnecessary expense caused to innocent people through leniency and willingness to please, and desire to be popular. It didn't arouse popularity at the Hillhurst, rather reprobation and even severest condemnation. Please remember such cases as this whenever you are called upon to resign a little liberty and to sacrifice a little pride at the order of the health officer. Let me say by your co-operation with me and my so stringent requirements, we have not had one instance in Norfolk where contagious disease has gone from the home where it was first detected as such, or to individuals who had not been exposed to it before I gave the quarantine orders, except when some few guardians thought whooping cough is

so trifling a disorder that their children must be allowed to attend the sports on Memorial Day at the risk of spreading the disorder to children at that time uninfected. I traced several cases to exposure that was made that day. When I realized how reluctant parents are to discipline their children in self-control in these matters, just before the Fourth of July I went about to all houses where there was whooping cough, to remind the parents to keep the children in on that day, and I found one family of five or six children who had got their sickness on Memorial Day, that had laid plans for all to go to Winsted on the Fourth, at the risk of meeting and infecting any number of people. The last report of the State Board of Health gives fifty-two deaths from whooping cough, 259 from measles, and only 82 from scarlet fever. At times the deaths from whooping cough are greater than those from scarlet fever, as the year before last, when there were 127, while those from scarlet fever were only sixty-two.

We had eighteen cases of whooping cough altogether. Among the twenty-two cases of contagious disease, there were no deaths.

During the past year I have introduced a new disinfectant for houses and clothing. It is Formaldehyde gas. It has a very high endorsement, is not expensive, the apparatus is simple. Other health officers in our county also use it.

There were no instances of sickness from any of the other contagious diseases.

There was no instance of rare or strange disease. Our community was somewhat startled by the fact that we had eight cases of appendicitis among our home people.

Our first knowledge of the causative agent of consumption was given by a German worker in such matters, Koch, in the year 1882. Immediately there was aroused a most commendable endeavor to restrict the further spread of this disease by preventing the scattering of the germs of the disease among people and animals. It took a few years to get a correct and just understanding of this subject, and during that time, the zeal of some men carried them so far that a certain opposition arose even among medical men as to the measures that were proposed. Let me remind you that it is the ideal attainment of sanitarians to stamp out of existence all communicable diseases by destroying the germs that come from all persons affected by these diseases, and by preventing all germs that

may be at large from being taken in by anybody. In the first endeavors at such work as this, we can afford to pardon and overlook, with due recognition and thanks for the spirit of the defender, any excess of requirements.

Time has shown that the measures for preventing the spread of consumption from individual to individual are quite simple. The germ of this disease has not a very strong hold on life. It cannot fight its way in the midst of other germs in the open world, and it requires for its growth and development moisture and heat, both together, which, happily for us, do not exist together suitably for the germ except in animal bodies. The germ is easily killed by natural causes of light, heat, open air, and dryness acting together, and yet it can live a long time in certain conditions in our houses, and can resume its activity by being wafted in the air and breathed into our bodies. It is said that it can live dormant in the earth for at least twenty-five years and then resume its activity.

The relation of the health officials to the people by virtue of these discoveries are several. First, to let the people understand the simplicity of the requirements upon the sick. It is simply that the discharges from the sick ones be destroyed, and no part of them be allowed to come in contact with any individual. To this end everything that is coughed up and spit out should be dropped into a paper cup and the whole burned up. (These cups are made purposely and are cheap.) These matters should never be spit upon the floor or other parts of a room or its furniture, nor upon the ground, but always into a receptacle. In coughing and sneezing a handkerchief should always be held before the face to catch the fine spray from the mouth and nose, and this handkerchief should be frequently renewed and disinfected before being washed. The germs are not breathed out by the consumptive, so his simple breath is not a source of contagion; the germs cling to the moist surfaces of the air passages, but are dislodged from those surfaces with the secretions of the membranes in coughing and sneezing, and are set to floating in the air.

I accept the doctrine that it is rarely that consumption is inherited, so rarely that we may overlook it. This doctrine does not at all conflict with the fact that the children of consumptives may be less vigorous than others and may readily become victims of the disease. They become victims of it by being exposed to it in other persons.

A second function of the health officials in relation to the existence of consumption in houses, is the disinfection of such apartments as the sick have used, if the precautions above mentioned were not carried out. Sections of the world which have been found to be suitable residences for the improvement of consumptives — as Colorado and the coasts of France and Italy adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea — complain that they have been ruined by the presence of these diseased ones among them, because the hitherto healthy native population become infected and die off. They have gone so far as to propose quarantine against consumptives. This is a large subject to dismiss in few words, but I fancy I have indicated above the two measures to remedy the conditions — thorough disinfection of the premises and then entire prevention of further contamination.

A third function relates to the fact that the germ we are talking about, called the “bacillus tuberculosis,” may exist in meat and milk. It is just probable that the danger as a whole from these sources has been somewhat overrated, but it certainly exists. For this reason there should be a supervision of the cows in the milk dairies of the State and an inspection of the food animals of the slaughter house and the meats of the market.

We all know of the great objection that has existed in Connecticut to these supervisions. It is charged that there have been great abuses in this business. One cause of this has been that, as before mentioned, the subject has been a new one; it is still a study, and some men are very slow to learn.

We may confidently expect this whole matter will be adequately understood and properly adjusted in a few years, and that we shall have exemption from the danger of eating and drinking the bacillus. Meanwhile we have a safeguard in the mere cooking of food against the accidental presence of this germ, as also of others. This germ is devitalized at 158 degrees in ten minutes, at 203 degrees in one minute. It is a most shocking condition that a helpless infant may be drinking in to its own destruction the bacilli from a presumably healthy Jersey cow, which is in fact highly diseased by tuberculosis and might be easily found to be so. Such a reflection as this ought to lead any dairyman to submit to the regulations that may be in force relative to dairy cows.

There has been less than the average amount of general sickness during the past year.

There have been fewer instances of complaints against nuisances than usual.

Garbage is disposed of where it accumulates or is gathered to be fed to hogs. In this connection I want to bring a new idea to your attention — the kitchen disposal of garbage, by means of a permanent fixture attached to the pipe of the stove or range which dries the water out of all sorts of garbage — even watermelon rind — and then chars it, whereupon it can be burned in the stove. The fixture is small, does not hinder from all usual use of the stove, is inexpensive. I have seen it in actual use at the house of a member of the State Board of Health. It commended itself to me, as well as received his weighty endorsement, as also, what is most important, the cook's.

Sewage disposal is after the primitive order. The results are loathing of it, and an ardent expectation of something better.

There is no public provision for the care of cases of contagious disease.

The sanitary condition of all our public buildings is good.

Our water supply is perfect. Out of the center our springs are unsurpassed. In the center we have our Wangum water at the turning of a faucet.

A great sanitary work has been undertaken since my last report, viz.: the establishing of a system of sewers for Norfolk. A sewer district was organized in October, 1897; during the winter the plans were worked out; this season the survey has been made; the contract for laying the sewer has been awarded. The work was begun the first week in September, and it is to be finished at least by July 1, 1899.

Electric illumination of our streets and buildings was realized in November. All our stores, markets, barber shops, the railroad station, and several private houses use this light.

Milk is the second oldest liquid in the world, and all our fathers have known, and our present farmers know all about milk, so it is very hard and a thankless task to say anything about milk to our producers; yet in my judgment there should be official supervision of the milk supply both as retailed to the public, as furnished to the creameries, and as transported from Norfolk for the supply of people living in New York city. I have alluded above to the necessity of inspection of the cows. The very process of drawing the milk needs intelligent and

conscientious direction. Milk is a most delicate compound of several ingredients; it should be kept clean even from foul gases and polluted atmosphere. The milk house should be a few hundred feet away from the stables and not connected with them by any sort of building. The bodies of the cows, the hands of the milkers, and all the utensils should be scrupulously clean. The milk should be cooled and stored and peddled or transported according to the highest development of usage. A most virulent poison can be developed in milk in summer by transporting it in cans before it is cooled, during the hot hours of the day. The time is coming when there will be no sale for milk that is not certified to be produced according to a rigid series of conditions and rules. That time is coming fast; already, in sections the dairies are under routine inspection and producers find themselves under pressure. This costs a little to the producer, but it is life and health to the consumer. The standard of milk is rightly set by the consumer, not by the producer. In the city of Philadelphia the mortality of children under five years of age was reduced in July, 1898, to 1,070, from 1,485 in July, 1897, notwithstanding an increase of population. The most important known cause of this is the adoption of sanitary inspection of milk by the board of health. That was a reduction in one month, the first year, too, of 28 per cent. Isn't it most significant! Doesn't it appeal to Norfolk producers to study the subject and bear constantly in mind their relation to the health and sustained life of the infants that live on the milk of their dairies! You cannot prove that this or that child will be spared if you furnish it pure milk, yet it is true that 415 such children were spared in Philadelphia in one month, coincidently with the rejections from the market of suspicious milk.*

Since our enforced vaccination in January, 1894, there have been born in Norfolk one hundred and thirty children, nearly every one of which is now living. Hardly any of these have been vaccinated. There is no present condition requiring them to be vaccinated, yet it is suitable that they be vaccinated, and I commend to guardians the proposition of attending to the matter.

* After this was in the publisher's hands, I received the following note: The Chicago Board of Health reports a decrease in infant mortality in the years 1894-1897, inclusive, coincidently with the supervision of the milk supply of the city by the health department.

NORTH BRANFORD — MR. C. W. GAYLORD, *Health Officer*.

The year has been uneventful in sanitary matters.

With the exception of a mild epidemic of whooping cough, which prevailed during spring and summer months, the existence of no acute contagious disease has been reported to me or come under my observation, within the limits of the town during the year.

The first cases of whooping cough occurred in a family who had recently visited in a family in New Haven, where the disease existed, and a pretty general exposure resulted before nature of disease was fully appreciated. There probably were also other sources of contagion, as the disease has been pretty generally prevalent in surrounding towns.

Pulmonary consumption is not, I think, as prevalent as in years past. Much may be done by health officials and physicians to restrict and stamp out this disease by efforts to impress upon the public the fact that it is a contagious disease, and to instruct both patient and the public in best methods of preventing its spread.

No complaint of a nuisance of any kind has been presented. The existence of several unsanitary conditions has come under my observation, all of which, upon suggestion, have been readily abated.

Early in the summer I called attention of school authorities to the necessity of putting all schoolhouses and grounds in good sanitary condition for the opening of schools, and later inspected most of school buildings and grounds and found them in good or fair condition. I would impress upon those in charge the very great importance, not alone of putting school buildings and grounds in good condition for the opening of schools, but the vital importance of keeping them in good sanitary condition throughout the school year.

In report of last year slight reference was made to milk supply and the importance to the town, as well as to individuals, that this supply should reach the consumer in the best possible condition and free from all sources of contagion. I am confident that a thorough and efficient supervision of all milk supplies would redound to the advantage of both producer and consumer.

NORTH CANAAN — DR. CHARLES W. CAMP, *Health Officer*.

The general health of the town has been unusually good. No cases of measles reported. There were thirteen cases of scarlet fever in a mild form, which were promptly and strictly quarantined. In tracing the origin, found there had been a very mild case in the school, so closed the schools. I was not able to find how the first case originated. There were three light cases of diphtheria; were quarantined; no other cases resulted from them; could not trace the origin. Whooping cough prevailed to a considerable extent in a school district in the northern part of the town. There was no physician called until it had gotten beyond control. There were two cases of typhoid fever. Fourteen nuisances were reported and abated, consisting mainly of pigpens and drains. Garbage is disposed of by the individual. No sewage system; individuals provide cesspools, etc. No public provision for the care of contagious diseases. The schoolhouses and other public buildings are in good sanitary condition. The water supply is good. No public sanitary works undertaken during the year. I do not think it necessary that there should be official supervision of the milk supply.

NORTH HAVEN — DR. R. B. GOODYEAR, *Health Officer*.

Measles were epidemic in the winter and spring months. The disease was of the usual type. No deaths were reported. The number of cases estimated 75. The first cases reported were quarantined. Six families in all were quarantined. After the disease became general, there was no quarantine enforced.

Whooping cough was prevalent in the spring and summer months; the number of cases estimated 50. Several were cases who had had the disease before.

No cases of scarlet fever have been reported. Membranous croup and diphtheria have been reported, two cases. There were some six or eight cases of suspicious sore throat. All were quarantined and disinfected, and no spread of the disease was observed. In all of the cases of "tonsilitis," precautionary measures were adopted. Cerebro-spinal fever, one case. No typhoid fever cases have been reported.

This town has been remarkably free from pulmonary consumption, a disease which forms the highest mortality rate in published statistics.

The observance of strict sanitary measures for the restriction of this disease will do much to lessen the mortality rate. Those afflicted with pulmonary consumption should be warned against the pernicious habit of spitting in public places. A careful inspection of the dairies, methods of feeding, and housing of stock and transportation and distribution of milk supply should be made by competent officials.

The number of nuisances : complaints, 6 ; abated, 10 ; without complaint, 4.

No provision for care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of school buildings : all have been inspected and kept in proper condition with one exception, where the room is too small for the number of pupils attending. In District No. 3 (Montowese), Room 2 does not furnish breathing space sufficient for the requirements of a healthy condition. The pupils are crowded, the ventilation is imperfect, and the room is unsuitable for the growing needs of the school. Attention to this matter has been repeatedly called by the acting school visitor in his annual reports to the town. As this is a local matter, it is hoped that the people most concerned will take early measures to secure better and more healthful accommodations for the children in this district. A meeting has been called for the purpose of taking action in this matter, which condition, as it now exists, is a menace to the health of the pupils.

The sanitary condition of the other public buildings in the town is good.

A meeting of the town and county health officers of New Haven and Fairfield counties was held in Bridgeport June 1st, at which many topics of interest in sanitary science were discussed and measures considered for the enforcement of the laws relating thereto. A large attendance from each county and the free discussion and interchange of experiences and views of health officers contributed to the interest of the meeting. Addresses were also made by members of the State Board of Health.

NORTH STONINGTON — DR. E. H. KNOWLES, *Health Officer*.

There has been no unusual amount of sickness during the year, and no cases of measles have occurred.

In the month of January there was quite an excitement from

scarlet fever, caused by a case of the disease being brought into the north part of the town from just over the line in Voluntown. I was not notified of this case, (the patient being attended by a physician from out of the State) until several children had taken the disease. The disease was of a mild type, and no deaths occurred therefrom. I immediately took measures to confine the disease to the persons already affected. The school was closed for two weeks, and the house thoroughly fumigated, and children not admitted from any of the families afflicted until the dwellings and clothing had been properly fumigated and all danger passed. This stopped its further spread. There were ten cases of the disease in that vicinity. The remainder of the town has been exempt from contagion.

There have been no cases of diphtheria.

In the month of July there were quite a number of cases of whooping cough, but none of them of a severe type. The town has been entirely free from typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever, and smallpox, or any other rare and strange disorder.

In answer to the question, "What can be done by health officials most effectually to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption?" I would say that I think there is nothing that they can do unless the Legislature passes a law prohibiting the intermarriage of near relatives and persons affected with the disease.

There has been no complaint of nuisances.

The method of disposing of sewage is the same as in most country towns, viz., upon the surface.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is good. The other public building, which consists of the townhouse, is in a dilapidated condition and located in a mud hole. It is a disgrace to any town, besides being a menace to public health.

The water supply is good, being from wells and springs. There has been no public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year. Our milk supply is good, and, in my judgment, there is no need of any official supervision.

CITY OF NORWALK — DR. WILLIAM J. TRACEY, *Health Officer*.

During the past year we have had little sickness. Malaria has been prevalent, but in a milder form than previous years.

The infectious diseases reported were as follows: Measles, 1 case; scarlet fever, 14 cases; diphtheria, 9 cases, and typhoid fever, 1 case.

Measles — One case was reported in February. Patient contracted disease in New York.

Scarlet Fever — This disease made its appearance late in October. The primary cases were due to infected milk.

Diphtheria — On October 31st a case was reported on Belden avenue. On November 2d another case was reported on the same street. On November 19th a third case was reported on Elm street. On investigation it was found that the children attended the same school, and were in the same room. The school was closed and the rooms disinfected. From the day the school closed (November 19th) to November 30th, six new cases were reported, four of which were pupils of this school. Since November 3d no case of diphtheria has been reported in the city.

I am satisfied that the closing of the school and the strict quarantine maintained in each case prevented a serious epidemic.

Typhoid Fever — One case was reported in September on Newtown avenue. Patient contracted disease in East Norwalk while nursing her daughter, who was ill with it.

Pulmonary tuberculosis should be included among the infectious diseases and reported as such, so that instructions concerning it may be sent to the afflicted families.

Early in the spring of each year a sanitary inspection of the city is made. Nuisances discovered are abated before the warm weather.

Ordinances have recently been adopted compelling milk dealers to be licensed. Before a permit is granted to sell milk or cream, a sanitary inspection is made of the dairies, and the cattle are examined by the State Commissioner on Domestic Animals. As most of the milk sold is produced in the towns, it seems to me that a uniform inspection of dairies throughout the State should be made by the town health officers.

This inspection should be a thorough one, and a record of the same kept with a diagram of the house, stable, cesspool, privy, wells, and springs.

TOWN OF NORWALK — DR. WILLIAM J. TRACEY, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been an exceptionally healthy one. We have had less sickness and a lower death rate than for any year as far back as records could be consulted (1886). Not only has our death rate been low as compared to other years, but also as compared to other towns. We can congratulate ourselves on being one of the healthiest towns in the State.

Attending physicians have reported infectious diseases as follows: Measles, 2 cases; scarlet fever, 43 cases; diphtheria, 15 cases, and typhoid fever, 3 cases.

Measles — In April, one case reported in East Norwalk; origin unknown. In June, one case reported in Rowayton. Patient contracted disease while visiting at Glenhead, Long Island.

Scarlet Fever — An epidemic of scarlet fever occurred during the latter part of October due to infected milk. Twenty-seven cases were reported from October 25th to November 7th. On investigation it was found that one milkman supplied every family in which the disease existed. It was also discovered that a case of scarlet fever existed on the dairy from which he secured his milk, the house occupied by the owner having been quarantined on account of this case on October 24th. As soon as this information was obtained the dealer was ordered to discontinue the sale of milk. After his cans, bottles, and other utensils were disinfected, he was permitted to resume his business, procuring his milk from other dairies. Professor Smith, in the report of the State Board of Health for 1897, referring to this epidemic, states "That the cases of scarlet fever occurring in Norwalk between October 25th and November 9th, inclusive, were due to contagion contained in milk, and that the milk was infected by cases belonging to an epidemic occurring in the Bald Hill School District in North Wilton, which began late in September." In the same report he further states, "That epidemics of scarlet fever in which the contagium has been disseminated by means of milk have been rarely reported in this country, but if we may judge of what has probably occurred in this country from English experience, this is rather a matter of failure to detect them than of their rarity." Epidemics of this character teach us that eternal vigilance is necessary for the protection of public health.

Diphtheria — In September, one case was reported in East Norwalk, and three cases occurring in two families on Glen-

wood avenue ; origin of first cases unknown. In May, one case was reported in Rowayton ; the patient contracted the disease in South Norwalk, where it existed in a family, but was not recognized. Two cases were also reported in West Norwalk ; origin unknown. In June, one case was reported in Rowayton. In July, two cases in one family on Glenwood avenue ; origin of primary cases not discovered. In July, three cases were also reported at the County Home ; the primary case contracted the disease in Bridgeport. In August one case was reported in Rowayton ; origin unknown.

Typhoid Fever — In December, one case was reported in Rowayton ; patient contracted disease while visiting in an adjoining town. In September, two cases in one family were reported in East Norwalk ; origin of disease, an infected well.

Pulmonary tuberculosis prevails to alarming extent in our New England towns. Demonstrations of its infectious nature have been so numerous and unmistakable that it is no longer disputed. It should be reported as an infectious disease, so that instructions concerning it may be sent to the afflicted family.

Malarial diseases have prevailed throughout the year. The type of disease has not been as severe or as persistent as in former years. The causes are not due to local conditions, as it has prevailed to a corresponding extent throughout the State.

My attention was called during the year to nineteen alleged nuisances. After inspection thirteen were considered detrimental to health and ordered abated. They consisted of neglected privies and cesspools, pigsties, and accumulations of garbage and refuse matter.

On an inspection of our schools, I found that recent improvements place them in as good sanitary condition as circumstances will permit.

I take this opportunity of again calling the attention of the powers that be to the necessity of providing a system of sewers for East Norwalk. This section of the town has been and is still growing rapidly. In some places it is densely populated, so that privies, cesspools, and wells are in close proximity to each other and to dwellings. Such conditions favor the development and spread of infectious diseases. East Norwalk has a public water supply. It has been stated that "an abundant water supply without sewerage is an anomaly in sanitation that cannot long exist without seriously affecting public

health." As each year the public becomes more enlightened in sanitary matters, my duties become more pleasant and my work more effectual.

SOUTH NORWALK — DR. WILLIAM J. TRACEY, *Health Officer*.

The city has been exceptionally healthy during the past year. Infectious diseases reported during the year were as follows: Measles, 2 cases; scarlet fever, 58 cases; diphtheria, 3 cases, and typhoid fever, 6 cases.

Measles — In January, two cases in one family were reported on West street. Primary case contracted disease while visiting in New York.

Scarlet Fever — An epidemic occurred during October and November due to infected milk. The type of disease was mild. Many cases were unattended by physicians. On this account it has been extremely difficult to stamp it out.

Diphtheria — In September, one case was reported on Taylor avenue; origin unknown. In November, another case of unknown origin was reported on Woodward avenue. In August, a case was reported on West street. Patient contracted disease in New York, while visiting a sister who was ill with it.

Typhoid Fever — In September, one case was reported on Hoyt street and another case on South Main street. In October, two cases in same family were reported on West avenue. Each case gave a history of using well water. On investigation it was found that the wells were probably the source of infection.

It seems to me that the time has come when pulmonary tuberculosis should be classed as an infectious disease and reported as such.

A sanitary inspector takes charge of the nuisances. I am therefore unable to state the number of investigations made or number of nuisances abated.

The schools are in good sanitary condition. The new building recently completed relieves the overcrowded condition that existed.

Ordinances have been adopted by both cities governing our milk supply. An inspection of the dairies has been made and the herds are to be examined by the State Commissioner on Domestic Animals. Before permits are granted, unsanitary conditions must be abated and diseased cattle removed.

NORWICH CITY — DR. C. E. STARK, *Health Officer*.

During the late winter and early spring, measles were very prevalent, more than three hundred cases occurring in the city. The epidemic was a mild one, with no deaths, except it being the existing cause which led to other and fatal issues in a few instances.

Of diphtheria we have had no more than the usual number of cases through the year.

Whooping cough has been unusually prevalent.

Aside from these, contagious and infectious diseases have been rare. In regard to pulmonary consumption, all cases which are brought to the attention of the health officer are advised to use great care that the sputa be properly treated by germicides, and an order was issued forbidding the public expectorating upon the floors of the street cars.

The garbage* of the city is deposited in the Yantic River and covered with earth and ashes, thus making valuable land for the city.

The sanitary condition of schoolhouses and public buildings is good, as a rule.

Norwich is favored with an excellent milk supply; yet I think official supervision of the same would be of public benefit.

NORWICH — DR. E. H. LINNELL, *Health Officer*.

One hundred and seventy-five cases of contagious diseases have been reported. Of this number, 136 were measles, 8 of scarlet fever, 25 of diphtheria, and 6 of typhoid fever.

The epidemic of measles was very extensive and protracted, commencing in November and continuing until May. The first cases were reported from Taftville, and during February and March many cases occurred in Norwich Town and Bean Hill. The disease also prevailed in Occum, Plain Hill, and in all the outlying districts. The number of cases reported represents but a small proportion of the number actually occurring. The disease was mild, and in the majority of instances no physician was employed. In these cases usually no precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and children were sent to school and mingled freely with others.

* Such disposal of garbage is of questionable propriety in a sanitary sense. (C. A. L., *Sec'y*.)

This explains the long continuance of the epidemic and the apparent inefficacy of the quarantine regulations.

Many complaints were made of the injustice of placarding certain houses and not all, and of attempting to limit the spread of so mild a disease. In explanation and justification, the health officer desires to state that he showed no favoritism, but placarded all houses where the disease was known to exist. Many persons were doubtless ignorant of the statute requiring parents to report cases of contagious disease to the health officer when no physician is employed.

As regards the necessity or advisability of placarding measles, the health officer has no discretion in the matter, but, being a state official, and having adopted the rules recommended by the State Board, and caused them to be entered upon the town records, he feels obliged to be governed by such regulations.

This question was recently discussed in the council of the city of Norwich, and by request of many of the leading physicians the law requiring the placarding of measles was repealed. This applies only to cases occurring within the city limits, while outside of these limits they must still be placarded. This lack of uniformity in practice is unfortunate. Confusion in regard to reporting cases is likely to arise, and complaints of unjust discrimination will have some show of reason.

In view of the failure to report so many cases, it seemed desirable to close the schools in Taftville and Norwich Town, and to require of every scholar who had had the disease a certificate of recovery, signed either by the attending physician or the health officer, before being again admitted to school. After this precaution, the epidemic rapidly subsided in those localities.

Fewer cases of scarlet fever occurred than during the preceding twelve months. In none of them could the cause be definitely traced to contagion from a previous case.

Only five deaths from contagious disease came to my knowledge. All of these were from diphtheria, and all were in the village of Taftville. Four were in the month of November, and these cases were all of the laryngeal type, and the duration of the disease in each case was but twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

There were five times the number of cases of diphtheria that

were reported during the previous twelve months. All but five of the whole number (24) occurred in Taftville. One or more cases were reported every month with the exception of October, May, and August. Considering the proximity of the tenement houses, the avoidance of an extensive epidemic has been very fortunate, and is an evidence of the thoroughness in which the quarantine regulations have been enforced.

Many of the inhabitants are French Canadians, who do not speak or read English. On this account I am having prepared in French, placards and circulars, giving directions to be observed in case of contagious disease, which it is hoped and expected will add very much to the effectiveness of the quarantine regulations.

It was difficult to trace the origin of the first cases, but inasmuch as a second case has rarely occurred in the same family, the inference is suggested that local unsanitary conditions* occasioned the endemic prevalence of the disease. The corporation owning the village takes especial pains to keep it in a sanitary condition; but many of the wells are undoubtedly polluted, and a better water supply and a well-constructed sewer system is very much needed.

There were but six cases of typhoid fever, less than half of the number reported the previous year. Three of them were apparently contracted away from home, and no satisfactory cause for the remainder could be discovered.

It would be a wise measure to include pulmonary consumption among the contagious diseases to be reported to the health officer. If the public were instructed to disinfect all sputum, or to use old cloths or paper napkins to receive it and to immediately burn them, and if expectoration in public places was positively prohibited, much might be accomplished towards the prevention of the dissemination of the tubercle bacilli, which are the recognized cause of this disease.

But six complaints of nuisances have come to me during the past twelve months. Of these four have been abated. In the other two no nuisance existed.

The water supply for the past year has been plentiful and the quality good.

The general sanitary condition of the town is excellent in most localities, but there is one section where the water supply

* Local conditions, without the specific infection cannot originate scarlet fever, *de novo*. (C. A. L., *See'y.*)

is deficient owing to small supply pipes, which are owned by private parties. This is on Laurel Hill beyond the city lines.

This occasions foul water-closets and sink drains, which are a menace to the health of the community. The condition demands prompt attention.

Since commencing this report, application has been made to me for inspection of milk sold by a dealer, which was suspected of being adulterated. I replied that such a matter was beyond my supervision, unless the milk was supposed to be infected with contagious germs. I think the question of official supervision of the public milk supply is one deserving serious consideration by the State Board of Health.

OLD LYME — DR. W. H. H. WALLACE, *Health Officer*.

There have been but five cases of contagious diseases during the year, four of measles, and one of scarlet fever. All ended in recovery. The source of contagion could not be traced in the case of fever; that of the measles was brought from a neighboring town. During the early spring, in the Black Hall District, several cases of sore throat appeared, one being rather severe. The school was closed for a week and the schoolhouse fumigated. No complaints of nuisances have been received. The usual sanitary inspection of schoolhouses, railroad stations, and town house have been made. Garbage disposal: each person according to their own ideas, usually burned. No sewer system. No public provision for care of contagious diseases. Sanitary condition of schoolhouses fair; the same of other public buildings. Water supply by wells. No public works in the sanitary line during the year. Milk supply good; no supervision needed.

OLD SAYBROOK — DR. J. H. GRANNISS, *Health Officer*.

A few scattering cases of scarlet fever, the origin of which I was unable to discover. The type was mild. All the cases recovered and were followed by no sequelae. But one case of typhoid, and that a non-resident. No nuisances have been complained of.

There is no organized method of disposal of garbage or sewage. No public provision for care of contagious diseases. Sanitary condition of schoolhouse is, I think, excellent. All water supply is from wells. No public works of sanitary kind

undertaken. I believe there should be official supervision of milk supply.

OXFORD — DR. LEWIS BARNES, *Health Officer*.

The past year, as compared with former years, has given a lessened mortality, thanks for the help and kind consideration of our fellow citizens in the abating and preventing of nuisances, and in providing that our homes, in all their surroundings, shall be wholesome and cleanly.

Our monthly health reports also make a favorable exhibit, showing that here surely is the place to live, and where, unwearied by disease, we may hope for the blessing of a serene old age.

But why these reports? One of our selectmen has publicly declared "that health laws are useless, and ought not to be enforced." He is not an observant man, but if he has ears let him hear. Measles, during the late winter and early spring months, were epidemic both in Oxford and Seymour. The first case was in Oxford, near Seymour. At the time when the case was reported, relatives with children of a school age had been and gone (the children being Seymour pupils), but the patient was so far convalescent that no notice was posted or attempt made at quarantine. It is safe to say that had this one case been thoroughly quarantined at the outset of his attack, hundreds of dollars would have been saved to the communities, and weary hours of care and sickness averted. More than two hundred sick ones had cause to regret the absence of quarantine.

It has been a mooted question whether a case of measles should be placarded. Our experience argues for the affirmative. Only two homes have been infected with scarlet fever. One was evidently infected from Huntington, and the second (not seemingly so) but evidently by errands left to be done by the second party; quarantined and isolated. No further cases appeared.

Of the other infectious diseases of which we are asked to report, whooping cough alone has been limited to two or three families. Absenting these children from school prevented the disease from spreading.

Three cases of pulmonary consumption have ended in death. The question is, What can be done to restrict it? If the tubercular germ arising from dried sputa does not float in the air at

will, but has a close affiliation to the patient, as is probable, then the segregation of all consumptives (like leper colonies), in ideal locations, with highly-trained medical experts to care and to observe, might lead to results tending to an eradication, and certainly to a lessening of the disease. As tubercular germs have been found primarily in abscesses and on inflamed surfaces, partially showing that inflamed tissue is their nidus, it might appear that in all our hospitals and reformatories, wards and space should be set apart exclusively for consumptives. Special arrangements, especially on sleeping trains, should be provided for consumptive travelers. If one's lips were chapped, even kissing might be dangerous; and, least of all, should one occupy the same sleeping-room.

No nuisances, as such, have been reported. Several have been willingly abated on request, at the owner's expense.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and their appurtenances is made a duty for report. The status is better than usual. Parents are becoming interested in these matters. The water supply is from wells and springs. Our springs are noted far and near for their excellent qualities.

The wholesome supply of milk is a subject of the deepest interest to our Connecticut farmers. Self-interest in the supply teaches our farmers that good feeding, cleanliness, pure water near at hand, with gentle treatment of the animals, afford more milk and richer cream. Supervision of the milk sold is not practicable in its full extent, but home supervision is necessary for a pure and full supply with profit in the milk trade. Here is where the dollars come in. The farmer brings his grain from the West, his potatoes from Bermuda, Maine, and Nova Scotia, his fuel from Pennsylvania. His fruit, his chickens, and his milk are his only legacy to-day.

PLAINVILLE — DR. J. N. BULL, *Health Officer*.

Measles was the only contagious disease reported for the year ending September 1st.

Malaria was a common cause of sickness, with no fatal results.

Public buildings are in the best sanitary condition possible under existing circumstances, and the efforts of our school board in this direction are to be commended.

The usual number of nuisances were complained of and abated. Expenses of the year, five (5) dollars. No public works for sanitary improvement undertaken during the year.

PLYMOUTH — DR. M. P. ROBINSON, *Health Officer*.

The general health of the town has been about the same as last year. The summer of '98 has been exceptionally healthy.

Contagious diseases, with the sole exception of measles, have been few and mild in character.

During the year there have been reported to the health officer 71 cases of measles. The first case reported was on December 17th; one other was reported in February.* Beginning early in March and extending to the end of May, a general epidemic prevailed. Probably, had all been reported, we would have had a total of nearly two hundred cases. For the most part they were light in character, but a few serious cases occurred. The first few cases appeared in Terryville, brought, it is thought, from Bristol, where they were then epidemic.

There were two cases of scarlet fever, both mild. These occurred in Plymouth in the early winter. Three cases of diphtheria and membranous croup, one of which was fatal. Of typhoid fever, four cases, one fatal.

Nuisances — There were six complaints of nuisances received; four of these were abated.

Disposal of Garbage — The method of disposing of garbage is principally by burying. The practice of burying garbage near the house in proximity to wells and springs, as too often done, should be discouraged.† The town has very properly forbidden the dumping of garbage in or by the side of the highway.

Sewage Disposal — Sewage is taken care of by sink drains opening on the surface, by cesspools and private sewers. There is a growing prejudice against cesspools, and the fewer we have the better. They are often the origin of serious harm. The oxidizing influences of the air are wholly wanting. The soil for a greater or less extent becomes saturated with filth, in which disease germs are developed and nourished ready to contaminate wells and springs, or to be carried by air currents to the sleeping apartments or living rooms of the houses near by.

* If the last case had been properly cared for, the epidemic might have been prevented. — C. A. L., *Sec'y*.

† If garbage is buried in shallow trenches, daily, it will undergo oxidation and bacterial decomposition without putrefaction, and is a good method of disposal. — C. A. L., *Sec'y*.

The schoolhouses and their outbuildings were all inspected prior to the opening of the fall term. For the most part the schoolhouses themselves are neat and wholesome and in excellent condition, but the privy houses of some are in wretched shape and are a disgrace to the district which permits them to remain so. Especially is this true of Districts No. 3 and 7. The schoolhouses in those districts where measles prevailed during the spring were ordered to be thoroughly fumigated before the opening of school this fall.

Water Supply — The water supply is mostly from springs and wells except in the village of Terryville, where most of the supply is from the reservoir of the Terryville Water Company.

The only public work of a sanitary nature has been the laying of a sewer through Maple street, in Terryville.

Although our milk supply, so far as can be learned, is from dealers who are very careful and painstaking, yet, as a general proposition, the milk supply of a town should be under official supervision.

POMFRET — MR. CHARLES O. THOMPSON, *Health Officer*.

Measles — Seven cases, in four separate dwellings at different periods. The origin of four cases traced to other towns.

Scarlet Fever — Nine cases, five in one household, some members of which were attending school at the time the disease was discovered. Strict quarantine was enforced and school closed, only two more cases occurring from this exposure. The origin of all cases has been traced to other towns.

No case of other contagious or malignant disease has been reported.

No complaints of nuisances have been received, but several have been abated at my request.

Sanitary condition of schoolhouses in some cases were bad, but have been improved since the health officer looked after them more carefully.

The water supply at some of the schools is good; at others it is uncertain, as only two of the eight school districts have their own water supply.

PORTLAND — DR. FRANK E. POTTER, *Health Officer*.

The following cases of contagious disease have occurred: Measles, 7; scarlet fever, 3; membranous croup, 2; whooping

cough, 3; typhoid fever, 1. In every case the disease was confined to the house where it first appeared.

Measles — At the Thanksgiving recess, a young man returned from a boarding school, in another state, where there was an epidemic of measles. He went to his home in an outlying farming section of this town, and there went through a typical course of the disease. This case was not reported, but the health officer, on being informed of the case through one of the teachers, visited the school which a younger brother of the patient was attending and requested that he remain at home until the period of incubation for measles had passed. During this period he came down with the disease at his home, and thus, fortunately, an epidemic of the disease was averted. Early in December there were three cases of measles, all in one family, at Gildersleeve. None from this family attended school and there was no spread of the disease. These cases could not in any way be traced to the two cases previously mentioned. In the same month there were two cases of measles on Main street in the center of the town. These were contracted in New Haven. They were kept confined to the house and no secondary cases arose.

Scarlet Fever — Three cases were reported. One from the northern limits of the town, January 12th. This case, which proved fatal, was traced to Hartford as the source of contagion. No children from this house attended school. There were no other cases in the neighborhood. Two cases occurred on Main street during February and March. They were strictly quarantined in two rooms shut off from the rest of the house, with no communication except from the outside. After recovery the rooms were disinfected by burning three pounds of sulphur to every one thousand cubic feet of space. There were no subsequent cases.

Membranous Croup — Two cases occurred at Kerry Lane, during the first part of June. Both were fatal. No further cases reported.

Whooping Cough — During July and August there were three cases of the disease at the lower end of Main street. As yet no secondary cases have been brought to my knowledge. Whooping cough is a very distressing and, among young infants, a very fatal disease. It should be as promptly reported and as strictly isolated as scarlet fever.

During the month of August, of this year, there were more

deaths in this State from whooping cough than from scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, and membranous croup combined.

Typhoid Fever — The latter part of May a case of typhoid fever occurred on the same river-boat on which two cases of the disease developed during the preceding year. The patient was brought to Portland for some two or three days, and was then removed to Hartford Hospital for treatment, where he went through a typical course of the disease.

Pulmonary Consumption — The two scourges in this State are pulmonary consumption and infantile diarrhoea, both of which can be and will be in the future very largely done away with by sanitary measures. The people must come to look upon consumption as a contagious disease. The State can, in the first place, limit the number of cases by a careful inspection of the milk and meat supply, and, as far as possible, by a supervision of the dwellings, public buildings, and public conveyances. In the second place, let the State every year distribute pamphlets with minute instructions as to the nature and source of the contagion, the best way of disposing of the sputum, of disinfecting the rooms and clothing of the consumptive patient, and any other knowledge which may be practicable in preventing the spread of the disease. Also the State could do much to limit the appalling death rate from infantile diarrhoea by placing upon its statute books a law prohibiting the sale of the long rubber tubes used on nursing bottles. This provision alone would save scores of infantile lives ever year. France has considered this of sufficient importance to make it a national prohibition. At small expense the State could distribute pamphlets very generally giving minute instructions as to the feeding and care of infants.

Death lurks in *artificial* feeding. The mother's lamentable ignorance of the art is the cause, largely, of the appalling infantile death rate.

Malarial Fever — This disease has been quite prevalent this year, as it was during the preceding year. This may be attributed to the warm, moist weather.

Nuisances — There have been fewer complaints this year than formerly. All cases have been abated in whole or in part.

Methods of Garbage Disposal and Results — Garbage is disposed of by the everywhere present garbage heaps. In nearly all cases these have been covered by earth or ashes so that little complaint has been made.

Methods of Sewage Disposal and Results — Far more complaints arise from this source than from all others combined.

There being no town system of sewerage, the sewage is disposed of by means of cesspools or surface drainage. In many places in town the slope of the land about the house is such that if a cesspool is placed at one point, it overflows into the cellar, or if at another point, it overflows into the street.

We are inclined to think that the sewage would better be in the street than in the cellar.

At Pacousett we have a very extensive plant for the manufacture of tin and enameled ware. The decomposing fats and pigments from this shop so pollute the water of one of our brooks that the stock will not drink it. The sewage nuisance has reached the limit of tolerance, but many are inclined to endure it with the expectation that soon we shall have a general sewer.

No public provision is made for the care of cases of contagious disease.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses in nearly all cases is good.

It may be said here that the teachers are alert and careful not to permit any child to attend school while he himself or any member of the same family is suffering from a contagious disease.

Portland is fortunate in having an abundant supply of excellent water from a reservoir about six miles distant among the hills, with but one house on the entire water shed. We are glad to note that the water mains are being extended every year. With a new sewer added to the present water supply, Portland would be in prime sanitary condition.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the year.

There should be official supervision of the milk supply in every town in the State.

We are glad to note that during the past few years there has been a growing public sentiment in favor of general sanitary improvements.

NOTE. — The above report is commended to the attention of skeptics about the utility of health laws and health officers. Dr. Potter has successfully suppressed three invasions of measles; two of scarlet fever; one of membranous croup, which was probably diphtheria; and one of whooping cough, which

means he has prevented by his vigilance and due precautions seven epidemics of contagious diseases. Which result, as measured by the prevalence of these diseases in other towns, is equivalent to averting hundreds of cases of sickness.—C. A. L., Secretary.

PRESTON — DR. O. F. HARRIS, *Health Officer*.

Measles — There were about twenty cases reported.

Diphtheria — Two cases.

Whooping Cough — Two cases; none fatal.

No other contagious diseases have been reported.

Nuisances — There has been some twenty odd cases complained of. The same were thoroughly inspected and were at once abated, consisting of neglected privy vaults and cesspools.

Malaria is very prevalent and without question is on the increase.

Garbage is mostly cremated.

Sewage is, in the thickly-settled portion of town, piped to river.

Water supply is mainly by wells and aqueduct.

Schoolhouse — The sanitary condition is good.

I should suggest official supervision of milk supply, as I think the public are imposed upon.

PROSPECT — MR. JOHN R. PLATT, *Health Officer*.

There have been no contagious diseases in the town during the past year.

We have no public provisions for the disposal of garbage or sewage. Nearly every house has the outdoor privy. There are no cesspools in town.

There is no public provisions for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and other public buildings is good.

Our water supply is from springs and wells and is uniformly good.

Only one complaint of nuisance, a dead horse, brought from Waterbury and left unburied.

* The absence of cesspools is commendable.—C. A. L., *Sec'y*.

PUTNAM — DR. OMER LARUE, *Health Officer*.

About contagious diseases we may say that scarlet fever of a mild type has been prevalent in Putnam during the whole year. We had not many cases at one time, but there was not one month without a few cases were reported. We had several cases of diphtheria and croup in November and December. We had less typhoid fever cases than the years previous. There was an epidemic of whooping cough, but no cases were reported to the health officer, and I think but few were attended by physicians. Mumps have also been in town, but not reported.

There has been no action taken in reference to sewerage, although we are badly in need of some system of the kind.

REDDING — DR. ERNEST H. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles in the early fall, but few cases of contagious disease have occurred during the last year. Over sixty cases of measles were reported during the course of this epidemic, all originating from one case, and being mostly of moderate severity, with no deaths and but few complications. Two cases of scarlet fever and two very mild cases of diphtheria have been reported. Three cases of typhoid fever have occurred, two of which were very mild.

Pulmonary consumption is of comparatively rare occurrence here, and the danger of infection must be very slight. Instructions with respect to the possible danger of infection could be safely left to the attending physician in each case.

No complaints of nuisances have been made this year.

The schoolhouses and other public buildings are in fair sanitary condition.

The water supply is from springs and wells, and is generally good. The water of one suspicious well has been examined by the chemist of the State Board of Health. The water from the Boston School District well has also been examined.

So small an amount of milk is retailed to the public that official supervision seems hardly necessary.

RIDGEFIELD — DR. W. E. WEED, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported to me during the year the following cases of contagious diseases: Measles, 1 case; scarlet

fever, 14 cases; whooping cough, epidemic through June, July, and August.

The one case of measles was imported from New Haven, with no further spread of the disease.

The cases of scarlet fever were reported from widely separated portions of the town, and there seemed to be no direct relation between the different cases. It was generally mild in character, and there did not appear to be any direct method of transmission that could be satisfactorily determined.

There were a large number of cases of whooping cough.

There were two nuisances complained of, and satisfactorily disposed of.

There has been no change in the methods of garbage and sewage disposal.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and public buildings is good.

There has been no public work of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

The milk retailed is of uniformly good quality.

ROCKY HILL — DR. FRANK L. BURR, *Health Officer*.

Of contagious or infectious diseases diphtheria claims notice. Diphtheria prevailed in January and July. Nine cases were all that came to my knowledge. In two cases infection was traced to defective sink drain. A malignant case of diphtheria was reported in July. The family where the disease occurred was promptly quarantined. The case proved fatal in a few hours. Quarantine, with often disinfection and fumigation prevented any further case in said family.

I have been questioned as regards the propriety and utility of placarding houses in which contagious diseases are reported. The practice of quarantining is highly approved by all intelligent people.

The physician practicing in a small community serving as health officer finds the position anything but a bed of roses.

A few families seriously object to the restrictions and requirements of health regulations, and the health officer has to bear the brunt of bitter opposition. Many of his own professional patrons look to him to exempt them in instances demanding quarantine measures, and expect him to enforce the same with inflexible rigidity in cases of others.

Nuisances — Two complaints were promptly abated.

Public Buildings and Schoolhouses — These have been inspected and found in a fair sanitary condition, and in good condition with one or two exceptions.

Water supply good.

ROXBURY — DR. L. J. PONS, *Health Officer*.

There has occurred (with the exception of whooping cough) very little contagious disease. Physicians and householders are usually prompt to report cases of contagious or infectious diseases. People are becoming more accustomed to the laws and regulations.

Five cases of measles occurred in the early part of the year, and these were confined to one family.

Scarlet fever, membranous croup, and diphtheria, none.

Whooping cough, forty cases; nearly all of a severe type.

Only one case of typhoid fever; origin unknown.

Cerebro-spinal fever and smallpox, none.

Nuisances, complaints, two; abated, one.

Nuisances abated without complaint, one.

The garbage and sewage disposal remains much the same. Garbage is dumped in waste places or fence corners. Sewage and sink drains opening usually on the surface; the old-fashioned privy vault is still in vogue, which usually consists of a simple hole in the ground, and located for convenience, rather than from a sanitary standpoint.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is better than formerly, but there is still much room for improvement.

Wells and springs furnish the water supply.

SALEM — DR. CHARLES F. CONGDON, *Health Officer*.

During the past year the only contagious diseases were two mild cases of whooping cough.

I have received no complaints of any kind, nor felt called upon to abate any nuisance.

I think the suggestions for the prevention of consumption should come for the most part from the family physician.

The schoolhouses are in fair sanitary condition; in some instances they might be better.

The town health officer has full authority to make such rules and inspection as he sees need of for the prevention of filth and disease germs in all milk sold for food. I do not think further legislation is required.

Certainly, the compulsory injection of horse serum into healthy cows should not be allowed. Such quackery has brought the State into ridicule whenever it has been done, and is a stigma upon the medical profession.

The expenses of my office during the year are two cents postage on this report.

SALISBURY — DR. WM. B. BISSELL, *Health Officer*.

The town of Salisbury has been free from any serious epidemic during the year, a small one of measles occurring during the months of April and May. Previous to that there were three cases in January, and one in March. The origin of the epidemic was traced to Westfield, Mass. The other cases remain untraced.

Early in September scarlet fever broke out and lasted until February, 1898, nine cases occurring in September, three in October, five in November, three in December, and one in January. This disease was undoubtedly brought into town by a woman from Northfield, bringing with her a child in arms covered with the typical rash. The fever was very mild in character, and every case ended in full recovery.

There has been but one case of diphtheria reported, and no typhoid.

Our public buildings are in fairly good sanitary condition, and the water supply is of the best, being pure mountain water from the highest land in the State.

In regard to the public milk supply I would say, knowing what most of us do about the handling of cattle on the average farm, that the supervision of milk is a crying necessity.

SAYBROOK — DR. EDWIN BIDWELL, *Health Officer*.

I have endeavored to keep a lookout for the sanitary condition of our village.

Have found a ready compliance with any suggestions that I have made in regard to the public health. I have promptly attended to all nuisances which have been reported to me.

No contagious diseases have occurred during the year.

The sanitary condition of our public buildings is good.

SCOTLAND — MR. ARTHUR M. CLARK, *Health Officer*.

It is with pleasure that I can say in this report that this town has been exempt from infectious diseases during the past year, and in no instance have I been called upon to take action.

The death rate has been light during the year, and the cases of sickness of any kind have been very few and not severe.

I have not been called upon to have any nuisances abated.

This being one of the smallest towns in the State, we have no sewer system or public water supply, neither any provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouse is good. Water is obtained from neighboring wells.

The milk used is mostly of the best, and in my opinion needs no supervision. There is no resident physician in town.

SEYMOUR — DR. F. A. BENEDICT, *Health Officer*.

During the past year we have had no extensive epidemic, except one of measles, which broke out very soon after January 1st. This epidemic was caused by a child making a visit at a house in a neighboring town, where there was another child just coming down with the disease, contracting it, then coming home and going to school. From this one case it spread through the whole of that school, and from the school through the whole town, causing in all over two hundred cases.

The disease was of rather a mild form; no deaths occurred either from the disease or from following complications.

Scarlet fever was present in the town all the time from January to July, but there was nothing like an epidemic. One or two cases would be found in one part of the town, and some time after another case would break out in a distant portion, it being impossible to trace any connection between them. During the six months there were sixteen cases. Every house was posted and quarantined, and, after the patient had recovered, fumigated. In none of them could the disease be traced from one to another.

One case of diphtheria of a mild form was reported.

During the spring and early summer there were some cases of whooping cough. It was impossible to tell how many cases there were.

There has been only one case of typhoid fever during the year.

Only a very few complaints of nuisances have been made, and these have been abated.

There is no public method of garbage disposal or public sewers.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is good. Each schoolhouse has been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed during the summer vacation.

At present the water supply is from private sources, such as cisterns, wells, etc., but during the past year a water company has been formed, land purchased for a reservoir, and work has been begun for an abundant supply of good water. No other public works, such as sewers, drainage, public parks, etc., has been undertaken during the year.

Official supervision of the milk supply would be of great benefit.

SHERMAN — DR. J. N. WOODRUFF, *Health Officer*.

It has been a remarkable year of health. We have not suffered from a single case of contagious disease. The death rate has been below that of any previous year.

I cannot recommend any special course to be pursued for the prevention of pulmonary consumption. I am happy, however, to state that this disease is far less prevalent in our community than formerly, and at the present time not a single case shows itself among our people.

I have not been called upon to abate any nuisances.

Garbage is usually carried to the field to be plowed under or burned.

Our sewage disposal is surface drainage, closets, and sinks.

There is no special provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The school buildings have been visited during the year, and constantly kept in a clean and wholesome condition.

The water supply is from springs and wells, and of good quality.

There has been no sanitary inspection of milk, but our dairymen are continually trying to produce as good milk in quality as can be found in the markets, while our water supply is excellent in quality and never failing, and our pastures are of the best, thereby producing a good food supply. We have yet to learn of a single case of disease which can be traced to our milk. I am not aware of a single suspicious case of tuberculosis in our herds.

SOUTHBURY — DR. JOHN M. SHEPHERD, *Health Officer*.

Measles, twelve cases; scarlet fever, ten cases; typhoid fever, one case, no deaths; whooping cough, three cases, one death, a two-months-old bottle-fed baby.

There have been no other cases of contagious diseases reported. The source of infection in the above cases could not be accounted for.

In all cases quarantine and isolation, where possible, were insisted on, followed by fumigation and disinfection, under my supervision.

Some of the schoolhouses have been rebuilt, and, on the whole, they are much improved.

Several complaints of nuisance of dead horses were promptly disposed of on notification of the owners.

The water supply is obtained from wells and springs.

The creamery and two butchers are cleanly in the handling of their products.

SOUTH WINDSOR — DR. H. A. DEANE, *Health Officer*.

The duties of the health officer for the past year have not been very arduous. The health of the town has been above the average, and the mortality much below that of previous years.

One case of whooping cough, one case of measles, and three of scarlet fever comprise the list of contagious diseases reported to me. Only one case of pneumonia came to my knowledge, and the amount of grippe and bronchial troubles was comparatively small.

Two complaints of nuisance were reported and abated.

August 17th inspected the premises of ——— for causes of dysentery afflicting entire family. Caused by dead toads, rotten wood, etc., in the well. All recovered, after they changed drinking the well water.

By order of the State Board, water samples from all the school wells were collected and forwarded to New Haven for inspection. The water in several of them was found to be not suitable for drinking purposes.

To restrict the prevalence of consumption I would have the town give especial attention to sewage, cleanliness of streets, and particularly to see that the schoolrooms, churches, and lecture halls are in sanitary condition in every particular.

Nuisances — Reported, two; abated, two.

The schoolhouses have, in general, been well cared for, but several of them are too shabby to deserve the name, and I trust the town's action at the ensuing annual meeting will remedy the evil.

SPRAGUE — DR. T. I. STANTON, *Health Officer*.

Contagious diseases reported to the health officer, thirty-seven cases of measles reported in January, and thirty-nine in February, and quite a number of cases that were not reported to the health officer.

We had no cases of scarlet fever during the year. Of diphtheria we had one case in November, and one in December, 1897, one in January, one in February, and five in March.

Twelve cases of whooping cough reported in April, and four in May, and more cases that were not reported.

Complaints of nuisances made, three, and three abated.

Of garbage, families dispose of their own. We are not so thickly settled in any part of the town that its collection becomes a nuisance.

The amount of sewage is in proportion to the inhabitants, and is not so great but what it can be readily disposed of on top of the ground, excepting the sewage of the Convent, which empties into the Beaver Brook.

The public provision for contagious cases is quarantine, and the town makes ample provisions in all cases when necessary.

In the opinion of the health officer, the schoolhouses are in the best sanitary condition.

The water supply of the town is from wells and springs.

We have undertaken no public works of any kind.

The milk supply to the public I believe to be of the best.

TOWN OF STAFFORD AND BOROUGH OF STAFFORD SPRINGS —
DR. FRANK L. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

Measles — May 24th a case of measles came to the notice of the writer, and from this date to the month of August 67 cases were reported, 58 in the borough, 6 at Staffordville, 2 at West Stafford, and 1 at the Hollow. This number does not represent one-half the actual number of cases that occurred, since many were not reported at all, and in almost all families

where the disease was reported, more than one case occurred, and in some from five to eight. Investigation proved that the disease obtained a stronghold before any cases were brought to the notice of the health officer, from people sending children to school while the disease was prevailing in the family, if not, indeed, while the school child itself was affected; such is the indifference of the public in general in regard to this disease. Fortunately, no deaths resulted either from the disease or its sequelae.

Scarlet Fever — Four cases have occurred, all in the borough, one in February and three in July. Strict quarantine and disinfection were carried out. One death occurred from the disease.

Whooping Cough — Five cases reported, two in the borough in August and three at the Hollow in September.

Typhoid Fever — One case of uncomplicated typhoid reported at the Hollow in August.

No regular complaints of nuisances have been made.

The methods of garbage disposal remain the same as last year. It is not dumped beside the highway in Stafford, but the neighboring towns have to "take it," and it certainly is a disgraceful practice.

The sanitary condition of most schoolhouses is good.

Water Supply — Principal supply good.

If the milk as retailed to the public could have some official supervision it would be well, but too much officialism is bad, and if the subject were entered into, the food, the drink, the care, the manner of milking, and other points would need supervision requiring quite an elaborate system, which the public is hardly ready to support.

CITY OF STAMFORD — DR. J. F. ROWELL, *Health Officer*.

During this period there have been reported 231 cases of contagious and infectious diseases, the majority of which were benign in character and a large percentage almost wholly lacking in the symptoms regarded as pathognomonic. Many cases were reported as diphtheria which, in my mind, were not specific. Recognizing the difficulty of positive diagnosis at the bedside in diphtheroid throats, we have instituted quarantine in all cases reported as suspicious. Following is a list of contagious and infectious cases reported: Scarlet fever, 57; diphtheria, 125; typhoid, 13; measles, 34; membranous croup, 2. Total, 231.

There have been reported 620 nuisances in the shape of foul cesspools, privy vaults, sink drains, pigsties, etc., of which we have caused the abatement of 508.

The city provides a dumping ground for the disposal and burial of garbage, night soil, ashes, etc. In my mind, garbage should be burned.

Stamford, at the present time, is only partially sewered, but I look forward to an early extension to all parts of the city. It is a fact that the unsewered portions of the city have the highest death rate. It is also true that the majority of contagious cases occur in these districts.

All the schoolhouses and public buildings within the city limits are in good sanitary condition.

In my judgment there should be official supervision of the milk supply.

TOWN OF STAMFORD — DR. FRANCIS J. ROGERS, *Health Officer*.

As required by law, I herewith submit my annual report of the sanitary condition of the town of Stamford for the year 1897-98.

The number of cases of contagion has been comparatively few, viz.: four cases of scarlet fever, two cases in the same family, one of which proved fatal; two cases of diphtheria, and one of typhoid fever. There were received during the year complaints of nuisances, three, all of which were abated.

Other topics on which reports might be made remain as stated in the report of last year.

STERLING — MR. O. W. BATES, *Health Officer*.

The town of Sterling has been wonderfully free from contagious and infectious diseases during the year past. One case of diphtheria reported, which was readily cured by antitoxin. One case of membranous croup, which resulted fatally, being the only case of death in the town during the year from any contagious disease. A few mild cases of whooping cough and measles occurred. Of nuisances I have to report two, which were promptly abated. In other respects we have had a very uneventful year. The schoolhouses have been properly disinfected and all done that could be fairly demanded in a small rural community. Our water supply is from wells and springs and is uniformly good at all times of the year.

STONINGTON BOROUGH — DR. C. O. MAINE, *Health Officer*.

During the months of May and June an epidemic of measles prevailed throughout the borough. A couple of cases were imported from the Western Islands and very thoroughly spread before any intimation of their presence was given. We had about 175 cases, generally of a mild type; no deaths.

During the early winter months we had many cases of whooping cough, followed by about as many cases of mumps. We were unable to ascertain their source.

Scarlet Fever — But five cases during the year. Quarantine, fumigation, and disinfection employed.

Malaria — A little more malaria during the summer months than usual.

Typhoid Fever — Not a case.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup — No case reported.

Public Buildings — In very good sanitary condition.

Sewage — A few have availed themselves of the quite favorable means afforded us by sewer to the shore; others use the vault and cesspool.

Public water supply from reservoir; many use wells.

STRATFORD, DR. G. F. LEWIS, *Health Officer*.

The town can congratulate itself on its freedom from contagious diseases during the past year, measles being the only epidemic. The record as reported is as follows: Measles, 89 cases; diphtheria, 2; whooping cough 2. No other contagious diseases have been reported. Malarial fevers have been quite prevalent during the summer, and there has been an unusual amount of diarrhoea and dysentery. During the months of May and June, when measles were so prevalent, there were undoubtedly many cases not reported, the public not being sufficiently acquainted with the health laws to report their own cases when no physician was called.

The death rate in Stratford changes without any perceptible cause. Last year it was much higher than the average, while in the preceding year it was much lower than the average in the State.

Pulmonary consumption claims the most victims.

As consumption is undoubtedly communicated by the sputa, laws to prevent spitting anywhere and everywhere should be enacted.

Very few complaints of nuisances have been made, and those of minor importance.

The garbage and sewage disposal is the same as at my last report. The greatest need of the town at present from a sanitary point of view is a system of sewers.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases, such diseases being isolated and cared for in the houses where they occur.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and public buildings is good. One of the schools is very much overcrowded, but that is to be remedied as soon as possible.

The water supply of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company has been highly satisfactory during the past year, and many families are using it. The only drawback to its use is the want of sewers.

Nothing has been done in the way of public sanitary work. There is great need of such work in the laying of sewers. Too much sewage already finds its way into Tanner's Brook, and the demand for sewers is constantly increasing.

The work of laying sewers should begin at once.

This matter cannot be too strongly urged.

The milk supply is good, and I do not see the need of any special supervision by the health officer.

SUFFIELD — DR. J. K. MASON, *Health Officer*.

The small number of deaths suggests the absence of any epidemic or widespread disease, notwithstanding the extraordinary character of the summer heat and moisture. Of late, however, some cases of dysentery, cholera morbus, and cholera infantum may reasonably be ascribed to this cause.

Measles — On the 24th of January last, was notified of a case of measles in East street. The patient, a lad of sixteen, had been in attendance upon the Grammar School in Thompsonville, where the disease was prevalent at the time, and where he no doubt contracted it. Precautionary measures were immediately taken to prevent any further spread, the patient's sister, who was teaching the East Street School, procuring another boarding place, and a younger brother discontinuing his attendance at the "Boston Neck" school. Unluckily, the latter, going for his books on the last day of school, communicated the disease, in its incipient stage, to scholars from three other families. I mention this not so much as a violation of rules (where, perhaps, no harm was intended or thought of), as

to show the necessity of a constant and rigorous enforcement of such sanitary measures as may be ordered for the suppression of a contagious disease. But though the disease thus gained a foothold in those families, it did not spread beyond them, except in a single instance, where a gentleman seemed to have taken it by riding in the cars, weeks afterward, with one of their members.

Scarlet Fever — On the 8th of January a case of this disease was reported in East street, near the Thompsonville bridge, and on the 9th of June and 14th of July two other cases on Bridge and Depot streets, respectively. These cases all being mild and apparently sporadic, nothing further than isolation and subsequent disinfection seemed necessary, and, although there were other children in each family, no one of them became infected.

Diphtheria — On the 31st of October a case was reported on the West Suffield road, about a mile west of the center. The patient, a young woman, was taken to a chamber in the third story, and provided with a trained nurse as her constant attendant. No further precautions seemed necessary, especially as there were no children in the family. Three weeks later a mild case occurred on Day avenue. The patient, a little boy of eight years, was cared for by his mother, the father and sister having procured board and lodging elsewhere. Occupying a room on the second floor, he was thus well isolated, and during his convalescence the apartments were very thoroughly fumigated. No other case occurred in the building, although occupied by three other families with no children. During the winter no cases reported, but on the 18th of March following was notified of its appearance in a West Suffield family, Southwest District. In this instance isolating the patient was not practicable, and therefore a quarantine was maintained for three weeks or more. Shortly after the first, two other cases occurred in the family, but all made good recoveries.

Whooping Cough — A few cases known to have occurred during the year, but not reported.

Typhoid Fever — Five cases reported; no deaths. In this disease the houses have all been placarded and patient isolated as far as practicable, with a liberal use of disinfectants, burial of discharges, etc. This closes the list of contagious diseases.*

* Dr. Mason's methods and success in preventing the spread of the foregoing contagious diseases, deserve special attention, as illustrating what can be done by a vigilant and energetic Health Officer in protecting his constituents from dangerous epidemics. — C. A. L.

Phthisis — Secretary Lindsley now asks, "What in your judgment can be done by health officials to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption?" A pertinent question, surely, but one more easily asked than answered. But let us consider. We know that one-seventh of the human race dies of this disease, notwithstanding that every child is born into the world uninfected with it. We also know that it is largely propagated by disease germs (tubercle bacilli) found in the sputa of the consumptive. We should, therefore, endeavor to enlighten our patients and the public generally on these points, insisting on the careful collection and destruction by fire of the patient's sputa. Indeed, some are advocating the passage of anti-expectoration ordinances, for the protection of sidewalks, street cars, and public buildings. We have seen a statement lately that over 100 cities and towns in the United States have already done this. Let us also seek to impress on those constitutionally predisposed to this disease the necessity of the adoption of an easily digested and highly nutritious diet, almost to the exclusion of sweet meats and dainties, especially when young and growing. Also the avoidance of undue mental excitement, over study, prolonged night work with consequent loss of sleep, and last, but not least, every kind of dissipation; by all of which influences the bodily vigor may be impaired, and a way opened for the entrance and development of these disease germs. We should also advise the opening of hospitals for the exclusive treatment, at public or private expense, of this class of patients, giving them an abundance of the most suitable food and plenty of outdoor exercise and sunshine; and, what is still more important, indoor *ozone*d air, which is known to be destructive of this tubercle bacilli. Also in this disease cremation might reasonably be advocated, whereby millions of germs would be quickly and forever destroyed, which, buried in the ground, might live indefinitely, and sooner or later infect the water of neighboring springs and wells. Much has already been done on these lines by the scientists and bacteriologists of the present century. Let us hope that the incoming one will carry forward and complete the work so auspiciously begun. No doubt it will.

Nuisances — Rather more than the usual number have been complained of. Complaints mostly verbal and relating to sink drains, cesspools, water-closets, etc. When communicated to the property-owners (*i. e.*, offenders) all have been respectfully

received and attention promised and usually given at an early day, with only one or two exceptions, where delays have occurred from the mode and season of abatement, rather than from intended non-compliance.

Garbage Disposal — Am not aware that the health of the town, or any particular section of it, suffers much from this cause. We have and need no dumping grounds.

Public Provision for Care of Contagious Cases — None has ever been made and hardly seems necessary, as we have no factory villages, and our population is scattered over a wide extent of territory.

Schoolhouses and Public Buildings — Most of them have been inspected, and all are known to be in good condition. Several of the schoolhouses have been repaired and newly furnished.

Water Supply — As stated in my last report, this is now abundant and very satisfactory, the water mains having been extended and pipes laid on several new streets. Also samples from half a dozen of our school wells have been sent to New Haven for analysis, the reports of which will be found in the annual report of the State Board of Health.

Sewerage — Under this head we refer with pleasure to the laying of a deep tile drain, sixteen rods long, at the lower end of Day avenue, whereby an old and very offensive cesspool has been drained and done away with, greatly to the satisfaction of the residents of the avenue, by whom the expense was promptly and cheerfully paid.

Milk Supply — In October last, a milk commission was appointed by our Hartford County Medical Society to inquire into the practicability of supervising this supply. The committee thoroughly investigated the matter and reported favorably at our next meeting in April last. Their long and exhaustive report was published in the Hartford papers, and resulted in the establishment of one or more milk farms, under the supervision of a milk commissioner, whose business it is to look after the health of the cows, the condition of the stables, and the management and quality of the milk, which is to be sold in cans labeled "commission milk." Doubtless, this or some similar arrangement will commend itself to other cities and towns in the near future.

THOMASTON — DR. THEODORE ST. JOHN, *Health Officer*.

There have been nine cases of measles, one case of scarlet fever, five of diphtheria, one of typhoid fever.

There have been five complaints of nuisances and abated.

There is not any uniform way of disposing of garbage.

Sewerage — Some of the streets have good sewers (built at the expense of the property-owners of said streets) running to the Naugatuck River; others sewer into cesspools, a few into the road or gutter in front of their houses; there are ten who sewer into the so-called Pease swamp or the stream that empties into it.

There is no public provision made for the care of persons with contagious disease.

With the work now being done the schoolhouses will be in good sanitary condition by the time the schools open. The other public buildings are in a good sanitary condition.

The water supply is the same as reported last year.

There have not been any sanitary public works commenced during the year.

There have not been any precautions taken in regard to the milk supply. In my opinion there should be an official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public.

THOMPSON — DR. L. HOLBROOK, *Health Officer*.

Measles — No cases reported.

Scarlet Fever — No cases.

Diphtheria — Epidemic of diphtheria in most virulent form and fatal type prevailed in the most populous section of the town — the manufacturing villages — probably originating in faulty sewage arrangements and lack of proper disposal of garbage. This epidemic extended over a large area; the cases remote from each other, simultaneously occurring, made the question of communication very problematical. Number of cases nearly 100; per cent. of mortality nearly 40. Fatality rapidly diminishing towards close of the epidemic, though cases apparently no less grave, which I am disposed to credit to the very general use of antitoxin. I became a thorough convert to this remedy from observing the rapid change seemingly wrought by its use — very grave cases rapidly improving almost from the hour of its administration. The epidemic commencing in the early autumn, disappeared as suddenly as it came, no cases being reported later than the 10th of November.

Membranous Croup — No cases except in some so called, which were doubtless diphtheritic croup, occurring in some families suffering from diphtheria, which then existed, and affected other individuals of the same family.

Whooping Cough — None.

Typhoid Fever — No prevalence of this disease, only a small number of cases reported, and of very mild form.

Nuisances — My attention has been called to existing nuisances in four cases, relief from which readily obtained by order of the health officer.

Garbage disposal is generally by removal and utilizing as fertilizer ; results good.

Sewage in our villages is through well-made pipe drains ; results good.

For care of contagious diseases no public provision exists.

Sanitary condition of schoolhouses not the best, because of faulty method of heating and ventilation. The heating generally is by box wood stoves, and ventilation through the windows.

Sanitary condition of other public buildings good.

Water supply, for most part by wells and good.

No public water supply, no sewers, public parks, or works of sanitary influence undertaken.

In my judgment, it is a matter of highest importance that the milk supply should have official supervision. The health of cattle, and the proper feeding and sanitary condition of stables and surroundings, are important, determining questions of public health.

With regard to restriction of pulmonary consumption by efforts of health officials, it must be done by educating the community in matters of sanitary science. I think no greater service could be rendered the people than by popular lectures, bringing to the common people sanitary knowledge as to food, clothing, ventilation, and cleanliness. This instruction should be a part of our general system of school education from the early age of the children.

TOLLAND — MR. EDWIN S. AGARD, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of one case of measles, one case of typhoid fever, and four of scarlet fever, the year has been remarkably healthy. The scarlet fever was confined to one family. I am satisfied from investigation made that measles

and scarlet fever were contracted out of town. There has been no direct complaint of nuisances made, and none abated.

We have no methods of garbage or sewage disposals.

No public provision for contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is good; also the water supply.

Any precaution in regard to milk supply is hardly necessary in a town like this.

BOROUGH OF TORRINGTON — DR. ELIAS PRATT, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been one in which there has been a large number of contagious diseases reported. The cause, or causes, which have produced this condition is not easy to determine.

The following is the list as reported: Measles, 42; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria and membranous croup, 95; whooping cough, 142; typhoid fever, 11.

Measles, whooping cough, and diphtheria assumed epidemic proportions. These diseases were not located in one part of the borough, but were in all parts even from the beginning. Diphtheria antitoxin was used exclusively, and with excellent results. One of the most valuable features of the use of antitoxin has been in the prevention of diphtheria in other members of the family where the disease has arisen.

Quarantine regulations have been carried out in cases of contagious diseases.

Your health officer wishes to urge upon the people the need of some means of garbage disposal, and also that the use of well water be absolutely stopped.

The usual cause of typhoid fever is the drinking of well water. Cases are rare among those who confine themselves to the use of city water.

TOWN OF TORRINGTON — DR. ELIAS PRATT, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported a few nuisances, which have been abated.

Quarantine regulations have been carried out in cases of contagious disease. The following contagious diseases have been reported to the health officer: Measles, 25 cases; diphtheria and membranous croup, 24 cases; typhoid fever, 2 cases; whooping cough, 70 cases.

The schoolhouses are in good sanitary condition.

No provision is made for the care of contagious diseases.

TRUMBULL — MR. E. S. FAIRCHILD, *Health Officer*.

The town of Trumbull has been free from epidemics of any kind, but there have been isolated cases of measles and scarlet fever, also one case of diphtheria, but there has been no spread of cases of contagious diseases from this town.

The origin of these were traced to Bridgeport, one case of scarlet fever to New Haven, and a case of diphtheria from Stratford. There has been no excessive death rate.

Nuisances — Two complaints, and were abated.

Garbage Disposal — The same as in most country towns: fed to pigs and chickens.

Method of Sewage Disposal — Cesspool and privy vaults.

No public provision for the care of contagious cases.

Sanitary condition of schoolhouses is as good as they average in country towns.

No public buildings.

Water supply from wells, and is good.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

There is a great deal of milk raised in this town and consumed in the city of Bridgeport. At present there is a good class of farmers, and they sell a good quality of milk; but if the foreign element get to supplying our cities with milk, with their unhealthy methods of caring for it, I should be in favor of official supervision.

UNION — MR. E. W. UPHAM, *Health Officer*.

November, 1897, there were five cases of scarletina reported in mild form in one family.

July, 1898, one case of measles in mild form.

There have been no other cases, I think, reported. The health of the town has been generally good.

The schoolhouses in fair condition; also outhouses.

Water obtained for schools from wells.

But little sickness among children.

VERNON — DR. A. R. GOODRICH, *Health Officer*.

During the past year, ending September 30th, there have been reported but one case of diphtheria, three cases of typhoid fever, and only one death.

Thorough examinations made in all cases, fully established

the source of trouble to be the deadly sink drains, without the protection of traps, over which the good housekeeper or girls of minor years were compelled to stand many hours each day, breathing the foul air loaded with bacterial germs. The defects were soon removed by the insertion of traps, fumigation, and the establishment of healthy surroundings.

I cannot speak in too severe terms of the manner in which sink drain plumbing connections are made. Professional plumbers should so far understand the laws of hygiene that when their work is done it shall be in a perfectly safe condition.

I would suggest that further legislation be made (if necessary), making them responsible for their ignorance.

Eight cases of nuisances have been abated, after official notice, and four without complaint.

The disposal of garbage, same as in former years, by depositing at a safe distance from the house.

The schoolhouses in the several districts have been visited twice during the year, and placed in a good sanitary condition by washing and the use of disinfectants.

The water supply of the town proper, as in years past, by wells and springs.

The sewage deposit from the city of Rockville, emptying into the Hockanum River about one mile from the city, is assuming serious proportions as concerns the health and comfort of the inhabitants living below the outlet of the sewage pipes.

Complaints have already been made by people living below the mouth of its entrance into the river, from the overflowing of their cultivated meadows, rendering them totally unfit and impossible of cultivation, as well as from the effluvia after the mills have closed for the day, by the water receding, leaving a large amount of land exposed to evaporation. Acres of land have had to be abandoned, covered as they are by a heavy deposit from the sewer. I have made personal inspection and find that their complaints have just grounds and should be relieved.

The farmers for a long distance below pasture large herds of cows that drink freely of the water from the Hockanum River, and one family was made sick from the constant and free use of the milk from these cows. The butter and milk is sold daily to the people of Rockville. The disease in the family I speak of assumed the severe form of diarrhoea. Can

the germs of any disease be conveyed to the human family through the milk from cows drinking polluted water?

Running water containing germs of typhoid fever, diphtheria, and kindred diseases, are carried for miles and are lodged in soil already prepared for their reception in the human system, producing epidemic diseases of a most dangerous character. Milk is one of the most dangerous vehicles for the conveyance of typhoid, diphtheria, and scarlet fever, and too much caution cannot be used in cleansing all vessels employed by our dairymen in delivering milk at our doors. The washing of milk cans in water containing these germs have been known to produce the most disastrous results. One single germ will produce millions of germs in twenty-four hours. The plants where milk is gathered should be under official supervision, as well as the milk, before retailed to the public.

In the prevention of pulmonary consumption the same rules of teaching as applied to the more rapid contagious diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever, should be taught the people by the health officers of every town. No healthy person should be allowed to sleep in the same bed or room with a consumptive person. Fresh air in abundance should be admitted to all sleeping rooms at all hours, night and day.

Consumption is a preventable disease, and can be controlled if people having it would conform to the simple rules of propriety.

A single sputa from a consumptive patient upon the sidewalk where it is left to dry, the dust containing the living germ is floated in the air, and breathed into the lungs of a healthy person, there to produce millions of bacteria even in persons not susceptible to the disease.

We are careful to protect ourselves against the contraction of diphtheria and typhoid fever, and, if we exercise but a moderate amount of caution and observe the strict rules of hygiene, consumption can be exterminated.

Continued good health has prevailed during the past year. No epidemic of a dangerous character has appeared to increase the death rate.

VOLUNTOWN — DR. W. R. DAVIS, *Health Officer*.

Measles — Not a case of measles reported.

Scarlet Fever — Not one case.

Diphtheria — There have been lots of sore throats, but none that developed into this dreaded disease.

Whooping Cough — Have not had any cases of this the past year, although there has been a cough similar to it, and in most cases seemed to be epidemic, and lasted a long time. I think it must be a cousin to it. It seems to resist all drugs commonly used.

Typhoid Fever — Had only one case; it was imported; and no other cases occurred. It was a hard case, but made a good recovery.

I do not know of anything to be done by the health officials in regard to consumption. Have the boards of education call for a higher standard of school teachers to instruct our children that the laws of nature must be observed. Let them learn more about themselves and less Latin.

Nuisances — There have not been any complaints of nuisances.

Garbage Disposal — Garbage is thrown into the most convenient waste place.

There are no public works of sanitary influence in regard to sewers, drainage, water, etc.

Milk — I do not think it is necessary for an official supervision in regard to milk. The milk comes from small herds of cows, and they all run out to grass, and are not stabled but a small part of the year, and are fed on good wholesome food; and there does not seem to be any complaint in regard to it. There is one thing, I think, that will have to be looked after in regard to milk, and that is dehorning cows. If this must be done, have it done when the animal is less than a year old. I have heard lots of complaints from the country butchers that there were more cows that had tumors and deposits of tuberculous matter in the liver and kidneys than those that were not dehorned. After cutting off the horns there is more or less pus formed, and this (in my opinion) is carried into the circulation, and produces a septic fever, perhaps only of a mild type, but certainly it cannot be wholesome milk procured from such animals. And I, for one, would say, give me milk from the old cow with crumpled horns. I think it should be looked after by all boards of health and doctors as well. There ought to be a bill presented to the legislature to pass a bill forbidding the dehorning of cattle, and impose a fine, and have the act abolished. The day is coming, and not far distant, when it

will be more plainly seen and known that these cows are more or less affected with tumors and the like, and the beef, too, is unfit for food. I submit these facts, not from a moment's notice, but from several years' experience, hoping that all doctors and boards of health will combine and present a bill to our legislature in regard to it.

WALLINGFORD — DR. WILLIAM P. WILSON, *Health Officer*.

Wallingford has been very fortunate during the past year as regards contagious and infectious diseases. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the better sanitary and quarantine rules now in force. Matters might be still greatly improved by the adoption of certain additional ordinances regarding the proper construction of cesspools and privy vaults, as suggested by the health officer.

The total number of contagious diseases reported during the past year were 28, divided as follows:

Ten cases of measles occurred in two different outbreaks, seven cases in April, and three in June. All were mild, and were confined to families where the disease was discovered.

Scarlet fever prevailed in a mild form. The first case was contracted in New Haven, and in the last case the contagion was carried by a third party, who violated the quarantine rules. There were four cases in all.

Whooping cough was epidemic during the month of October, 1897; fortunately, all cases terminating favorably.

Typhoid fever has not been quite so prevalent as in previous years, the number of cases reported being ten, as compared with nineteen the year before last.

The number of nuisances reported during the year was fifty-three. Thirty were abated after sending legal notice to the offenders. Twenty-seven were abated by request.

We have no regular method of disposing of garbage, each one disposing of it as best he can.

The method of disposing of sewage is by draining of sewers into the nearest brook or river.

During the past year there has been a great deal of work done by the sewer department. Several large sewers have been laid, and others are planned for the near future.

The sanitary condition of the schools and public buildings is good.

The water supply is all that can be desired.

We have no provision for the care of contagious diseases.

Without some special legislation very little can be done to retard the spread of pulmonary consumption. A little good may be accomplished by advice to the friends of the patient, and warning the patient against expectorating in public places.

WARREN — MR. WILLIAM FORESTELLE, *Health Officer*.

There have been no contagious diseases reported to me during the year and no complaint, so there was very little to do in my town.

WASHINGTON — DR. ROBERT MARCY, *Health Officer*.

Measles — One case reported. No other contagions reported.

All cases of pulmonary consumption should be reported to the health officer, who would take such steps as necessary to prevent contagion.

Nuisance — Abated without complaint, one.

Methods of garbage disposal, compost heaps; sanitary condition of schoolhouses, good; sanitary condition of other public buildings, good; water supply, from wells and springs, good; public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year, none. Not necessary for an official supervision of milk supply in the town.

TOWN OF WATERBURY — DR. B. A. O'HARA, *Health Officer*.

The jurisdiction of the health officer of the town of Waterbury extends over a wide territory, and while this section is not so thickly populated as that under the city board of health, yet numerous incidents of a kindred nature are constantly occurring. The fact that the town territory surrounds a thickly-populated city requires constant vigilance on the part of the health officer to keep city offenders from making our highways an offal swamp, and endangering the health of the whole community.

During the past year the city established a dumping ground in the vicinity of the athletic field on the east bank of the Naugatuck. Notwithstanding the convenience of location, about every highway leading from the city has been a sufferer more or less from the surreptitious dumping of garbage and litter. While many of these offenders may not be aware of the

existence of a city dumping ground, they certainly are not ignorant of the law concerning this offense, as all the roads have been posted, and nearly all this dumping is committed under the cover of darkness, so that the detection of the offenders is difficult. Yet, in spite of their slyness, a number of the guilty ones have been compelled to bury or remove the garbage or litter, and one chronic offender was obliged to clean up the offensive matter, and was fined \$15 for dumping decayed fruit on the lower Waterville road. It is hoped that storekeepers and dealers will recognize the economy to themselves and the rights of the public, and dispose of their garbage and litter at the properly appointed places.

Under instructions from the State Board of Health samples of water from the wells of the 13 school districts of the town were sent to Prof. Smith of Yale for analysis. The water supplies of Oronoke, Town Plot, Bunker Hill, East Mountain, Mill Plain, and East Farms schools were found to be practically free from drainage or sewer contamination, and satisfactory for drinking. The analysis of the supply at Hopeville, Oakville, Buck's Hill, South Brooklyn, and Waterville indicated a slight sewage or drainage contamination, but not enough to justify closing the wells. The committees of these schools have been requested to have the wells thoroughly cleaned, and, later, another test will be made. The water used by Simonsville and Park Road schools were found to have received so much sewage or drainage contamination as not to be fit for drinking. The Simonsville supply is taken from a well on the school ground, and that of Park Road from a private well. The use of the water from these wells is discontinued until they are thoroughly cleaned, and the cause of contamination removed, when another analysis will be made.

In the opinion of Prof. Smith the continued purity of the water supply depends on the surroundings, and even when the analysis indicates that the water is good at the time the sample is taken, a shallow open well exposed to surface contamination is not safe.

The ponds of the various ice companies have been inspected and the surroundings found satisfactory, with the exception of the Manhan reservoir. The company gathering ice from this place was notified not to dispose of it for domestic use.

During the summer vacation all the school buildings in the various town districts were thoroughly cleaned and fumigated,

and the closets disinfected, and they start off at the commencement of the new school year with a clean bill of health.

Last fall the town authorities built a road from South Brooklyn school to Riverside Park. Before this the children of this school were compelled to pass through private land to the highway, causing wet feet and other inconveniences which are now happily avoided.

Many complaints from different parts of the town have been received concerning the disposition of sinkwater and sewage, which, in many instances, were allowed to run into the streets. While the complaints presented every section of the town, those from South Brooklyn seemed to be the most persistent. All just causes of complaint have been abated.

The fat-boiling and refining establishments have been happily reduced from four to two. These are in about as fair a condition as it is possible for such places to be. Necessarily, considerable disagreeable odor must emanate from establishments of this nature, and the farther they are removed from inhabited sections the better. Nuhn's fat-refining establishment on upper Waterville road, a highway of rapidly increasing travel, and in a growing residential locality, is getting to be a nuisance, and its removal to a more secluded place will soon be imperative. It is hoped the proprietors will recognize the inevitable and be wise in time.

The horse burying-ground, so well patronized by the city and town, and the source of considerable trouble in the past, is under constant surveillance, and, in consequence, is kept in fairly good condition, its owner being quite respectful of the law.

During the year there have been five cases of measles, eight cases of scarlet fever, nineteen cases of diphtheria, two cases of membranous croup, one case of whooping cough, and three cases of typhoid fever, reported to me and acted upon. There is no doubt that there were other cases of measles and whooping cough where a physician was not called, and so were not reported. The cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid were scattered over the town, and were not imputed to any particular condition of the surroundings. The greatest number of diphtheria cases occurred in October, when there were eleven cases. There were three cases in September, two in November, two in December, and one in April. Of the scarlet fever cases there were four in January, and one each in the

months of February, April, July, and August. All the afflicted houses were promptly posted, the premises carefully inspected, and, on recovery of the patient, the buildings were thoroughly fumigated. There were but two deaths from those cases, one from scarlet fever, and one from diphtheria. This is very satisfactory evidence, I think, to show that our town districts are comparatively free from disease-breeding places.

There were thirty-two complaints of nuisances received, all of which, but four, were sustained and nuisances abated. There were also twenty-one cases abated of which no complaint has been made.

Six water-closets in the northern part of the town, either immediately on or in close proximity to Great Brook, which flows through the city, were, on notification, removed by the owners.

The sewage of the town districts, with the exception of that from the houses immediately bordering on the Naugatuck River, is disposed of chiefly by cesspools. This is unfortunate, as some sections are becoming quite thickly populated.

I am of the opinion, emphatically, that there should be a milk inspector appointed, whose duty it should be not only to inspect the milk as it comes to town, but also to look after the barns, stables, and food of the cows from which the milk is obtained. Such an inspector should be appointed by the joint authorities of the city and town, and should be required to pass an examination by the State Board of Health. Then we would be satisfied that milk inspection would be no farce.

WATERTOWN — DR. WALTER S. MUNGER, *Health Officer*.

There have been but few direct complaints of nuisances, and those, with one exception, have been abated without any trouble; the exception was a case of neighborly feud, in which I could not find that there was anything inimical to health, and, therefore, only gave my advice, which was, at least, partially heeded.

There has been but one case of measles reported, mild, and origin unknown.

In October there was one mild case of scarlet fever; in November, 7; and in December, 2. The Center School was closed for a short time, and the building thoroughly disinfected. No case since.

Two cases of diphtheria, one in December and one in Janu-

ary, both light, and one, at least, contracted and brought here from another state.

Of whooping cough there have been eleven cases reported, but I think there have been four times that number in town. How the first case was contracted I cannot learn, and as the disease commences so insidiously, and as many parents are unwilling to admit that their children have the disease or to take any precautions in regard to exposing others it has seemed impracticable to prevent its spread.

There have been twelve (12) cases of typhoid fever reported, two in September, five in October, one in November, and four in August, all being in the south part of the town. In none of these cases could the source be satisfactorily obtained. One, only, proved fatal.

Of epidemic colds there was quite a run in the winter and early spring, and again in the last half of August.

As to disinfecting and other means of preventing the spread of malignant disease, I have left it largely with the attending physicians, believing that to be the most efficient way of accomplishing the desired results.

The health of the town has been, on the whole, quite good.

Garbage and sewage is left mostly to Mother Earth, to dispose of to the best of her ability, and, as the soil and make of the ground have been favorable, she has succeeded remarkably well.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and other public buildings is very good.

The water supply is mostly from wells, a few drawing their water from springs through pipes from some distance.

There have been no public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

I think in this town we may leave the care of the milk supply largely to the farmers retailing it, unless there should be some contagious disease on the premises.

As to restricting the prevalence of pulmonary consumption, the attending physicians can suggest to the family as to the destruction of the sputa, fresh air, sleeping in the room of the sick, etc., but any dictation by the health officer, as such, would almost surely be looked upon as an impertinence. In the future it may be otherwise.

WESTBROOK — DR. T. B. BLOOMFIELD, *Health Officer*.

During October of 1897 diphtheria occurred in a family in the eastern portion of the town. Four members of the family were affected, and one child died. The place was isolated, and a quarantine maintained, and the disease did not spread. This was the only instance in which this disease has occurred.

We have had a few scattering cases of whooping cough, most of which were imported.

During the summer there has been but one complaint of nuisance received, which was promptly abated. The methods of garbage disposal are various. Fire seems to be the most effective. The habit of emptying shells and vegetable refuse in the public highway is practiced by some, who seemed to thrive on the resultant odors, to the detriment of the health of their neighbors. Sewage disposal is by means of cesspools and the primitive privy vault.

The sanitary condition of our schoolhouses is very poor, nothing having been done to improve them in past years. No work of sanitary influence has been done during the year.

The milk and ice supply would be improved if under official inspection.

WEST HARTFORD — MR. F. H. STADTMUELLER, *Health Officer*.

Ten cases of measles were reported. With the possible exception of one case, the infection of all these cases can be traced to the first case, which occurred with a child a short time after its return from a visit at Meriden, at which place the family visited had just recovered from an invasion of measles. The source of infection for the exception noted is not known.

Three cases of typhoid fever were reported. The source of infection for these cases could not be determined.

Six cases of scarlet fever were reported, one of which was contracted in Massachusetts, and another in New York. Two of the remaining cases were, doubtless, contracted from the cases just mentioned, while the source of infection for the two remaining cases is uncertain.

The one case of diphtheria reported was traced to a family in Hartford, where visits had been frequently made by the patient, and at which place diphtheria had prevailed.

In reviewing the sources of contagion of the above cases, it becomes evident of the great care that should be exercised by people in visiting places where sickness has existed, and when

visiting at such houses, people should be careful to immediately inquire regarding the nature of the sickness, and, if of a contagious type, should return, and defer visiting until such time as the disappearance of the disease has made such action safe.

Ten complaints of nuisances were made to this office, and, where examinations substantiated complaints, orders were issued for their abatement. In addition to this, twenty-one general inspections have been made, most of which were directed to the inquiry of sewage disposal. This problem, for the major portion of the town, has lost none of its interest, but has become considerably intensified since my last report. As was there clearly pointed out, no certain relief can be had until the area there described, namely, wherever the Hartford city water is introduced, has been furnished with adequate sewer systems.

In closing this report, it is gratifying to mention the advancement of interest regarding sanitary matters by the public in general, as manifested by the increased demands made upon the health officer. In addition to the work described, this office has been consulted in numerous cases, in an advisory manner, regarding contemplated sanitary improvements. This is the first time in the period of my service, extending over several years, that anything of this nature has occurred.

WESTON — DR. FRANK GORHAM, *Health Officer*.

This town has been remarkably free from contagious and infectious diseases, only one case of typhoid fever having been reported, and of scarlet fever ten cases; eight of these ten cases occurred in two families, the children in each family attending the same school and being attacked simultaneously. The premises, in each instance, were promptly quarantined and the school closed. Both houses and the school building were afterward thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, and no further spread of the disease occurred. No reports of other contagious diseases.

There are no nuisances in this town, at least no complaints.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and other public buildings is fairly good.

Like most small country towns, the methods of garbage disposal, sewage disposal, etc., are both primitive and efficacious.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

The water supply is derived entirely from wells and springs and is first class.

No special supervision of milk supply practiced or required.

WESTPORT — DR. L. T. DAY, *Health Officer*.

During the year only three cases of eruptive contagious disease were reported, one from measles imported from Bristol in January, and two cases of scarlet fever in April traced to a private school and probably brought by a servant in the family of the teacher. These cases were promptly quarantined and fumigated after the subsidence of the disease. One case of membranous croup occurred in Saugatuck last October; death resulted. One case of whooping cough and three cases of typhoid fever in November. These cases were simply placarded. During the four months ending August 31st not a single case has been reported to the health officer.

During the year six nuisances have been examined on complaints and abated. They consisted of pigsties, privy vaults, cesspools, and a pigeon nuisance.

There are no public methods of disposal of garbage or sewage.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses and public buildings is good.

The water supply I believe to be first class.

Several of the milkmen serve customers in Norwalk, and in consequence are required to take out a permit. This has a salutary influence on all.

During the year there were 68 deaths, making the rate 17 per 1,000, on the estimated population of 4,000.

WETHERSFIELD — DR. EDWARD G. FOX, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been very healthy, the only instance of contagious or infectious diseases being three (3) cases of measles, and one (1) of typhoid fever.

Nuisances abated, 15; number of complaints, 8; number abated without complaint, 7.

Several complaints of sewage of sink drains near wells of water used for family purposes, and overflow from sewage pipes upon the surface of the ground have been made, and remedied.

Garbage is disposed of by families, and no complaints have been received regarding the same.

Sewage disposal is by cesspool and surface drains.

No public provision is made for cases of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses is generally good.

The water supply is principally from wells, and is generally pure.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the past year.

Wethersfield has a large number of milk farms, and furnishes Hartford with large quantities of milk. Our milk supply is excellent. No complaint of impure milk has been reported.

WILLIMANTIC — DR. A. J. CRIGHTON, *Health Officer*.

Willimantic has been remarkably free from contagious diseases, other than diphtheria, of which nineteen cases were reported, of whom four died.

Two cases of membranous croup were reported, one died. There were only three cases of whooping cough, and one of typhoid fever.

From the first case of membranous croup, two cases of diphtheria developed in the same family. Was unable to trace the origin of first case of diphtheria. The next case was nearly a mile away, and there seemed absolutely no communication between them, as the children did not attend the same school or church; neither was there contact in any way between the two families. In fact, it has been impossible in most cases to trace the source of contagion. In one case a book discarded from a household, where a case of diphtheria had existed during a former epidemic, was picked up by a little girl in the neighborhood and brought home. Her mother promptly burned it, but the child developed diphtheria and died. One other case developed shortly after a sewer had been opened on the premises. The disease has not been confined to any one section of the city.

I believe much may be done to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption by advising the use of cuspidors containing a disinfectant, the disinfection of handkerchiefs, and discouraging the habit of expectorating upon the pavements.

The nuisances complained of have mostly been defective privies. They have been abated either by connecting with the sewer or by removal of the contents. Have kept no data, and am unable to state the number of complaints of nuisances. We have no established method of disposal of garbage.

Our sewer system is satisfactory, but should be extended.

The sanitary condition of schoolhouses and other public buildings I believe to be good.

Our water supply is abundant, and of good quality.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken, other than a limited extension of our sewerage system.

Have heard no complaint of milk retailed to the public, but, on general principles, I believe there should be public supervision of the same.

WILLINGTON — MR. C. C. ESSEX, *Health Officer*.

There have been during the year ten deaths: two were of infants, and six of persons between the ages of 74 and 87.

The general health of the town has been good. Four cases of whooping cough and one case of typhoid fever were all the cases reported of contagious and infectious diseases. Restrictions were carried out and the dwellings were placarded to warn the public.

The town has no provision for the care of contagious diseases.

No complaint has been received during the year of unsanitary conditions or of any nuisance.

The ice supply is abundant and good. About seven thousand tons are taken annually from one of the ponds of the town for New London parties.

In my judgment there should be some official supervision of the milk supply in every town.

Sanitary improvement in the draining of wet lands is being made by the Thread Company, that has for some time been doing much in this way.

WILTON — DR. A. B. GORHAM, *Health Officer*.

During the months of August, September, October, and November there were reported about thirty-five cases of scarlet fever, and there were not reported a good many more. In the earlier part of the epidemic no physician was called in at all in a number of cases, in others called in late, even when the

patient was desquamating, and so it happened through this loose and ignorant method that the disease spread over the greater part of the town, but luckily it was a very mild form of the disease, and no deaths resulted. In many cases the parents of children with the disease were unwilling to believe the instructions given them by the health officer.

A few cases of measles in January and February; all of mild type.

Whooping cough in July and August.

Two cases of diphtheria in July occurring in two families entirely separate from each other; in one family the disease was most surely contracted in an adjoining town; the other not known. Both cases recovered. Premises disinfected. No further spread.

No deaths from contagious or infectious diseases.

Only one nuisance complained of; that readily disposed of.

Sewage and garbage regularly disposed of by throwing it into the back yard, or depositing it in the compost heap back of the barn or shed.

I am unable to give any statement regarding the sanitary condition of the schoolhouses.

A sample of the water taken from the Belden Hill School grounds was sent to Professor Smith of the Yale Medical School for chemical examination. Belden Hill is the only school which has its own well.

WINCHESTER — DR. S. G. HOWD, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of one case of scarlet fever, the town has been entirely free from contagious diseases during the past year.

The public schoolhouses were found to be in good sanitary condition.

There was only one complaint of public nuisance, which was abated as soon as notified.

WINDHAM — DR. F. E. WILCOX, *Health Officer*.

Only one case of contagious disease occurred during the entire year, and this an imported case of typhoid fever.

The restriction of pulmonary consumption will be most effectively attempted by the immediate destruction of the tuberculous sputa of consumptive patients. In addition to this the avoidance of tuberculous food, especially milk, which can be

best secured by authoritative supervision of dairies. Every consumptive should use a spit-cup, which should always contain a solution of an efficient germicide.

Three complaints of nuisances made. Three abated.

The disposal of garbage is in general unobjectionable.

Sewage disposal is in part by cesspools, but more generally by surface drainage.

There is no provision for the public care of contagious cases.

The sanitary conditions of the schoolhouses are fairly good.

Water supply is from wells.

I believe there should be official supervision of the milk supply, as retailed to the public, by the health officer, and particularly should the inspection begin at the cow stables, and should include the sanitary conditions of the stable, the cleanliness of the animals, persons in charge of the milking, and the character of food consumed by the animals.

WINDSOR — DR. NEWTON S. BELL, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported the following contagious diseases:

Measles — Two cases.

Scarlet Fever — Twelve cases; quarantine and disinfection was enforced as closely as possible.

Diphtheria — Two cases, both of mild type, no secondary case following, all possible precautions being taken to prevent contagion to others.

Typhoid Fever — Seven cases reported; origin not known in any case, as surroundings seemed in good sanitary condition.

The only disease becoming at all epidemic during this last year was "mumps," which were for a time widespread in all sections of the town, both among children and adults.

In regard to the question, "What can be done to restrict the spread of pulmonary consumption?" In regard to pulmonary consumption, a fairly careful isolation of the patient is all that can be done, and while it is not perhaps possible to make the isolation very effective, yet its suggestion will plant in the minds of the public a seed destined to bear fruit.

The care and disposal of the expectorations should be carefully looked to, and the marriage of consumptive subjects, while it is a delicate question, is yet one which sometimes falls to the province of the physician to advise or decide.

There is no regular system for the disposal of garbage.

There have been additions to the number of sewers under the streets of the village, and the abundant rainfall we have had the past season has kept them flushed and clean.

The sanitary condition of the public buildings and school-houses is good.

The water supply is good.

While official supervision of the milk supply is difficult and sometimes not advisable, the existence of a milk commission is a stimulant to dealers, and goes a long way towards the maintenance of a high standard and guarantees the public greater safety, while patronizing those dealers who comply with the requirements of the commission.

WINDSOR LOCKS — DR. J. A. COOGAN, *Health Officer*.

The following contagious diseases have been reported during the year: Measles, 1 case; scarlet fever, 4 cases; typhoid fever, 1 case.

Whooping cough, in the early part of the year, quite prevalent, but no cases reported. The case of measles was probably contracted in a neighboring town, where the disease was quite prevalent.

We were unable to trace the origin of the scarlet fever. The cases all occurred in one family.

The typhoid case was directly attributable to the use of water from a well, as all other families in the neighborhood were supplied with town water.

The garbage disposal has been attended to better than in previous years.

The sanitary condition of the public and parochial schools is excellent, owing to the intelligent supervision of those in charge.

The sewer question is practically dead for the present.

Sixteen nuisances inspected and abated.

BOROUGH OF WINSTED — MR. STEPHEN C. WHEELER, *Health Officer*.

Measles — Only three cases reported in the past year. Restriction by quarantine and fumigation.

Scarlet Fever — Four cases reported, all of which were of mild form. Restriction by quarantine and disinfection and fumigation.

Diphtheria — Five cases reported, three of which were in one house; the other two were located in different parts of the borough. Restriction by quarantine and everything burned that the patient came in contact with, or washed with corrosive sublimate solution, and fumigated with sulphur.

Whooping Cough — Fourteen cases reported. Restriction, ordered patient to be kept away from other children.

Typhoid Fever — Only one case, of which the origin could not be found. Restriction, disinfecting the discharges. Bromine.

No other contagious diseases.

Nuisances — A few complaints were made, and they were abated.

Garbage Disposal — No garbage collector. In a few isolated cases complaint has been made and garbage cared for. There have been no diseases traceable to lack of care of garbage.

Sewage Disposal — Method of sewage disposal is by private drains and cesspools. No sewage system. No disease traceable to lack of sewage system.

Schoolhouses — Inspected and found to be in good sanitary condition.

Public Buildings — Sanitary condition good.

Water Supply — Pure water supply furnished from Crystal Lake Reservoir.

The health of the town has been good. No case of infectious disease reported to me during the year.

WOLCOTT — MR. J. HENRY GARRIGUS, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town has been good. No case of infectious disease reported to me during the year.

There was some excitement in June over the death of four cows from hydrophobia, the dog which had bitten them having been previously killed, as said dog had been at large. Mr. J. R. S. Todd and myself posted rules by authority of Section 3757, General Statutes, requiring all dogs to be confined or muzzled for sixty days.

But one complaint has been made to me. The nuisance was abated. Several suggestions have been made in regard to sanitary conditions on private property, which have been kindly received and acted upon.

There are three parties who bring garbage from the city to

feed swine. The sanitary condition of these places is as good as could reasonably be expected; otherwise, the methods of garbage and sewage disposal are the same as reported last year.

Contagious diseases are cared for in their homes.

The Center schoolhouse has been thoroughly renovated; the one at Woodtick has been enlarged, with new floor and desks, and is now in good condition. South schoolhouse has been thoroughly cleaned and had some slight repairs, and is all right. The Spindle Hill and North schoolhouses are in poor condition.

Water supply is good, chiefly from wells.

If the town health officers were authorized to examine the dairy farms, and the city health officers could examine the methods of retailing the milk, would it not be the most effective way to secure pure milk for the city consumers?

Have inspected the schoolhouses, and my suggestions have generally been complied with.

It is gratifying to note the improved condition in the location of outbuildings in reference to the water supply.

Whereas pulmonary consumption is so prevalent in our state, could not the health officials best restrict it by promulgating rules whereby those susceptible to it could best resist its encroachments. Doubtless, many become easy victims through ignorance of how to properly guard their health.

WOODBIDGE — DR. J. W. BARKER, *Health Officer*.

I should judge that there has been about the usual amount of sickness in the town of Woodbridge during the past year, commencing September 1, 1897, and ending August 31, 1898. Of contagious and infectious diseases, I think there have been more than the average number of cases, especially of scarlet fever cases. A monthly report of infectious and contagious diseases has been made out and rendered by me to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

There were only five cases of measles reported to me, but there were quite a number that were not reported.

Of scarlet fever there were sixteen cases. The houses in which the cases occurred were duly posted with quarantine notices, which, although not fully complied with, were the means of restricting a more extensive spread of the disease. The original cases of scarlet fever were contracted outside of the town, and generally in New Haven.

Of diphtheria only one case was reported. In this case the quarantine was observed as well as could be expected, considering the circumstances.

Whooping cough is seldom reported. There have been two cases brought to my notice during the past year.

There has been one case of typhoid fever reported.

The question of garbage and sewage disposal has been settled in the same careless manner as in most country towns.

Most of the nuisance complaints came in consequence of garbage brought into or through the town for feeding hogs, which, if not a menace to health, is often very uncomfortable to those living in the neighborhood, or to those passing through the town, which I think should be prevented, or, at least, improved in their methods.

All schoolhouses where there have been any contagious diseases among the scholars have been fumigated.

I made an inspection of all the schoolhouses, six in number, in the town, shortly before the opening of the fall term. The houses themselves I found in better condition than last year, especially those of the Middle and North School Districts. In the outbuildings of all of the schools I found plenty of room for improvement. In some cases the buildings were highly unsanitary, and, in most cases, to say the least, unsuitable. This is a subject which I think worthy of attention, and I have brought it to the notice of several of the local committees.

As to nuisances, there have been several, all of which have been attended to, and I believe that in all cases the causes of complaints have been removed.

WOODBURY — DR. E. L. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

The diseases reported were: Measles, 4 cases; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 4; typhoid fever, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; making a total of 13 cases of contagious diseases during the year. The origin of the primary cases is unknown, and the usual methods of isolation and fumigation were employed to restrict their spread.

Only four complaints of nuisances were received, and these, of minor importance, were investigated and promptly abated.

Garbage is utilized to suit the convenience of individuals.

Sewage is disposed of by cesspools and open surface drains.

The sanitary condition of schoolhouses and other public buildings is good.

The water supply is from the reservoir of the Woodbury Water Company, and from wells and springs, and is exceptionally pure.

The only public work of sanitary interest undertaken was an extension of about 1,000 feet of water main.

WOODSTOCK — DR. JOSEPH SPALDING, *Health Officer*.

During the year that has passed no serious outbreak of any infectious disease has been noted in this town. Where such infectious diseases have developed they have been confined to the primary cases with but few exceptions. Measles appeared in the month of September; scarlet fever in July, two cases in a family of ten children. Although the sick had been in contact with other children until strictly quarantined by the health officer, no spread occurred. One case developed in December, but was closely watched and the infection did not spread.

One fatal case of membranous croup in January. Some ten children had whooping cough.

There has been six complaints of nuisances, all of which have been promptly abated. There appears to be a willingness on the part of the people to assist the health officer whenever called upon to do so.

The sanitary condition of the schoolhouses has been somewhat neglected. It is the wish of the health officer that all school buildings should be thoroughly cleaned and ventilated before the opening of each term of school. This has been done in some of the districts, but neglected in others. The water supply is from wells and springs.

The milk supply for shipment and general use in some instances could be improved in handling, but the care taken is all that could be asked by the majority of producers.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.



THE LINES OF WORK AND METHODS OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

BY DR. C. A. LINDSLEY.

The principal lines of work of the Board are three: First, the establishment locally of an effective and trustworthy sanitary administration in every town, borough, and city in the State; second, the work of securing, preserving, and tabulating the fullest and most accurate vital statistics possible; and third, a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the natural waters of the State, including wells, reservoirs, and running streams. These are the three most prominent objects our Board is aiming to accomplish. Our success in either of these directions has been marked by slow and inconstant progress to such results as have been attained. Our Board is endowed with only advisory powers, and cannot undertake aggressive sanitary work, except as specifically directed by special legislation. Some State Boards have broader powers conferred upon them.

In the matter of organizing local sanitary administration in towns and cities, it has been a growth rather than an event, an evolution, the result of careful cultivation of some small germs in the public mind, of stunted development and exceedingly frail vitality. At the time of the organization of the State Board of Health of Connecticut there was not one really efficient active local board of health in the State. It is true the people appreciated in a theoretical way the utility of a board of health, and provided by statute that in every town the "selectmen" and the justices of the peace shall constitute a board of health. But it was understood on all sides that their principal functions were to build as good bridges as the town could afford, keep the roads in repair, farm out the town paupers at the lowest possible cost to the town, get out the full party vote on election days, and, if any cases of smallpox occurred, hire the cheapest doctor and some pock-marked parties to take care of them in the pesthouse. Such was the situation as regards public hygiene generally throughout Connecticut twenty years ago.

It was at once quite evident to the State Board that some new legislation would be necessary to any satisfactory improvement, and some futile efforts to impress the Legislature with

the importance of the subject were made. A pumpkin hurled at an ironclad battleship symbolizes the impress upon the Legislature at that time. We learned once for all that sanitary reforms cannot be inaugurated in a legislature. Kepler's laws of the planetary motions are not more unalterable. The law governing legislatures is: *Follow* in sanitary matters — never lead. One reason is, there is no party politics in scientific hygiene. Another reason is, legislators are not sanitarians. The key to sanitary legislation is: Begin behind the Legislature — among the people who make legislators. Our experience is, I believe, in accord with the experience of all other states: that judicious hygienic laws have their foundation in an enlightened public sentiment. And that enlightenment must precede legislative enactments. Guided by these considerations, the State Board of Health of Connecticut has pursued the same methods which have been found necessary everywhere else as a prelude to the organization of practical public hygiene. Educate the people. Convince the common people, and especially the voters, that they have a personal and pecuniary interest in the public health. It is a tedious process; the progress is slow and often discouraging. It is like teaching school when there are more truants than attendants, and when the pupils question your authority and disrespectfully resist your teachings. But "precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little and there a little," and with patience and perseverance old prejudices are eventually overcome, deep-rooted conservatism is gradually loosened, and new ideas get a lodgment. I will not detail the steps of such instruction. It is something that must be done, however it may be done best. Suffice it to say that in Connecticut, after twenty years of work, largely in the educational line, practical public hygiene has reached its present stage of advancement.

Permit me briefly to outline the prominent features of the present system of health administration in our State. One of the most satisfactory changes has been the elimination of party politics from this department of the public service, and the lengthened tenure of office of health officers everywhere. They are no longer elected annually by popular vote, and consequently health officers need waste no time to repair political fences. We have, too, an official in Connecticut which is, I believe, peculiar to our State, and his analogue does not exist anywhere in the Union. He is a county officer. He must be

an attorney at law. He is misnamed county *health* officer, because his duties are executive, not sanitary. He is charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to public health, and those also relating to the registration of vital statistics. He appoints all town health officers, and can remove them and fill vacancies.

The health officers of the cities and boroughs are appointed according to the terms of their respective charters, but all are appointed for four years, instead of every year, as formerly, and none of them by the popular vote.

The health officer of each town is empowered to make local sanitary rules and regulations for his own town, which, after being legally promulgated, have the force and validity of law. In cities and boroughs, of course, their respective charters provide for the enactment of local ordinances. Under the advice of the State Board and of the county officers, who are attorneys at law, a code of sanitary regulations for towns has been drawn up, and by concurrent action and mutual agreement has been adopted by all the health officers, so that one system of rules prevails everywhere in the State, except in incorporated cities and boroughs.

The county officers are required to make an annual report to the State Board of their doings in each county. The local health officers also make annual reports to the Board for their respective localities.

By an act of the last Legislature, every physician is required to report promptly to the health officer of his town the usual list of contagious diseases occurring in his practice. And during the first week of the following month the health officer is required to report the same to the State Board. He is also required to report immediately the outbreak of any epidemic. In addition to these sources of information, the registrar of vital statistics in every town is required to report during the first week in every month the total mortality in his town in the month preceding, together with the number of deaths from each of the most fatal diseases. By these means the State Board of Health is kept pretty closely in touch with the condition of public health in every part of the commonwealth, and publishes the result in a monthly bulletin.

The special distinguishing feature of our system is that these laws are effective. *The reports are made both by the health officers and the registrars and the doctors;* they are made promptly. It is quite easy to make laws that would fulfill

every requisite if they were obeyed. Their failure is due to non-observance. Registrars, health officers, and doctors, all neglect them if left to themselves. The real question is, How can obedience be secured? Connecticut has solved that problem, and given the only practical solution that has ever been offered. It is an exceedingly simple matter merely to impose upon one competent person in each county the duty of seeing that these legal requirements are observed. Personal supervision of their operation is as essential as the engineer is to the action of the locomotive. They will not work automatically. It is a remarkable illustration of legislative credulity to believe that laws so complicated, involving the concerted and periodical joint action of so many persons of varied occupation, would be carefully and uniformly observed without official oversight. They never have been so observed, and they never will be, except under supervision similar to that which Connecticut has provided. The supervision must be direct, vigilant, and continuous. Every month each county officer notifies every delinquent in his county, whether he be doctor, registrar, or health officer, that a repetition of his neglect will be followed by a prosecution. This is effective. There is a point to such notices that is appreciated.

The compensation of these officials is regulated by law, and is for service per diem. The county health officer is paid by the State at the rate of \$10 per day and expenses. The town health officer is paid by his town. It is the only bill concerning which the town has no option. It must be paid by the treasurer, if audited and approved by the county health officer. The State, however, knowing the propensity of doctors to undervalue their services, has with paternal regard provided that the pay shall not be *less* than \$3 per day.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

As regards the abatement of nuisances and the maintenance of sanitary conditions, the local officers are the executive, the supreme authority in their own towns. Any person aggrieved, however, by the order of a town health officer may appeal to the county officer, who, upon investigation, may vacate, modify, or affirm the order of the health officer. These are always purely local conditions, in which the local health officer is the proper executive, acting in doubtful circumstances as to authority under the legal advice of the county officer, and in sanitary questions under that of the State Board of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Our system of collection is townwise. In Connecticut every city and every borough is within the limits of a town. The town clerk in each town is the registrar of vital statistics of the town and the included city or borough. He issues permits for burial or removal of the dead only upon receipt of certificates of death legally presented. All doctors and midwives make returns during the first week of each month of all the births they have attended during the preceding month. Clergymen and others authorized to perform marriage ceremonies are also required to certify to the same each month to the registrar. Previous to the appointment of the county officers, the regular performance of this duty was neglected by the great majority of those upon whom it devolved. A few prosecutions by the county officers, and the consequent penalties paid, have worked an astonishing reformation, and have speedily converted law-breaking clergymen, law-defying doctors, and ignorant midwives into good, law-abiding citizens.

The improvement in the assembling of the vital statistics of the State is, in consequence, as nearly complete as is possible by any method. Another valuable feature of our registration work is the rendering to the State Board of Health in the beginning of every month a true copy of each certificate of birth, marriage, and death occurring in the preceding month. The law requiring this has been in operation only since the first of July, 1897. The copies are made on cards and preserved at the central office, in the method known as the "card system." In this way are gathered into one office the attested copies of every birth, marriage, and death occurring in the State. These are so systematically filed that the name of any person in a given town can be found without delay.

EXAMINATION OF THE NATURAL WATERS OF CONNECTICUT.

The special investigations of the Board of Health concerning river pollution and public drinking water began in 1886 as the result of an act of the Legislature providing for investigations concerning river pollution. Attention was first directed to a statistical inquiry into the amount of polluting material discharged into the several rivers known to be subject to a considerable contamination, and the facts relating to the area of watersheds and the flow of the streams. This inquiry resulted in the collection of much material of interest, not only

concerning the amount of polluting material discharged into the streams, but also concerning the nature of the chemicals used and discharged as waste material in some of the chief manufacturing industries of this State, especially certain of the metal industries and the manufacture of paper, silk, and woolen goods and hats. The results of these researches were published in the tenth and eleventh annual reports.

During the time devoted chiefly to these industries, chemical and bacteriological examinations were made of the waters of some of the streams. The attempt to interpret the results of these analyses demonstrated at once a lack of that definite knowledge of the normal waters of the State which is necessary to serve as a standard by which to determine the amount of contamination in a polluted water. While, therefore, examinations of the polluted waters were continued, analyses were also made of unpolluted waters, with the view of establishing standards for the various parts of the State, so far as this is practicable.

The source of the samples for this class of analyses was for the most part the public drinking water of the State, care being taken, of course, to select protected supplies. In these examinations attention was directed not only to those points concerning which comparative information was wanted, but also and especially to those having sanitary interest. The examination of the public drinking water supplies has included chemical and microscopical analyses, and in some cases bacteriological counts also, and, where practicable, an examination of the surroundings of the source of supply.

The chemical methods have been those of the ordinary sanitary analysis, such as experience has demonstrated to be of practical value, and, for the benefit to be derived from uniformity in reports, have been made to conform in their general features to those used in the work done under the direction of the neighboring state of Massachusetts.

The biological or microscopical analysis has consisted in the identification of the genera of the organisms not bacteria, and an estimation of the number of individuals of each in a given volume of water. The Rafter-Sedgwick method of sand filtration has been used.

In the earlier analyses, estimates of the number of bacteria, as determined by the methods of plate-culture, were made in samples specially collected and sent to the laboratory in an ice packing. The unsatisfactory conditions of collection and

transportation, together with the variable results obtained, led to the abandonment of bacteriological determinations, except in special cases.

The systematic examination of our public water supplies, and the publication of the results, is believed to have been of great value to the State, especially by stimulating efforts on the part of the water officials to improve the quality of the water furnished by greater care in the management and oversight of reservoirs and watersheds.

In connection with the examination of sewage-polluted streams, attention has naturally been directed to the composition of sewage and the methods of purification. Accordingly, analyses have been made of crude sewage and of the effluent from filter beds. Mechanical analyses of samples of sand have also been made from all of the filters in those places where the purification of sewage by sand filtration has been adopted.

In consequence of these investigations relating to the purity of water and the proper disposal of sewage, public attention has been specifically directed to their importance as a factor in public health, and the following towns and cities have constructed filter beds for the disposal of sewage by land filtration: Meriden, Bristol, Danbury, and Litchfield, and others are seriously studying the problem for immediate purposes.

The foregoing are the three prominent objects which the State Board of Connecticut is striving to accomplish, to wit, good sanitary administration for every community in the State; an accurate and full record of the vital statistics of the State, and a careful inquiry into the natural waters of the State, and of the dangers of contamination. The legislation of Connecticut in regard to these objects is now in a fairly satisfactory condition, and, excepting in some matters of detail, is promotive of our efforts.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE COMMEMORATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, AND ALSO TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF HEALTH OF NORTH AMERICA, HELD AT DETROIT, MICH.

The anniversary celebration was held on the 9th of August, 1898. It was opened by prayer by Rev. John McCarroll of Grace Church, Detroit. This was followed by an address by Hon. Frank Wells, president of the Board; and addresses of welcome were then delivered by the mayor of Detroit and by the city health officer, Dr. H. Gibbes, who spoke in lieu of his Excellency Governor Pingree, who by reason of illness was unable to be present. Both addresses were eloquent and heartily cordial.

The anniversary exercises were devoted chiefly to a review of the progress of sanitary administration in this country from its earliest undertaking until the present time, with more special reference to the work in Michigan as directed by the Michigan State Board of Health.

The whole day was occupied by different speakers previously selected to develop certain phases of the work, and it was made very apparent, and conclusively shown, that the State Board of Health of Michigan had been not only a pioneer in the great work of administering public hygiene in its own state, but had also been a most active promotor of the cause and a source of inspiration to other states, by its practical demonstration of novel and useful methods of administration.

The personnel of the Board and of its zealous secretary were highly and justly commended for their enthusiastic devotion to the service with which they were charged.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America began its proceedings on Wednesday morning, August 10th, and continued two days. The meeting was welcomed in a speech of cordial greeting by Dr. Heneage Gibbes, the health officer of Detroit, to which the president

Dr. Benjamin Lee, most courteously responded, complimenting the city of Detroit on its cleanliness, and in being in some sanitary respects in advance of other cities. He then surprised its good citizens by charging their water supply with being the cause of a greater prevalence of typhoid fever in Detroit than in Philadelphia, saying to their astonishment that "there is more danger in the clear and sparkling water of St. Clair than in the coffee-colored water we get in Philadelphia. The water of St. Clair is beautiful, but deceitful. It pretends to be pure when it is not, while the water of Philadelphia is strictly honest, and on the face of it shows just what it is."

After these preliminary addresses, the call of the roll revealed the presence of one or more delegates from the following states: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba. There were also delegates from some of the larger cities of the country.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer followed in the order of business and exhibited good management and a sound financial condition of the organization.

The work of the first half day was devoted so far as the time permitted to answers by the representatives of the several State Boards to the following questions: What are the principal lines of work of your Board? How is each accomplished? What modification, if any, does the experience of your State suggest?

Dr. D. D. Crowley of California said: The principal work we are doing in California at present is an effort to prevent the entrance of tuberculosis into our state. We believe that as a popular sanitarium for this disease we are suffering great harm. We are also trying to wipe out tuberculosis so far as cattle are concerned.

We have land quarantine by which we can prevent any contagion entering the state by land, but we have no control over the harbors. The chief of the Marine Hospital Service is supreme here. We feel that he has usurped a power that should be vested in the State Board of Health.

Dr. C. A. Lindsley of Connecticut said: The principal lines of work of our Board are three: First, the establishment locally of an effective and trustworthy sanitary administration

in every town, borough, and city in the State. Second, the work of securing, preserving, and tabulating the fullest and most accurate vital statistics possible; and third, a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the natural waters of the State, including wells, reservoirs, and running streams. These are the three most prominent objects our Board is aiming to accomplish.

(For an abstract of Dr. Lindsley's further remarks see page 213.)

Dr. E. W. Cooper of Delaware said: We make an inspection of the whole state, including the public schools, semi-annually. The local boards are required by law to report to the State Board when requested. We endeavor to educate the masses of the people by circulars adapted to their comprehension on sanitary subjects and by holding meetings in connection with the local boards and town officials in different parts of the state.

We have also sought sanitary control of the waterways of the state, and to secure inspection of milk and other food materials, as well as more systematic methods of recording vital statistics.

Dr. J. A. Egan of Illinois said: The principal line of work of the Illinois State Board of Health pertains to the examination and registration of medical practitioners. Very little in the line of sanitary investigation, outside of ordinary routine work, has been done during the year. Epidemic outbreaks through the State have been investigated, and several thousand circulars on the prevention of diseases have been distributed. The organization of local boards of health is optional in towns and is not required by statute in Illinois.

Dr. J. N. Hurty of Indiana said: The state law of Indiana contemplates the collection of vital statistics. A few cogs were, however, left out of the statistical part of the machine, and several wheels fail to connect, and therefore statistical work of value cannot be done.

The law makes all health officers in the state subordinate to the State Board, and gives the State Board authority to order sanitary improvements at any place. It also says the State Board shall have power to regulate and prescribe the location of plumbing, heating, ventilation, and disposal of excreta, in all public buildings.

It is true that the State offers a wide field and abundant opportunity for work, yet pecuniary limitations and a feeble

office force (being a Secretary on half pay and only one clerk), we are able to accomplish but little. We therefore do no statistical work of value, and our efforts in educating the people, by pamphlets, by persuasion, and by arbitrary orders, is the only line in which we can work with any measure of success.

The Board offered in a circular letter to send a representative to any part of the state to help in any sanitary undertaking that seemed to be desirable. Letters in response were received from citizens everywhere, telling of nuisances and delinquencies in the health service and asking for help. The applications from the cities and towns swamped us. At the present time over 250 places are listed to be visited.

Dr. H. Z. Gill of Kansas reported that his Board had been giving attention to the water supply of cities. It had urged the municipal authorities to make ordinances requiring inspection of milk supplies. The state has no means of collecting accurate and full vital statistics.

Dr. Guilbert of Iowa announced "the principal lines of work in his Board as organization, education, action. Not seriatim, but generally."

Dr. William Bailey of Kentucky said that in doing any aggressive work the State Board was hampered by the lack of money. The appropriation for all purposes was only \$2,500. The State Board has full control of the medical practitioners in the state, and it had successfully accomplished what no other state in the Union had done. It had driven all the quacks out of the state.

Dr. G. T. Swarts of Rhode Island said his Board was the first of the United States to establish a laboratory for the bacteriological examination of evidences of diphtheria and consumption, and to offer antitoxin free to the indigent.

The Board deplors its lack of power to control the potable waters of the state, and so protect the people from those that are polluted.

Dr. Richard H. Lewis of North Carolina said: Our principal line of work is educational, by the distribution of health pamphlets, by occasional articles in the newspapers, by the publication of a monthly bulletin, which is sent to every physician in the state, and by popular sanitary meetings — we call them "health conferences with the people."

In addition, we inspect all the public institutions and the public water supplies of the state and report to the powers

in control of the same with advice. Our powers are purely advisory.

Dr. C. O. Probst of Ohio said: The Ohio State Board of Health from its beginning has had three lines of work specially in view: First, to establish, foster, and instruct local boards of health; second, to promote public education in hygiene; and third, to obtain control of sources of public water supplies.

For the control of epidemic diseases, and in matters of a general nature, the State Board has supreme authority, and local boards, under penalty, must enforce its orders. Local boards have every needed power for regulating local matters affecting public health or comfort.

Dr. U. O. B. Wingate of Wisconsin said: The work of the Board being chiefly advisory, consists principally in advising with local boards of health.

There are over 1,200 local boards in the State. Wherever practicable, a physician is the health officer and the executive officer. His chief work is to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and abate nuisances.

The State Board inspects once in two years all State institutions as to their sanitary condition, and makes such recommendations as may be found necessary.

The work of the Michigan Board had been so fully discussed on the previous day that it was not called upon for a report at this time.

The foregoing extremely brief outlines of the work attempted by the different State Boards exhibit very clearly in what different stages of advancement the sanitary administration of public hygiene exists, in the several states of the Union.

It was quite apparent that in the matter of sanitary organization and the registration of vital statistics Connecticut has no superior among them.

The second day of the Conference was devoted to the consideration of tuberculosis in all its aspects. Several interesting papers were presented, followed by equally interesting and instructive discussions.

During the session the members of the Conference were very hospitably entertained by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Company at their immense and most elaborate establishment for the preparations of the *Materia Medica*, and afterward by a steamboat excursion on the famous St. Clair River.

The Conference was well attended, and was one of the most profitable in the history of its meetings.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE MEETING OF
THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION
AT OTTAWA, CANADA.

BY N. E. WORDIN, M.D., BRIDGEPORT.

The American Public Health Association, having celebrated its quarter-centennial last year in Philadelphia, the former seat of colonial government, its twenty-sixth convention was appropriately held this year in Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of September, its daily sessions being in the Parliament building. The time was, as usual, well occupied with the reading and discussion of papers. The attendance was general, the Southern states and the sister republic of Mexico being well represented. Such of the subjects presented at the various meetings as are of general interest to the people of this State are given here in condensed form. At the very beginning the executive committee maintained the ground that measures for the enforcement of regulations designed to prevent the spread of disease could be best advanced by employing men educated in sanitary science, and that this could be best accomplished by having a department of sanitation in all universities. In England for twenty years a system has been in operation for such training of men. In New Jersey, Rutgers College has taken the first step by granting certificates of competency in matters relating to details of the duties of the sanitary inspector.

The Bertillon system of the classification of diseases was endorsed by the Association with a view of procuring uniform methods of registration in the next census report, and the establishment of co-operative methods between all foreign departments in reporting vital statistics.

Dr. Leal, health officer of Paterson, N. J., gave an account of an outbreak of typhoid fever due to an infected water supply. The bulk of water infected was large, its infection sharply defined, and its origin a solitary case of typhoid fever in the person of a resident who had returned from a summer resort ill with the disease. The supply was taken at some distance from the point of infection. The water-closet used by the patient connected with a series of cesspools by overflow pipes, the last one discharging by a hidden pipe into the river, which was thus more or less continuously infected from September 18th to No-

vember 14th. After the pipe was discovered and the infection stopped, the cases of disease gradually diminished, and within a fortnight entirely ceased.

The important subject of the cause and prevention of infant mortality was presented in a carefully prepared paper by Dr. Ernest Wende, commissioner of health of Buffalo. He took for his particular topic the nursing-bottle with rubber tube attachment. Micro-photographs were shown which clearly demonstrated that this tube is uncleanly and uncleanable and a place for the lodgment of germs. A resolution was thereupon presented that "It is the opinion of the American Public Health Association that the state, city, and town authorities, and local sanitary societies generally, should exercise every possible effort to procure the enactment of laws in their respective states, cities, towns, and villages to prohibit the sale of the so-called long rubber tube nursing-bottle as being a perniciously active agent in the cause of preventable disease in infancy of the most serious character and fatality." This resolution was modified so as to express it as the opinion of the Association that the long rubber tube nursing-bottle is a menace to the health and the cause of much mortality of infants, and it was then unanimously adopted.

"Compulsory vaccination ought to be imposed as a paramount necessity," was the title of one of the papers. In Iowa, the State Board of Health has established the rule, and it has been in practice for years. School boards can adopt the regulation that children who did not present evidences of protection against smallpox should not be admitted to the public schools. Care should be exercised in the lymph used, and all means taken to make vaccination as little objectionable as possible.

The subject of leprosy was discussed at length, and the question raised whether we should reopen the leper asylums. The facts regarding this disease and its prevalence were intensely interesting, but hardly of value to the people of this State. A resolution was adopted that the American Public Health Association call the attention of the government to the presence of leprosy in the country, and urge the necessity of establishing a home where sufferers from this disease can be segregated and given proper care.

Dr. Durgin of Boston brought up the subject of the danger to health and life from illuminating gas, which is a most active and deadly poison. In the last five years 169 deaths from it have occurred in Boston. Many deaths are caused by slow

poison from illuminating gas, which are not so entered in the public records. Health officers should pay as much attention to, and teach the danger from coal and illuminating gases circulating in the atmosphere of houses, as they do to the danger of escaping sewer gas. In 1897 an act of the legislature of Massachusetts was obtained which requires all persons who desire to engage in or work in the business of gas-fitting in the city of Boston, either as an employe or journeyman, to be examined by a board established for that purpose, and, if found to be competent, to receive a license. As the result of a special investigation of gas fitting, it was found that 89 per cent. of Boston's houses showed from two to eleven leaks in each house. Out of 153 houses examined, 137 had defective pipes, and only sixteen were found absolutely free from defects.

Mr. J. W. Hughes of Montreal, a practical plumber, stated that in thirty years' experience he had never known an instance of perforated pipes, but that leakage was always from imperfect connection.

A paper on "The Spread of Typhoid and Dysenteric Diseases by Flies" developed some interesting facts. An instance was selected of the spread of dysentery at Tipton, Ind., from a patient whose ejecta, it was discovered on subsequent investigation, had been thrown into the backyard, and where the only possible hypothesis as to the spread of dysentery was that the infection had been propagated by flies, which were then especially numerous. The views of the authors of the papers on this subject were quite in accord with the opinion of the military committee of investigation appointed by Surgeon-General Sternberg, who declared that flies were largely responsible for the distribution of typhoid germs in our military camps during the recent war.

The meeting was of especial interest to all Connecticut citizens interested in sanitation, because it was presided over by Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of our own Board of Health, who last year was honored with an election to the presidency of the Association.

Dr. George H. Rohé of Baltimore was chosen to succeed him, and Minneapolis was selected as the place for the next meeting.

INSPECTION OF STATE PRISON.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting, the State Board of Health visited the State Prison at Wethersfield on Saturday, November 5th. The visiting members were Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, G. P. Ingersoll, Esq., T. H. McKenzie, C.E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley. The members were courteously received by the Warden, and every facility was offered for a thorough and rigid inspection of the prison in every department. The Warden personally accompanied the members to every part of the institution, from the roof to the foundations. Many improvements have been introduced in the management of the establishment since the administration of Warden Woodbridge began. Among other things to be commended was the systematic and orderly method of receiving, dispensing, and accounting for the supplies needed in the prison. Another very noticeable improvement was the facilities provided for giving every prisoner a bath in clean water, at any desired temperature, by appliances so ingeniously contrived that each one of several dozen can, at the same time, expeditiously remove his clothing, take his bath and resume his clothes, in all the privacy of a special bathroom, and yet every instant be under the constant observation of the officer in charge. It is a plan to be much approved, because it avoids any personal exposure of the prisoner that would wound his self-respect.

The suggestion at a former meeting of the Board that some regular opportunities be given to the prisoners for exercise in the open air, solely for sanitary reasons, has been put in practice to a limited extent, and with perceptible beneficial effect upon the health of the prisoners. The influence of judicious and wholesome exercise in the fresh air is that of a tonic, an invigorator, upon persons in confinement. It enriches their blood, strengthens their muscles, invigorates their functional activity, and without question enables them to accomplish more manual labor in the shops than they could if kept in constant confinement.

The present practice is limited to an hour and a half of military and calisthenic drilling in the prison yard, and only once a week.

It would be very interesting and doubtless a profitable experiment for those who employ convict labor in shops to make,

to determine by an actual test whether more or less work would be performed as easily by men in shop work if a short time each day was allowed for out-door exercise.

It can scarcely be doubted that of 200 men working at the same employment, ten hours a day, if 100 of them were permitted to spend half an hour each day out doors, using their muscles and their minds in other directions, they would do more work and do it easier than the 100 men who remained in the shop and worked continuously ten hours.

The five or ten minutes recess in the daily sessions of our common schools, which has been the practice from time immemorial, is a demonstration of the good effect of such an experiment.

The suggestion is respectfully commended to the thoughtful consideration of contractors for prison labor.

The members of the State Board were much impressed by the system of grading the convicts according to their personal conduct, instituted by the Warden and in use for some years. In practice it is a strong incentive to good behavior, and at the same time a direct and effective means of punishing misbehavior, without being violent and cruel.

The hospital wards, although not ideal in their location and arrangements, are much improved as to ventilation and warming. A special ward, quite isolated, is furnished and appropriated to contagious cases. As yet it has not been occupied. Consumptive patients are isolated in a ward by themselves.

The health of the prisoners, during the past year, was stated to have been better than the average of previous years. Although, as always, the greater mortality was due to consumption, yet the Warden informed us that since the practice of fumigating and disinfecting the cells of consumptive patients at intervals, and subjecting their clothing and bedding to steam disinfection, as suggested by the State Board of Health some years ago, there has been no case of tuberculosis acquired in the prison. All the present cases and all that have died of it were victims of the disease when they were received.

The new building for insane prisoners has been erected with the most careful attention to good sanitation and with all necessary appliances for the proper care of the inmates.

It was suggested by one of the visiting members that the railing which guards the gallery about the upper tiers of cells in the main corridor were in some places inadequate protection.

In case of a violent struggle between persons there, one or both might readily be thrown over or between the bars and receive a fatal fall upon the stone floor below. The newly-erected galleries were better protected.

Warden Woodbridge called the attention of the visitors to the fact that the water supply of the prison was from a single source, and that if the prison was cut off even for one day by an accident, the deprivation would be the cause of great embarrassment and difficulty. He suggested some means of storing a temporary supply in the top story of the building, just under the roof. The importance of an unfailing water supply was very apparent, and Mr. McKenzie was requested to examine the question and report some plan for storing a temporary supply.

In compliance with this request, Mr. McKenzie soon after submitted the following to the Secretary:

REGARDING REDUPLICATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY
AT THE STATE PRISON.

November 18, 1898.

Dr. C. A. LINDSLEY, New Haven, Conn.:

DEAR SIR:—Regarding the matter of our report on the State's Prison, I will suggest regarding the proposed duplication of the water supply: As it is not probable that any other source than the public city supply can be secured at a reasonable cost, the problem is to provide storage for one or two days' supply of water, to be used in the event of an accident to the mains or of an interruption of the supply from any other cause. The plan suggested by the warden of suspending pipes of eight or ten inches diameter in the ridge of the building does not strike me as the best method. The water would always be warm and unpalatable for drinking purposes. The cost for storage would be much greater than if stored in a tank, either elevated or under ground. I am of the opinion that the best method of duplicating the supply is by an underground tank or reservoir built of masonry and plastered with cement, the water supply to be furnished from the city main and pumped from the reservoir in to the pipes when necessary, either by a steam pump within the buildings, or by several hand pumps operated by the convicts. In an institution where the most difficult task of the superintendent is to find suitable and healthful employment for the inmates, it appears to me that a half-dozen hand force pumps to be operated by the inmates offers the best solution of the problem. I am confident that such an equipment will fill the requirements, and at a less cost to the State than by any other method.

Very truly,

T. H. McKENZIE.

The above report of the inspection was approved by the Board and ordered on file.

Attest, C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF STATE CAMP AT NIAN TIC.

NEW HAVEN, CONN, Nov. 16, 1898.

Complying with a vote passed at a meeting of the State Board of Health, November 5th, the Board this day visited and inspected the Military Camp at Niantic. The members reached the camp grounds about 1.30 P. M. There were present, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, Mr. T. H. McKenzie, and Dr. C. A. Lindsley, of the Board; and by invitation, Professor H. E. Smith, State Chemist, and Surgeon-General A. W. Phillips, C.N.G.

A careful survey of the grounds was made and of the relative position of the quarters of the troops, of the wells, the mess-houses, and the latrines. The Board also heard the report of Professor H. E. Smith on the results of the several chemical, microscopical, and bacteriological examinations of the well waters which he has made during the last three years.

From these examinations it was apparent that a slow but gradually increasing pollution of the soil was taking place, as shown by the presence of greater amounts of chlorine and nitrates in the water nearest the kitchen wastes and the mess-houses, while those wells on the south side of the camp were nearly normal.

The Board was also informed of another source of contamination. It was stated on reliable testimony that the practice of urinating during the night upon the ground about the tents was habitual. The usual estimate is that an adult man will void three pints of urine per day. If the camp is occupied by 2,000 troops and they contribute one-third of their urine to the surface of the ground during the darkness, it would be equivalent to more than seven barrels nightly! The porous character of the soil would readily receive it and transmit a portion to pollute the ground water which supplies the wells.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Board that this disposal of the urine and the kitchen slops were the chief and probably the only source of pollution of the wells. It was the opinion of the Board that from the location of the latrines, the excrement deposited there does not contribute at all to such pollution, because they are prudently placed between the wells and the cove on the north side, and the natural flow of ground

water is always towards rivers and lakes, and never in the opposite direction. Besides, there was no indication, by any exact mode of investigation, of the presence of pollution from faecal sources.

In view of the fact, however, that the well water is getting to be contaminated from the surface of the ground, as a result of military occupation, the Board was entirely agreed, and would advise that a new water supply be obtained from sources outside the camp grounds.

The Board would further advise that because of the unavoidably offensive character of all privy sinks they be permanently abolished, and that water-closets with sewerage into Niantic River be substituted. This would also remove the risk of transmission of infection by flies and other insects. And finally that the garbage from mess-houses be burned or buried, and that the kitchen slops be sewerred into the river also.

Concerning another water supply, Mr. T. H. McKenzie, one of the members of the Board, who is also a civil engineer, has made sufficient investigation to determine that it is both possible and practicable to secure a supply of water for the camp from absolutely unpolluted sources in the hills lying to the northwest of the grounds, and at very moderate cost.

The details and recommendations concerning this source of supply will be furnished by Mr. McKenzie to the proper authorities when requested.

By vote of the Board, the Secretary was instructed to transmit the foregoing report to the Governor.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BY N. E. WORDIN, M.D.

Member of the Board of Managers for that County.

The Fairfield County Temporary Home has continued, during the past year, to carry out the purpose for which it was organized by State enactment. At its annual meeting in October last, most of the towns of the county were represented by visitors, and their reports were of favorable conditions.

Considerable discussion was aroused upon several topics which were brought up by these reports. One was regarding the law passed by the Legislature which extends the age limit from sixteen to eighteen. It is advisable to hold the children at the temporary homes as long as possible, and the desire was almost universal to retain all of them until eighteen. It is dangerous for the child to have the hold of the Home loosened upon it at this time so critical to it. But it was conceded that the legality of such proceeding could only be settled satisfactory by the court. The children will all be so held until some contest of the case is made, which is not likely to occur.

It has been evident for some time that the Home was being imposed upon, that children are committed without proper investigation, and that the State was being thus burdened with an expense which, in many cases, belonged to the towns. As a remedy for this, it was suggested that an inspector should be appointed, who should trace out the locality and conditions of the children, and whether they were not town rather than State charges. But it would seem that the abuse can be best remedied by having the children committed in every case by the town. This was formerly the custom. But the town authorities, anxious to be rid of every item of expense possible, seem to have fallen upon Section 3658 of the statute providing for Temporary Homes, which is, that any Court of Probate, judge of any City or Police Court, or any Justice of the Peace may, upon proceedings, commit a child to a temporary home, and

the costs of commitment and the expenses of support of such children may be paid in the same manner as children committed to the Industrial and Reform schools of the State. This makes the State responsible for the support of these children, for the town authorities no longer send the children. Thus, there is no restraint or oversight in this direction. The State has no way of preventing imposition. If, now, this present custom could be abolished by law, and each town be held responsible for the children sent from it, the Homes would not be overcrowded as now, and indifferent parents would be held responsible for the support of their own offspring.

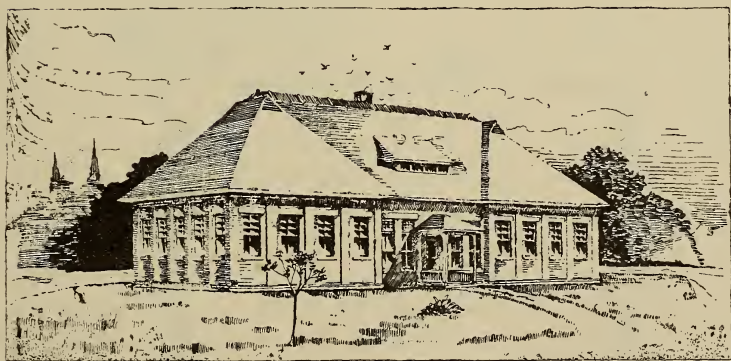
Another subject is the return of children to their parents after a short residence at the Home. There are many claims of this kind. From some shortcoming on the part of the parents — drunkenness or confinement in jail — the child is sent to the Temporary Home. After a temporary repentance (?) they demand, and sometimes succeed in getting, the child. The home to which they thus go is greatly inferior to the one provided by the State; the reformation of the parent is short-lived. It would be much better if the children, once admitted, should be kept until the improved condition of the parents or guardians shall have been satisfactorily demonstrated to have been permanent.

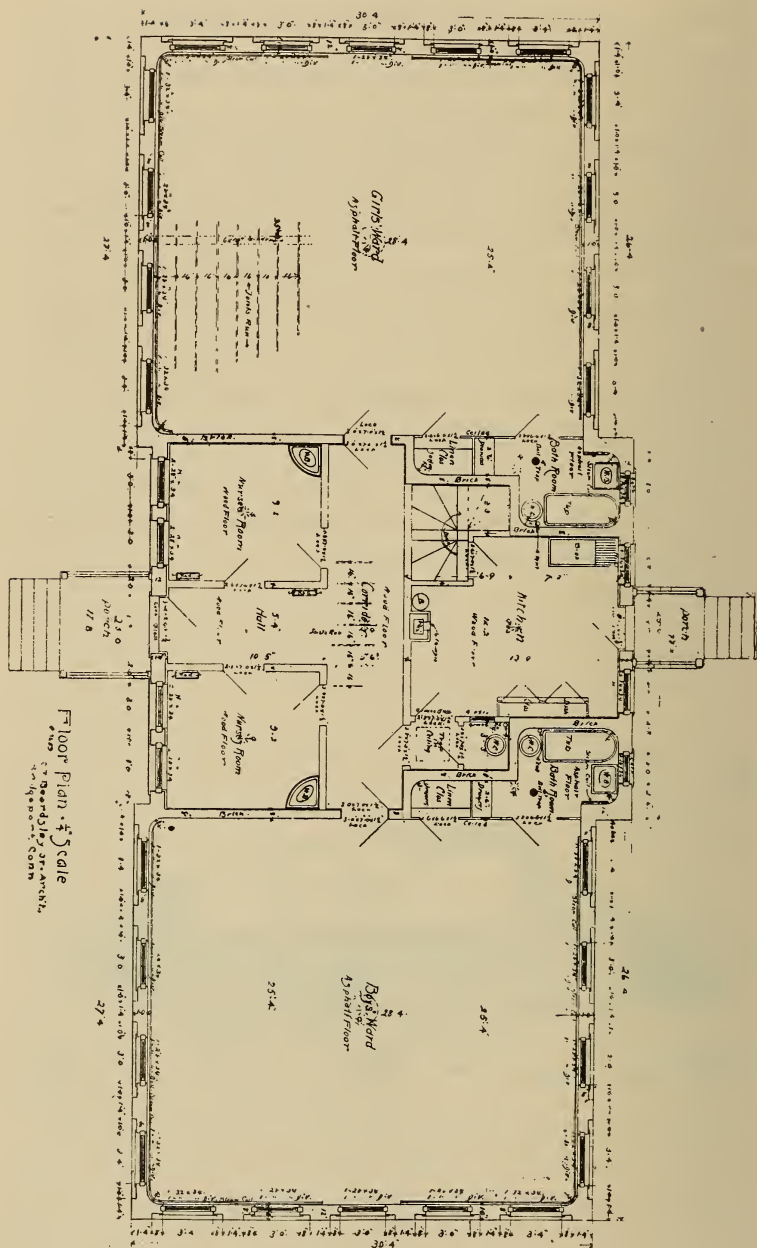
A boy who had lost a leg was refused admission to the Home by its board of management. This involved a legal contest, and the child is provided for in another institution. The Board in this maintained that the Home was only a temporary stopping place for the children until they could be placed by those who desired and would select them; that as a cripple would not be so sought because he could not be made of use, he did not come within the provision of the law as a proper inmate of a Temporary Home. In this the Board were unanimous, and the case has not been further appealed. Perhaps it is to be regretted that a test case has not been made of it at the Supreme Court of the State.

Within the year a change in matrons has been made, and although it seemed as if Miss Phelps, who had been with the Home since its beginning, could not be possibly be spared, the new one, Miss Boughton, has managed so efficiently that no change has been apparent.

There has been but little sickness in the building. Three cases of diphtheria resulted in one fatality.

The most important thing in connection with the Home since its establishment, with the exception, perhaps, of the schoolhouse, is the addition of the Isolation Hospital. This has been a great need, and will amply fill the want for years to come. It is placed at the northern end of the grounds and about three hundred feet from the Home. A map of the floor plan and a view of the structure are included herewith. The two wards can be used for male and female, or, in the case of young children, for a sick and a recovery ward, in all about fifty beds. The floors are asphalt, the corners rounded, the walls of brick, painted. The building is complete in itself with water supply, kitchen and appliances, nurses' room, steam heat. There is no connection with the Home. All these things make the Fairfield County Home one of the best in the State, furnishing to its inmates certainly more comforts and conveniences than they have had in their own homes.





REPORT CONCERNING THE LITCHFIELD COUNTY
HOME FOR INDIGENT CHILDREN.

BY DR. R. S. GOODWIN.

Member of the Board of Managers.

The indigent children of Litchfield County are cared for at the Gilbert Home at Winsted, an orphan asylum founded by the late William Gilbert.

There are at present at the Home about ninety county children, who constitute about one-half of all the inmates of the Home. No discrimination is made in the care and management of the two classes of children, who are all fed, clothed, and educated together in the same manner.

The building in which they are domiciled is well calculated for the purpose for which it was erected, and has been altered and improved from time to time to meet the growing needs of the children. It is situated on an elevated hillside sloping southward and commanding a charming view of the town and surrounding country.

The dormitories, dining-hall, and playrooms are spacious, well lighted, warmed and ventilated apartments, and present no unsanitary features subject to criticism. The water supply is ample and of the best quality, coming from an unpolluted spring in the vicinity. The natural advantages for drainage are exceptionally good, and the small percentage of sickness is evidence of the healthfulness of the location. The grounds have been laid out with taste and skill, and ample facilities for out-of-door exercise have been provided in the spacious and well-kept playing fields. The facilities for bathing have been increased since the building was erected, by the addition of several new and well-appointed bathrooms. A costly and admirably planned school building has been recently erected adjoining the Home and connected with it by a covered passageway. The school is supplied with skilled teachers, and the educational advantages are in every respect of an exceptionally high standard.

The Home is under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Case, whose special aptitude, good judgment, and untiring zeal have always, through a long experience, merited and received the

approval of the board of directors and managers of the institution.

The food supply is well selected, wholesome, and varied to suit the wants of the growing children, whose healthful, cleanly, and well-fed appearance is one of the notable features of the Home.

No epidemic of contagious disease has occurred during the year. One or two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis have been developed, but they were carefully isolated, until they could be sent away to be cared for elsewhere. In one case of incurable disease, the town from which the case came refused to take the child away. The courts were appealed to by the managers to compel the town to remove the child, but pending the trial the child died and no decision was reached.

The want of a commodious isolation hospital for the reception of cases of contagious disease is the one serious defect of the institution, and it is about the only thing to be criticised in its management. Without this, a sweeping epidemic of communicable disease is liable to occur at any time. The small building in the rear of the Home called a hospital, which was evidently built without consulting an expert, is wholly inadequate, and is soon to be replaced, we understand, by another structure with better accommodations for those who may be the victims of contagious disease. With such a building, well-equipped for any emergency, the Litchfield County Temporary Home will stand foremost and unrivalled among similar institutions elsewhere in the State.

The following table shows the movement of population at the Home during the last two years :

Number in Home October 1, 1896,	71
Received during the two years ending Sept. 30, 1898, new cases	73
Returned to the Home during the two years ending Sept. 30, '98	98
<hr/>	
Total,	242
Placed in family homes, new cases,	53
Replaced in family homes,	79
Returned to friends,	10
Sent to School for Boys,	2
Sent to Industrial School,	1
Recalled by selectmen,	4
Died,	1
Remaining in Home October 1, 1898,	92
<hr/>	
Total,	242

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BERTILLON
CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 12, 1898.

The committee appointed to report upon adopting the Bertillon classification of diseases in the registration of the vital statistics of Connecticut respectfully beg leave to submit the following:

Your committee does not think it necessary to dwell upon the advantages of classification, or to enumerate the benefits that would result to statistical science, if one uniform system of classification of diseases prevailed throughout the civilized world. Of the numerous systems that have been devised, there are none which are not open to just criticism. Nor is it possible to invent any system that will not be subject to modification and amendment with the advancing knowledge of the etiology and pathology of diseases. There are in practical use already several good systems, although none are perfect. The Bertillon system is apparently the superior one.

In view of the effort now being made to bring about, through the instrumentality of the American Public Health Association, and whatever other proper means may be employed, the adoption of a single uniform classification, by all the States and all the large cities in the Union, in common with the other civilized nations of the world, the practical question is, can Connecticut in any way promote that desirable consummation?

In the opinion of your committee, it is injudicious to make any important change in a system which has been long in use in any State, unless for very strong reasons. Perhaps no better reason can exist than an adoption, universally, of one system of classification, so as to permit the ready comparison of the statistics of one town, city, or State with any other.

The recommendation of your committee, therefore, will turn upon the probability of a general adoption of the Bertillon system, so that if adopted by Connecticut, will be in harmony with a considerable larger number of other States and countries than it is at present.

If there is reasonable assurance that such result will be brought about, your committee would advise that the Bertillon classification be adopted. But if not, your committee would not advise a change, because of the difficulties that will

follow in comparing the statistics of future years, as tabulated under a new system, with those of past years under the present system.

Your committee therefore prefer, before deciding on so important a question, to await further information. It is probable that at the coming conference of State Boards of Health, at Detroit, Mich., or at the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Ottawa, Canada, more positive information can be obtained.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. H. BREWER, }
C. A. LINDSLEY, } *Committee.*

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATIONS OF RIVERS'
POLLUTION AND WATER SUPPLIES.

BY PROF. HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D., CHEMIST OF THE BOARD.

The investigation of rivers' pollution and water supplies during 1898 has been under the general supervision of the chemist of the Board, working under the direction of a committee of the Board, consisting of the Secretary, Prof. C. A. Lindsley, and the President, Prof. William H. Brewer. As for a number of years past, Mr. William H. Parker was associated with the chemist in the chemical part of the work. During a part of the year Mr. D. B. Deming, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, also assisted in this department. The microscopical examinations have been conducted as hitherto, by Mr. H. A. Doty.

The work of the year has included chemical and microscopical examinations of samples of water from the six reservoirs of the Hartford system of waterworks, from one of the supplies of Ansonia, and from the two reservoirs of the Greenwich supply. The series of analyses from the latter supply have had special reference to the operation of the filter used in that town. Chemical analyses have also been made of samples from the water supplies of Hazardville, Jewett City, Lakeville, New Hartford, Simsbury, Suffield, Waterbury, Westport, Woodbury, and the Niantic camp ground.

The investigation of the efficiency of the Meriden sewage filter has been continued throughout the year by chemical analyses of samples of sewage, and of the effluent from the filter beds. The results of all these analyses are given in the tables in the latter part of this report.

The desirability of making examinations of wells in public use in the State has long been realized by those in charge of the investigations of the water supplies. A consideration of the fact that the majority of the citizens in our State do not depend on wells, and that a comparatively small number of people use any one well, as contrasted to those using a public water supply, does not lessen the necessity of such examinations because of the special liability of wells to dangerous contamination. This fact is well known to those who are familiar

with the history of water supplies, but is not realized by a large class dependent on this source for a supply of water.

It has been thought very desirable to make a considerable number of analyses of wells in use throughout the State, as it was believed that the result would be of great interest and value to a large number of our citizens. Such an investigation, however, presents special difficulties, and was not essayed until the present year, during which it has been possible to carry out a series of analyses of public school wells. The plan embraced the analyses of all the wells situated on school property in the State, and was accomplished, as far as it could be, with the aid of the chairmen of the school boards, and of the county and town health officers. The results of this investigation fully confirm the apprehensions entertained concerning this source of water supply, and must prove of interest not only to those having charge of the schools, but to all who are dependent on wells for their water supply. These results, with a brief discussion, form a part of this report.

The growth of the sale of spring waters for table use is one of the notable incidents in the history of drinking water during the past few years. It is doubtless to be ascribed to the growing demand for a higher grade of water, and indicates a distrust of our public water supplies. The use of spring waters is not an unmixed good, for, while many are doubtless most excellent waters and are carefully protected during the process of preparation for market, it is sure that others are not so protected, and that they are bought and sold because they are spring waters, but with no knowledge of the purity of their source. The assumption that all spring waters are pure is very fallacious. The present popularity of drinking water of this class will doubtless diminish as the public supplies are improved.

The frequent examination of public water supplies and the publication of the results is a powerful stimulus for the betterment of our sources of supply, as the experience of the years during which this work has been done in Connecticut abundantly shows. The lines along which improvement is now being made are the better control of the watersheds, with the removal of sources of contamination, and the betterment of the storage reservoirs. Those having charge of our best works are actively moving in these directions, and in some cases have accomplished great improvements. Their success and the publication of the results of analyses of the better

waters will surely force other and less progressive managers to adopt the same measures. In some instances, favorable conditions of watersheds and storage reservoirs will doubtless give, with the best management, an entirely satisfactory source of water, but in many places the grade of water which will be demanded in the future can only be reached by process of purification.

The objects of the methods of purification are two: the removal of disease germs, and the betterment of the physical and chemical characters of the water. Without doubt it is those waters which are subject to contamination likely to result in the propagation of diseases, that will first demand purification, but the importance of having a clear and colorless water, free from objectionable taste and odors, should not be underestimated. It cannot be doubted that those towns and cities having pure water will in the future reap the advantages of popular approval.

The question of purification of surface waters is largely a financial matter, and the adaptation of one of two systems to the conditions peculiar to the particular supply to be purified. One phase of the question, affecting particularly the financial side, is the wasteful use of water common to American communities, which use from two to four times the amount per capita that suffices in European cities where filtration is the rule. It is the uniform experience that the use of meters eliminates a large part of the waste among consumers, and doubtless this will accompany purification of the water in many places.

The two systems of purification referred to are those which may be designated as slow sand filtration, and mechanical filtration. The first is also spoken of as the English system, since it has been in use in England for about seventy years. It is also the method used on the continent. The method involves the use of large underdrained sand filters, through which the water passes by downward filtration and becomes purified, partly by the process of straining through the sand, but largely by the effects produced on the impurities by bacteria in the sand. The filters may be used continuously or intermittently. That is, the filter may be kept covered with water during the whole period of use, or the water may be applied at intervals so timed that one application passes into the filter and leaves the surface exposed to the air some time before the next is made. The intermittent method is necessary in sewage filtration in order that the nitrifying bacteria

may be furnished a sufficient supply of oxygen for the proper performance of their function. This method does not seem to present any advantages over the continuous plan for surface water, because of the abundant supply of oxygen dissolved in it. The water to be purified may be applied directly to the filter, or, after partial purification, by subsidence in reservoirs, either with or without the addition of alum or other coagulant. The subsidence seems to be necessary only in the case of very turbid river waters. The successful operation of the filter depends on the application of the water in a suitable form, the proper scraping and renewal of the surface sand as this becomes silted, and to the proper covering or handling of the beds to prevent freezing.

The mechanical filtration is also called the American system, as it has been developed in this country. It consists in passing the water through sand or other similar material in small filters, by gravity or under pressure. The purification is not at all dependent on bacteriological action, but is simply a process of straining. To render this efficient it is necessary to use a coagulant, commonly alum. When this agent is added to water there is usually produced a gelatinous precipitate of alumina. This gelatinous material binds together the fine suspended matter, including bacteria, into masses which will be easily retained by the filter. The alumina also unites with certain organic constituents of the water, notably the coloring matter, and includes it in the precipitate. The filter is cleaned by mechanically stirring up the sand while a reversed current of filtered water is passed through it, thus carrying the accumulated precipitates into the waterways, and cleaning the sand. The successful operation of the filters depend largely on the proper adjustment of the coagulant to the varying degrees of impurity in the water, and to the proper cleaning of the filters.

Either of these processes gives satisfactory results with waters adapted to the form used, though the slow sand filtration is to be preferred where the removal of bacteria is especially important, as the removal by this system is as high under the best conditions and is more uniformly high.

The high cost of purifying water and of remodeling reservoirs emphasizes the importance of care in the selection of sources and the adoption of plans. That such care is not always used is obvious and is due to several causes, among which may be mentioned, inexperience in those managing the matter, relatively high initial cost, and lack of interest in the permanent

success of the works sometimes manifested by those "promoting" a private company, as a financial enterprise. Such causes suggest the desirability of having those matters under efficient control. This is done in a very satisfactory manner in Massachusetts, where no works can be constructed unless the sources of supply and the plan of the works are found to be suitable and adequate on investigation by the State Board of Health.

RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1898.

The tables showing the precipitation in various parts of the State have been compiled from the monthly bulletins of the New England Weather Service, published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The records show that the rainfall for the year was considerably above the average.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES FOR THE YEAR 1898.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Canton.....	4.97	4.12	2.25	3.70	6.74	2.71	4.97	7.02	2.31	5.44	7.22	3.78	55.23
Colchester.....	4.83	4.80	2.86	5.41	6.16	0.79	5.05	8.65	2.61	0.31	0.32	2.63	44.50
Cream Hill.....	3.52	3.68	2.37	4.31	6.70	2.87	1.79	6.77	4.25	3.35	6.46	2.17	48.24
Falls Village.....	4.58	3.06	2.38	4.35	6.35	2.99	2.23	8.22	3.73	3.74	6.30	2.42	50.35
Hartford (a).....	5.25	5.59	2.54	4.06	6.05	2.40	5.15	7.58	2.86	0.32	8.26	4.03	54.39
*Middletown.....	4.22	5.98	2.90	5.41	8.01	0.39	5.24	7.92	.....	.....	9.50	2.21	.....
New Haven.....	4.90	4.55	2.54	4.43	8.03	0.21	5.03	6.55	2.30	7.22	5.69	2.11	53.56
New London.....	4.45	4.01	3.66	4.49	8.12	1.09	4.72	7.69	3.33	8.47	7.43	1.85	59.31
N. Grosvenor Dale.	7.43	3.17	2.41	4.34	3.02	2.31	7.88	5.20	2.93	6.10	6.36	2.99	54.18
*Norwalk... ..	4.52	3.39	.....	3.74	8.53	.79	7.27	7.15	1.40	8.29	6.04	3.26	.....
Southington... ..	3.95	4.90	2.38	3.23	5.56	.53	3.33	8.50	2.63	6.09	7.68	1.60	50.38
Storrs.....	4.70	4.03	3.09	4.44	3.81	2.48	6.24	5.87	2.22	6.18	6.11	1.96	51.13
Voluntown.....	4.66	5.12	3.08	5.93	6.45	3.44	5.73	7.28	2.65	9.33	5.14	2.03	60.84
Waterbury	5.09	3.49	2.47	3.67	6.86	.94	3.37	9.48	2.52	5.82	7.57	3.86	55.14
Averages.....	4.86	4.24	2.67	4.36	6.15	1.90	4.62	7.40	2.86	5.20	6.21	2.62	53.10

* Not included in the averages.

ANALYSES OF HARTFORD WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Hartford water system was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 354. Analyses of samples collected in 1890, 1891, and 1894 have previously been published. These samples were all drawn from a faucet at the State Capitol and represent the water as it was delivered for use. The samples reported on this year were collected under the direction of Mr. W. E. Johnson, the engineer in charge of the reservoirs, and were taken from selected points in the reservoirs. The analyses indicate, therefore, the character of the reservoir water and not necessarily that of the water delivered to the consumers, for the system is admirably arranged so that the reservoirs can be drawn from separately, and in this way the water from any one of the reservoirs kept out of the mains in case of the development of the vegetable odors to which storage reservoirs are liable.

The yearly averages of the Hartford samples are shown in the following table :

	Color.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.	
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Am- monia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
From Capitol.												
1889-90, . . .	.1	60.3	50.6	9.7	1.56	.019	.129	.0006	.06	....	....
1890-91, . . .	.2	54.4	46.5	7.9	1.59	.024	.181	.0009	.08	....	....
1894, . . .	.3	58.5	47.0	11.5	2.06	.014	.165	.0010	.09	31.	4.78
Reservoirs.												
No. 1, 1898, . . .	.3	59.6	42.7	16.9	1.58	.027	.173	.0016	.09	19.	3.32
No. 2, 1898, . . .	.3	52.0	34.4	17.6	1.42	.020	.152	.0014	.06	15.	3.72
No. 3, 1898, . . .	.2	53.3	40.3	13.0	1.62	.029	.135	.0015	.06	18.	2.27
No. 4, 1898, . . .	.5	66.1	41.6	24.5	1.80	.048	.414	.0024	.10	18.	7.17
No. 5, 1898, . . .	.3	50.1	35.9	14.2	1.53	.022	.149	.0015	.05	14.	3.09
No. 6, 1898, . . .	.2	47.7	34.9	12.8	1.35	.024	.134	.0015	.07	13.	2.36

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. I.—CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1714	Jan. 26	Slight	Scanty	0.4	55.0	40.0	15.0	1.70	0.022	0.212	0.004	0.18	16.	4.25
1746	Feb. 19	Slight	Very scanty	.3	61.0	47.0	14.0	1.64	.036	.218	.004	.08	24.	2.40
1825	Mar. 16	Slight	Scanty	.3	47.0	35.0	12.0	1.20	.022	.160	.002	.03	15.	2.25
1937	Apr. 14	Slight	Scanty	.3	56.5	41.0	15.5	1.70	.014	.106	.001	.05	20.	2.30
2033	May 18	Slight	Scanty	.2	70.5	47.5	23.0	1.60	.026	.144	.001	.03	18.	3.40
2048	June 8	Slight	Scanty	.3	54.0	42.0	12.0	1.50	.018	.110	.000	.08	20.	2.70
2075	July 1	Distinct	Scanty	.3	63.5	40.0	23.5	1.90	.032	.196	.002	.03	23.	3.90
2089	Aug. 17	Distinct	Scanty	.3	64.0	45.0	19.0	1.40	.056	.268	.000	.05	15.	4.60
2151	Oct. 12	Slight	Small	.3	65.0	46.0	19.0	1.20	.032	.202	.001	.20	20.	4.35
2170	Nov. 8	Slight	Scanty	.3	61.0	46.0	15.0	1.80	.026	.162	.002	.08	20.	2.70
2186	Dec. 6	Slight	Scanty	.4	58.5	40.0	18.5	1.70	.016	.126	.001	.15	20.	3.70
			Average	.3	59.6	42.7	16.9	1.58	.027	.173	.0016	.09	19.	3.32

REMARKS.—The odor was described as none in all the samples except Nos. 2033 and 2048 in which it was slight fishy.

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 1.—MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	†Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ —												
Nitzschia,	38	13	8	200	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
Asterionella, . . .	29	4	26	136	5	....	32	....	....	5	26	10
Synedra,	6	3	....	112	200	6	324	....	....	....	4	6
Tabellaria,	2	4	10	8	5	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Gomphonema, . . .	1	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Melosira,	5	....	2	16	30	4	12	....	....	15	....	4
Meridion, . . . .	....	1	*	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Navicula, . . . .	....	1	8	....	10	....	8	....	....	....	4	4
Coconema, . . . .	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cyclotella, . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	....	4
Pleurosigma, . . .	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DESMIDIACEÆ —												
Sphærozosma, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
Staurostrum, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	5	2	....
Euastrum, . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Cosmarium, . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ —												
Raphidium,	8	5	8	8	....	4	20	....	....	....	....	....
Pediastrum, . . . .	....	1	....	....	....	2	4	*	....	....	....	....
Polyedrium, . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....
Scenedesmus, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Protococcus, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....
Green cells unidentified, . . .	....	23	12	44	....	16	956	5	....	60	60	18
CONFERVACEÆ —												
Conferva, . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	*	....
CYANOPHYCEÆ —												
Anabæna, . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	295	....	160	62	10
Clathrocystis, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*	....	....
FUNGI —												
Crenothrix,	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4
PROTOZOA —												
Dinobryon,	40	125	244	22	105	....	54	....	....	....	14	4
Peridinium,	26	11	18	12	25	*	....	20	....	....	2	....
Chlorogonium, . . .	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Uvella, . . . .	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tintinnus, . . . .	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Uroglena, . . . .	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	15	....	130	16	....
Eudorina, . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	*	12	....	....	....	....	....
Trachelomonas, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	10	6	....
"449," . . . .	....	2	*	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....
Infusoria unidentified	1	8	12	....	5	6	....	20	....	....	2	....
ROTIFERA —												
Anurea, . . . .	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	*	2	....
Polyarthra, . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	*	....
Unidentified, . . .	....	....	....	*	....	....	....	*	....	....	....	....
ENTOMOSTRACA —												
Bosmina, . . . .	....	....	....	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unidentified, . . .	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	*	....	....	....	....
SPORES,												
....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	2	....
OVA,												
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

No sample collected; reservoir empty.

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	†Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ,	81	26	56	480	255	14	378	....	....	25	38	30
Desmidiaceæ, . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	5	....	5	2	....
Protococcoideæ,	8	29	20	52	....	22	1000	155	....	60	60	18
Confervaceæ, . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	*	....
Cyanophyceæ, . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	295	....	160	62	10
Fungi,	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4
Protozoa,	67	148	276	38	140	6	66	60	....	145	44	4
Rotifera, . . . . .	....	....	....	*	5	2	2	*	....	*	2	....
Entomostraca, . . . . .	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	*	....	....	....	....
Spores, . . . . .	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	2	....
Ova, . . . . .	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

† No sample collected; reservoir empty.

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 2. — CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1715	Jan. 26	Very slight	None	0.2	39.5	28.0	11.5	1.50	0.046	0.174	0.003	0.08	12.	3.35
1747	Feb. 19	Slight	Scanty	.3	40.0	31.5	14.5	1.50	.022	.150	.004	.05	15.	2.30
1826	Mar. 16	Slight	Scanty	.4	41.5	26.0	15.5	1.30	.014	.142	.002	.03	13.	2.85
1938	Apr. 14	Clear	Very scanty	.3	47.5	31.0	16.5	1.70	.002	.122	.001	.05	15.	3.00
2034	May 18	Slight	Small	.3	65.5	38.5	27.0	1.60	.028	.100	.001	.03	15.	3.25
2049	June 8	Slight	Scanty	.3	51.5	33.0	18.5	1.50	.014	.116	.000	.10	13.	2.80
2076	July 1	Clear	Very scanty	.2	49.0	33.0	16.0	1.60	.012	.120	.002	.00	18.	3.00
2090	Aug. 17	Clear	Very scanty	.4	63.5	40.5	23.0	1.10	.030	.180	.000	.00	15.	4.75
2132	Sept. 15	Slight	Very scanty	.4	61.0	40.5	20.5	1.20	.014	.180	.000	.05	15.	5.60
2152	Oct. 12	Slight	Scanty	.3	55.5	39.5	16.0	1.10	.022	.182	.002	.10	17.	4.60
2171	Nov. 8	Clear	Very scanty	.4	57.0	42.0	15.0	1.50	.026	.228	.002	.15	18.	4.60
2187	Dec. 6	Slight	Scanty	.4	47.0	30.0	17.0	1.40	.012	.128	.000	.13	17.	4.50
Average				.3	52.0	34.4	17.6	1.42	.020	.152	.0014	.06	15.	3.72

REMARKS.— The odor was described as none in all the samples.

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 2. — MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ —												
Nitzschia, . . .		3		6	8							
Tabellaria, . . .	*		2	2	2				2	16	2	
Navicula, . . .		2						2		4		
Asterionella, . .			3	8	36	140				18	4	
Meridion, . . .			1									
Melosira, . . .				14	8	36	2			40	18	
Synedra, . . .				2	14			8			6	
Gomphonema, . .					2							
Cocconema, . . .						2						
Cyclotella, . . .							1					
DESMIDIACEÆ —												
Cosmarium, . . .							*					
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ —												
Protococcus, . .		6										
Scenedesmus, . .					4							
Raphidium, . . .			1									
Green cells unidentified, . . .		4		8			78	216	234	8		
CONFERVACEÆ —												
Conferva, . . .							1		2			
CYANOPHYCEÆ —												
Anabæna, . . .								2	6	46	24	6
FUNGI —												
Crenothrix, . . .			2								4	
Leptothrix, . . .						4						
PROTOZOA —												
Peridinium, . . .	29	14	6	42	20	16	1	20				
Glenodinium, . .									34	18	40	88
Dinobryon, . . .	10	8		2	10	26	2	2				
Chlorogonium, . .	*		*									
Uroglena, . . .										2	2	
"449," . . .			1						16	2	2	4
Infusoria unidentified	309			4		2						
ROTIFERA —												
Unidentified, . .	*			2								

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ, . . .	3	2	6	32	70	178	3	10	2	78	30	....
Desmidiaceæ, . . .							*					....
Protococcoideæ, . .		10	1	8	4		78	216	234	8		....
Confervaceæ, . . .							1		2			....
Cyanophyceæ, . . .								2	6	46	24	6
Fungi, . . .			2			4					4	....
Protozoa, . . .	348	22	7	48	30	44	3	22	50	22	44	92
Rotifera, . . .	*			2								....

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 3. — CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
1716	Jan. 26	Slight	Scanty	0.3	46.0	34.0	12.0	1.80	0.026	0.180	0.003	0.05	14.	2.80	
1748	Feb. 19	Slight	Scanty	.3	52.5	38.5	14.0	1.50	.014	.112	.002	.05	16.	2.30	
1827	Mar. 16	Slight	Small	.2	51.0	41.0	10.0	1.40	.028	.126	.001	.03	18.	1.90	
1939	Apr. 14	Slight	Scanty	.2	51.5	38.0	13.5	1.70	.006	.114	.008	.08	20.	1.80	
2035	May 18	Slight	Scanty	.1	82.0	64.0	18.0	1.80	.022	.106	.000	.03	18.	2.30	
2050	June 8	Distinct	Very scanty	.2	50.0	40.0	10.0	1.80	.020	.132	.000	.18	16.	2.30	
2077	July 1	Clear	Very scanty	.2	51.5	38.0	13.5	2.00	.070	.154	.001	.05	18.	2.35	
2091	Aug. 17	Clear	Very scanty	.2	56.0	41.5	14.5	1.50	.028	.164	.000	.00	15.	2.10	
2133	Sept. 15	Slight	Very scanty	.2	52.0	39.0	13.0	1.50	.018	.146	.000	.05	20.	2.75	
2153	Oct. 12	Slight	Scanty	.3	53.5	41.5	12.0	1.40	.028	.130	.001	.10	22.	2.60	
2172	Nov. 8	Slight	Small	.3	44.0	31.0	13.0	1.50	.028	.134	.002	.03	20.	1.55	
2188	Dec. 6	Distinct	Very scanty	.3	50.0	37.5	12.5	1.50	.006	.116	.000	.10	20.	2.45	
			Average	.2	53.3	40.3	13.0	1.62	.029	.135	.0015	.06	18.	2.27	

REMARKS. — The odor was described as none in all the samples.

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 3.—MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ, . . .	3051	36	1984	2640	660	246	608	24	80	250	502	534
Desmidiaceæ, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	12	6	2
Protococcoideæ, . . .	58	18	98	105	250	66	24	32	18	472	388	590
Cyanophyceæ, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	852	...	262	182	...	2	*
Protozoa, . . .	20	16	10	35	60	110	12	28	43	178	662	1704
Rotifera, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	*
Spores, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	56
Ova, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 4. — CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Am- monia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
1717	Jan. 26	Very slight	Very scanty	0.5	69.5	45.0	24.5	1.84	0.040	0.310	0.004	0.18	19.	6.30	
1749	Feb. 19	Slight	Very scanty	.4	42.5	26.0	16.5	1.60	.048	.304	.006	.13	14.	4.90	
1828	Mar. 15	Slight	Scanty	.6	58.5	37.5	21.0	1.60	.064	.254	.005	.08	18.	6.55	
1940	Apr. 14	Slight	Scanty	.6	58.0	36.0	22.0	1.90	.024	.260	.002	.13	10.	6.20	
2036	May 18	Distinct	Small	.5	76.0	52.0	24.0	1.80	.030	.264	.002	.10	18	6.90	
2051	June 8	Slight	Small	.6	53.5	36.0	17.5	1.80	.046	.274	.000	.18	18.	6.80	
2078	July 1	Distinct	Small	.5	52.0	38.0	14.0	1.70	.042	.412	.009	.05	17.	5.65	
2092	Aug. 17	Distinct	Small	.6	70.5	41.0	29.5	1.70	.064	.556	.002	.05	19.	8.35	
2134	Sept. 15	Marked	Small	.5	75.0	44.0	31.0	1.80	.066	.498	.002	.05	24.	8.25	
2154	Oct. 12	Marked	Small	.5	101.5	61.5	40.0	1.60	.050	.908	.001	.05	20.	10.10	
2173	Nov. 8	Distinct	Small	.6	71.0	46.0	25.0	1.90	.044	.534	.004	.03	20.	7.65	
2189	Dec. 6	Distinct	Very scanty	.6	65.0	36.5	28.5	2.30	.060	.394	.001	.20	20.	8.40	
		Average		.5	66.1	41.6	24.5	1.80	.048	.414	.0024	.10	18.	7.17	

REMARKS—The odor was described as none in Nos. 1940, 2036, 2173, and 2189. It was slightly mouldy in Nos. 1717, 1749, 1828, and 2051; vegetable in 2078, 2092, and 2154; fishy in 2134.

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 4. — MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ —												
Asterionella, . . .	302	4	82	465	400	85	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Nitzschia, . . .	198	6	708	825	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Synedra, . . .	40	.....	18	65	195	370	1370	30	235	155	55	.....
Tabellaria, . . .	.....	.....	18	40	50	20	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Cyclotella, . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	5	15	10	.....
Meridion, . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melosira, . . .	.....	.....	.....	55	1220	610	20	30	675	460	120	.....
Navicula, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	.....	10	.....	15	15	.....
Gomphonema, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Pleurosigma, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Eunotia, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
DESMIDIACEÆ —												
Cosmarium, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staurostrum, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	55	15	5	.....
Closterium, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ —												
Raphidium, . . .	68	54	212	10	5	25	.....	.....	20	30	25	4
Tetraspora, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scenedesmus, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	20	.....	.....	40	60	50	16
Pediastrum, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protococcus, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green cells unidentified, . . .	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....
CYANOPHYCEÆ —												
Clathrocystis, . . .	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
Anabæna, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	1330	190	510	50	.....
FUNGI —												
Crenothrix, . . .	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PROTOZOA —												
Dinobryon, . . .	592	1550	994	40	.....	5	15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Ceratium, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pandorina, . . .	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peridinium, . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trachelomonas, . . .	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	55	30	35	10	*
Uroglena, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	225	210	1655	1980	690	*
Eudorina, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tintinnus, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Centropyxis, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"449," . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infusoria unidentified, . . .	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	50
ROTIFERA —												
Polyarthra, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Unidentified, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ENTOMOSTRACA —												
Unidentified, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....
SPORES, . . .	.....	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ, . . .	540	10	830	1450	1990	1100	1415	75	915	620	210	8
Desmidiaceæ, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	55	15	10	.....
Protococcoideæ, . . .	68	54	212	50	1255	280	5	5	60	90	140	20
Cyanophyceæ, . . .	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	1380	235	510	50	.....
Fungi, . . .	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protozoa, . . .	596	1550	1000	45	5	70	240	280	1685	2015	705	52
Rotifera, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Entomostraca, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....
Spores, . . .	.....	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 5. — CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1718	Jan. 26	Slight	Scanty	0.3	46.0	33.0	13.0	1.60	0.026	0.168	0.002	0.10	13.	3.65
1750	Feb. 19	Slight	Scanty	.3	45.0	32.5	12.5	1.70	.030	.182	.002	.05	12.	2.95
1829	Mar. 16	Clear	Very scanty	.2	44.5	30.0	14.5	1.40	.012	.118	.004	.03	10.	2.30
1941	Apr. 14	Clear	Very scanty	.3	54.0	37.5	16.5	1.70	.012	.132	.004	.05	13.	2.50
2037	May 18	Clear	Scanty	.2	62.0	41.5	20.5	1.60	.016	.162	.000	.03	14.	1.65
2052	June 8	Slight	Scanty	.3	52.5	41.0	11.5	1.50	.024	.150	.000	.00	12.	2.80
2079	July 1	Clear	Very scanty	.2	51.5	37.0	14.5	1.90	.034	.164	.000	.00	15.	2.65
2093	Aug. 17	Clear	Very scanty	.3	50.0	33.5	16.5	1.30	.026	.140	.000	.03	16.	4.00
2135	Sept. 15	Slight	Very scanty	.4	50.0	36.0	14.0	1.40	.026	.156	.000	.08	18.	4.00
2155	Oct. 12	Slight	Scanty	.3	50.0	40.0	10.0	1.20	.020	.148	.004	.05	19.	3.75
2190	Dec. 6	Slight	Very scanty	.3	46.0	33.5	12.5	1.50	.016	.122	.001	.10	15.	3.75
			Average	.3	50.1	35.9	14.2	1.53	.022	.149	.0015	.05	14.	3.09

REMARKS. — The odor was described as none in all the samples.

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 5.—MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	† Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ —												
Tabellaria,		2	4	11		20				4		1
Synedra,		1	4	2	3	30	32	42	62	12		
Anterionella, . . . .		. . . . 4		30	46	88		2		158		67
Meridion,			3									
Nitzschia,				2	9	2	24	2		2		
Navicula,					2	6				2		
Melosira,					1			2	8	6		
Cocconema,						*						
Cyclotella,										6		1
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ —												
Protococcus,		8								32		
Raphidium,							4	4	10			3
Scenedesmus,								8				
Green cells unidentified, . . . .		. . . . 8	1	11				262		28		
CYANOPHYCEÆ —												
Anabæna,							12	24	102			
Oscillaria,										2		
Merismopædia,										8		
FUNGI —												
Leptothrix,		1										
Crenothrix, . . . .		. . . . 1							8			
PROTOZOA —												
Peridinium,		5	7	6	13	28	10	12	6	8		
Dinobryon,		13	10	24	4	3	12 * 388	12	130	2		16
Tintinnus,					*					
Eudorina,							2	4				
Amœba,								2				
Actinophrys,								2				
Trachelomonas,									2	22		
Euglena,										2		
" 449,"			1			*						
Infusoria unidentified, . . . .		. . . . 5	2	3				6		10		5
ROTIFERA —												
Polyarthra,								2				
Anurea,										2		
ENTOMOSTRACA —												
Unidentified,												
SPORES,												

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	†Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ, . . .	3	4	11	45	61	146	56	48	70	190	....	69
Protococcoideæ, . . .	8	8	1	11	....	....	4	274	10	60	....	3
Cyanophyceæ, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	24	102	10	....	....
Fungi, . . .	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
Protozoa, . . .	18	22	33	20	31	22	390	38	138	44	....	21
Rotifera, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....
Entomostraca, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	*	....	....	....	....	....
Spores, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

† No sample collected; reservoir empty.

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 6. — CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
1719	Jan. 26	Slight	Scanty	0.2	42.0	32.5	9.5	1.24	0.032	0.136	0.004	0.13	10.	2.85	
1751	Feb. 19	Slight	Scanty	.2	40.5	28.0	12.5	1.30	.030	.140	.004	.10	10.	2.20	
1830	Mar. 16	Clear	Very scanty	.2	51.5	37.0	14.5	.90	.024	.114	.005	.08	13.	2.40	
1942	Apr. 14	Clear	Very scanty	.2	51.0	36.5	14.5	1.50	.022	.146	.001	.05	13.	1.80	
2038	May 18	Clear	Scanty	.2	61.5	38.5	23.0	1.50	.022	.148	.002	.05	12.	1.40	
2053	June 8	Clear	None	.2	40.0	29.0	11.0	1.50	.020	.092	.000	.10	13.	2.00	
2080	July 1	Clear	Very scanty	.2	51.0	36.5	14.5	1.60	.018	.120	.000	.00	13.	2.15	
2094	Aug. 17	Clear	Very scanty	.2	45.0	31.5	13.5	1.20	.016	.096	.000	.03	13.	2.35	
2136	Sept. 15	Slight	Very scanty	.2	50.0	40.0	10.0	1.40	.032	.144	.000	.03	14.	3.00	
2156	Oct. 12	Slight	Scanty	.3	47.0	38.0	9.0	1.20	.032	.150	.000	.05	15.	3.60	
2174	Nov. 8	Slight	Very scanty	.2	49.0	40.0	9.0	1.50	.022	.136	.002	.03	15.	1.80	
2191	Dec. 6	Slight	Very scanty	.3	44.5	31.5	13.0	1.40	.020	.186	.000	.13	14.	2.75	
			Average	.2	47.7	34.9	12.8	1.35	.024	.134	.0015	.07	13.	2.36	

REMARKS.— The odor was described as none in all the samples.

HARTFORD RESERVOIR No. 6.—MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ,	1312	16	175	63	21	22	28	34	....	1308	18	79
Desmidiaceæ,						2	....				2	....
Protococcoideæ,		5	6	36	139	340	2	408	1958	66	76	12
Cyanophyceæ,						16	....					....
Protozoa,	2	32	47	12	38	396	134	16	14	62	24	9
Rotifera,		*	1	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Entomostraca, . . . . .		*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spores,		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	72	....	....
Ova,		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Zooglœa, . . . . .		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....

ANALYSES OF THE ANSONIA WATER SUPPLY.

THE FOUNTAIN WATER CO.

The samples were furnished by Mr. J. A. Fisk, agent of the company, and were taken from a tap at his house, 11 Franklin Street, in Ansonia. Analyses of the supply furnished by the Ansonia Water Company were published in the Annual Report for 1897, page 271.

ANSONIA, FOUNTAIN WATER CO., CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.					NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
1706	Jan. 19	Slight	Very scanty	0.2	33.5	26.0	7.5	2.70	0.010	0.098	0.000	0.20	7.	1.95		
1731	Feb. 10	Clear	None	.2	35.5	26.5	9.0	2.60	.014	.100	.004	.05	7.	1.25		
1806	Mar. 10	Slight	Very scanty	.2	37.5	28.0	9.5	2.20	.008	.084	.003	.08	5.	2.05		
1910	Apr. 9	Clear	Scanty	.2	32.0	23.0	9.0	2.30	.016	.086	.002	.10	5.	2.25		
2022	May 10	Slight	Scanty	.3	46.0	21.5	24.5	2.20	.030	.106	.002	.20	5.	2.95		
2045	June 1	Slight	Very scanty	.3	33.0	24.0	9.0	2.10	.018	.138	.000	.05	5.	2.85		
2071	July 1	Slight	Very scanty	.3	36.0	24.0	12.0	2.20	.012	.098	.002	.03	5.	2.40		
2088	Aug. 17	Slight	Scanty	.3	53.0	41.0	12.0	2.40	.030	.106	.000	.03	10.	2.95		
2126	Sept. 14	Slight	Scanty	.4	43.5	32.0	11.5	2.30	.016	.138	.001	.03	10.	3.35		
2157	Oct. 20	Clear	Scanty	.4	48.5	37.0	11.5	2.60	.012	.112	.002	.05	8.	2.70		
2178	Nov. 15	Slight	Very scanty	.5	38.5	28.5	10.0	1.80	.040	.110	.002	.05	7.	2.40		
2183	Dec. 2	Clear	Very scanty	.4	31.0	22.0	9.0	2.20	.024	.122	.000	.06	5.	2.95		
			Average	.3	39.0	27.8	11.2	2.3	.019	.108	.0015	.08	7.	2.50		

REMARKS.—The odor was described as none in all the samples except No. 2088, in which it was distinct mouldy, and in No. 2126, in which it was peculiar vegetable.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
DIATOMACEÆ —													
Nitzschia, . . .		8	12	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Cyclotella, . . .		6	.....	.....	.....	12	101	.....	4	.....	166	152	
Synedra, . . .		2	16	377	810	44	128	17	.....	10	26	6	
Melosira, . . .		2	.....	.....	36	86	104	16	160	469	484	266	
Navicula,	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	6	.....
Meridion,	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabellaria,	7	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Gomphonema,	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DESMIDIACEÆ —													
Staurostrum, . . .		22	52	60	14	4	4	42	4	28	95	2	4
Closterium,	2	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Euastrum,	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cosmarium,	*
Xanthidium,	1	.....	2	.....
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ —													
Raphidium,	2	2	8	2	45	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....
Scenedesmus,	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Ophiocytium,	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green cells unidentified, . . .		2	.....	98	36	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....
FUNGI —													
Crenothrix,	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcina,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PROTOZOA —													
Dinobryon,	2	9	168	24	2	2	34	.....	6	4	.....
Trachelomonas,	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peridinium,	1	14	8	4	24	8	.....	6	.....	.....
Amoeba,	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eudorina,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vorticella,	*
Euglypha,	2	*	8	.....	.....
Phacus,	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infusoria unidentified, . . .		2	.....	14	82	4	6	130	2	10	24	8	.....
ROTIFERA —													
Anurea,	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unidentified,	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ, . . .	18	31	386	830	84	228	228	16	166	484	684	424
Desmidiaceæ, . . .	22	52	60	14	6	8	57	4	28	96	2	6
Protococcoideæ, . . .	2	2	2	114	38	18	53	.....	.....	2	14	16
Fungi, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protozoa, . . .	2	5	24	264	36	14	160	4	68	*	44	12
Rotifera, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....

ANALYSES OF GREENWICH WATER SUPPLY.

A description of this supply may be found in the Annual Report for 1896, page 353. The water is filtered through Hyatt filters, with the use of alum as a coagulant. There are two sets of filters and two reservoirs. Analyses of samples from the new reservoir are given in the report above cited.

The samples now reported on came from the old reservoir, Putnam Lake, and were taken at the filter house by Mr. T. E. Chard, who has charge of the filters, under the direction of Mr. John Dayton of the Greenwich Water Co.

The following summary of averages gives the chief results of the chemical analyses for two years :

	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF	Oxygen Consumed.
	Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	
Rockwood Lake, 1896.					
Unfiltered Samples, . . .	53.8	36.4	17.4	0.274	4.78
Same filtered through paper,	49.8	34.2	15.6	.246	....
Filtered Samples, . . .	48.5	33.7	14.8	.212	4.13
Removed by Filters, . .	5.3	2.7	2.6	.062	.65
" " " . . .	9.8%	7.4%	15.1%	22.6%	13.5%
Putnam Lake, 1898.*					
Unfiltered Samples, . .	49.1	33.3	15.8	.221	4.15
Same filtered through paper,	46.6	32.5	14.1	.183	....
Filtered Samples, . . .	45.1	31.3	13.8	.170	3.53
Removed by Filters, . .	4.0	2.0	2.0	.051	.62
" " " . . .	8.1%	6.0%	12.7%	23.1%	14.9%

* The October sample is omitted from the averages.

The amount of alum used varied from 60 to 120 pounds per twenty-four hours, during which time an average of about 1,500,000 gallons of water was treated. The relation between the alum used and the composition of the filtered water as compared with that of the water filtered simply through paper, is shown in the following table of results obtained from the Putnam Lake during 1898.

GREENWICH RESERVOIR No. 1—ALUM USED.

	Alum per 24 hours. Pounds.	Volatile Solids. Unfiltered water filtered through paper.	Volatile Solids. Filtered water.	Albuminoid Ammonia. Unfiltered, filtered through paper.	Albuminoid Ammonia. Filtered.
January, . . .	60	11.5	11.0	.208	.206
February, . . .	86	14.5	13.0	.184	.178
March, . . .	100	11.0	13.5	.150	.124
April, . . .	96	12.5	13.0	.162	.140
May, . . .	102	9.5	10.5	.160	.134
June, . . .	116	13.0	13.0	.144	.120
July, . . .	120	15.0	15.0	.178	.142
August, . . .	90	14.0	14.0	.208	.184
September, . .	90	21.5	18.5	.272	.280
October,* . . .	90	16.5	20.0	.232	.352
November, . . .	80	17.5	15.0	.200	.208
December, . . .	95	15.0	15.0	.150	.150
Average, . . .	94	14.1	13.8	.183	.170

* The October sample is omitted from the average.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Bacteriological examinations were made at the filter house in Greenwich on July 1st and Sept. 14th, with the results shown below:

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, JULY 1, 1898.

HORIZONTAL FILTER, ROCKWOOD LAKE WATER.

10 A. M.	Unfiltered,	3660	in one cubic centimeter.
"	Filtered,	503	" " "
12 A. M.	Unfiltered,	4030	" " "
"	Filtered,	365	" " "
2 P. M.	Unfiltered,	765	" " "
"	Filtered,	63	" " "
3.45 P. M.	Unfiltered,	1200	" " "
"	Filtered,	47	" " "
Average in one cubic centimeter, Unfiltered,		2414	
" " " " Filtered,		344	
Per cent. removed,		85.8%	

UPRIGHT FILTERS, ROCKWOOD LAKE WATER.

11 A. M.	Unfiltered,	4380	in one cubic centimeter.
"	Filtered,	365	" " "
1 P. M.	Unfiltered,	3720	" " "
"	Filtered,	378	" " "
3 P. M.	Unfiltered,	885	" " "
"	Filtered,	103	" " "
Average in one cubic centimeter, Unfiltered,		2995	
" " " " Filtered,		282	
Per cent. removed,		90.6%	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, SEPT. 14, 1898.

UPRIGHT FILTERS, PUTNAM LAKE WATER.

11 A. M.	Unfiltered water,	. . . . .	543	in one cubic centimeter.
"	Filtered	"	167	" " "
1 P. M.	Unfiltered	"	457	" " "
"	Filtered	"	108	" " "
3 P. M.	Unfiltered	"	440	" " "
"	Filtered	"	128	" " "
Average in one cubic centimeter, Unfiltered water,				480
" " " " Filtered				134
Per cent. removed,				72%

HORIZONTAL FILTERS, ROCKWOOD LAKE WATER.

10 A. M.	Unfiltered,	. . . . .	52	in one cubic centimeter.
"	Filtered,	"	85	" " "
12 A. M.	Unfiltered,	"	57	" " "
"	Filtered,	"	61	" " "
2 P. M.	Unfiltered,	"	28	" " "
"	Filtered,	"	45	" " "
3.30 P. M.	Unfiltered,	"	43	" " "
"	Filtered,	"	45	" " "
Average in one cubic centimeter, Unfiltered,				45
" " " " Filtered,				59

REMARKS.—The plates of the filtered samples showed a large number of liquifying colonies, while the unfiltered plates contained comparatively few. This would indicate that there were liquifying bacteria in the underdrains. The number of bacteria in the July samples may have been somewhat less than those indicated by the analyses, for the examinations may have been somewhat affected by the exceedingly hot weather then prevailing. The results obtained with the samples from the horizontal filters, on September 14th, are satisfactorily explained by the supposition made, namely, that the filtered water obtained the bacteria found from the underdrains.

GREENWICH. NO. 1, PUTNAM LAKE, FILTERED.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1710	Jan. 21	Clear	None	0.4	45.0	34.0	11.0	3.50	0.048	0.206	0.000	0.25	11.	4.20
1730	Feb. 9	Clear	None	.4	48.5	35.5	13.0	3.00	.060	.178	.004	.15	10.	3.35
1805	Mar. 9	Very sl't	Very scanty	.3	49.0	35.5	13.5	2.60	.018	.124	.003	.10	9.	2.95
1914	April 8	Clear	Very scanty	.2	41.5	28.5	13.0	2.60	.008	.140	.003	.08	9.	2.95
2024	May 10	Slight	Very scanty	.3	38.0	27.5	10.5	2.90	.026	.134	.002	.05	8.	3.90
2044	May 31	Clear	None	.3	40.5	27.5	13.0	2.30	.042	.120	.000	.08	10.	3.35
2074	July 1	Clear	Very scanty	.3	42.0	27.0	15.0	2.70	.018	.142	.002	.03	8.	2.85
2097	Aug. 18	Slight	Very scanty	.3	50.5	36.0	14.5	2.20	.010	.184	.000	.05	10.	3.50
2128	Sept. 14	Slight	Very scanty	.4	41.0	22.5	18.5	2.40	.028	.280	.000	.03	10.	4.80
2150	Oct. 12	Distinct	Scanty	.5	62.5	42.5	20.0	2.80	.028	.352	.001	.05	15.	4.00
2180	Nov. 15	Clear	None	.3	55.5	40.5	15.0	3.10	.020	.208	.000	.04	15.	3.00
2185	Dec. 5	Clear	Very scanty	.4	45.0	30.0	15.0	3.00	.030	.150	.000	.20	10.	4.00
Average				.3	46.6	32.3	14.3	2.76	.020	.185	.001	.09	10.	3.57

REMARKS.—The odor was described as none in all the samples.

GREENWICH No. 1. PUTNAM LAKE, FILTERED.
MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Synedra,			1	62	19	17					2	22
Navicula,				4			4	2				
Asterionella,					1							
Tabellaria,					7	8						2
Encyonema,					1							
Melosira,										25		
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Raphidium,			1		3	2						
Green cells unidentified,	3	12	24	39	210	1				85	42	6
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Anabæna,								378	400	55		
PROTOZOA—												
Vorticella,	1											
Peridinium,		2	5		1							
Glenodinium,				7								
Dinobryon,			9	10	85	35	28					4
Chlorogonium,			7	4								
Uroglena,								26	110	110	14	
Trachelomonas,									35	15		
Phacus,									5			
"449,"				*	1	3						
Infusoria unidentified,	1	240		7	12	2		6	10		8	30
ROTIFERA—												
Synchaeta,					1							
SPORES,				1			14	2			6	

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ,			1	66	28	25	4	2		25	2	24
Protococcoideæ,	3	12	25	39	213	3				85	42	6
Cyanophyceæ,								378	400	55		
Protozoa,	2	242	21	28	99	40	28	32	160	125	22	34
Rotifera,					1							
Spores,				1			14	2			6	

GREENWICH. No. 1, PUTNAM LAKE, UNFILTERED.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ —												
Asterionella, . . .	52	....	10	46	20	....	....	....	....	....	15	74
Meridion, . . .	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Synedra, . . .	3	14	4	154	50	14	10	120	....	....	20	14
Cyclotella, . . .	....	....	2	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
Tabellaria, . . .	....	....	....	4	34	92	....	15	....	....	5	2
Navicula, . . .	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4
Melosira, . . .	....	....	....	40	52	....	....	....	310	690	70	14
Nitzschia, . . .	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DESMIDIACEÆ —												
Desmidium, . . .	....	....	....	....	64	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staurostrum, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	5	5	....	....
Cosmarium, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ —												
Raphidium, . . .	....	4	26	52	6	4	....	....	....	5	10	12
Tetraspora, . . .	....	....	....	....	312	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Green cells unidenti- fied, . . .	....	....	....	96	....	....	....	....	....	40	80	2
CONFERVACEÆ —												
Conferva, . . .	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
CYANOPHYCEÆ —												
Anabæna, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	275	1035	85	60	16
PROTOZOA —												
Chlorogonium, . . .	1	*	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dinobryon, . . .	....	2	714	890	2568	2616	855	....	....	....	35	206
Peridinium, . . .	....	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glenodinium, . . .	....	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eudorina, . . .	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trachelomonas, . . .	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	5	15	45	15	....
Ceratium, . . .	....	....	....	....	*	....	5	30	....	5	....	....
Uroglena, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	200	220	110	6
Euglena, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
"449," . . .	....	....	2	....	2	8	....	....	....	5	5	*
Infusoria unidentified	6	518	2	10	10	....	....	5	5	....	15	48
ROTIFERA —												
Anurea, . . .	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	*
Unidentified, . . .	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
OVA, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
SPORES, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	10	....	....

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ, . . .	58	14	16	254	158	106	20	135	310	690	115	116
Desmidiaceæ, . . .	....	....	....	....	64	4	....	....	5	5	5	....
Protococcoideæ, . . .	....	4	26	148	318	4	....	....	....	45	90	14
Confervaceæ, . . .	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cyanophyceæ, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	275	1035	85	60	16
Protozoa, . . .	7	520	724	908	2594	2626	860	125	225	275	180	260
Rotifera, . . .	*	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	*
Ova, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
Spores, . . .	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	10	....	....

GREENWICH NO. 1, PUTNAM LAKE, UNFILTERED.
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color, filtered.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.		
					Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.			Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia.				Nitrites.	Nitrates.
					Filtered.*	Unfiltered.	Filtered.*	Unfiltered.		Filtered.*	Unfiltered.		Filtered.*	Unfiltered.				
1709 Jan.	21	Slight	Very scanty	0.4	51.0	52.0	39.5	40.0	11.5	12.0	0.082	0.208	0.210	0.003	0.15	4.15		
1729 Feb.	9	Slight	Scanty	.4	49.0	52.0	34.5	36.0	14.5	16.0	.074	.184	.190	.004	.15	3.35		
1804 Mar.	9	Slight	Very scanty	.4	37.0	37.5	26.0	26.5	11.0	11.0	.070	.150	.170	.003	.15	3.65		
1913 Apr.	8	Slight	Scanty	.4	40.0	40.0	27.5	27.0	12.5	13.0	.024	.162	.182	.004	.08	3.45		
2023 May	10	Slight	Scanty	.3	40.0	41.5	30.5	30.0	9.5	11.5	.036	.160	.190	.002	.05	4.55		
22096 Aug.	31	Slight	Scanty	.3	41.5	42.5	28.5	29.5	13.0	13.0	.038	.144	.154	.002	.05	4.23		
2073 July	1	Slight	Small	.4	49.0	50.0	34.0	35.5	15.0	14.5	.042	.178	.186	.002	.03	3.40		
2096 Aug.	18	Slight	Scanty	.4	48.0	55.0	34.0	34.5	14.0	20.5	.022	.208	.258	.000	.03	4.00		
2127 Sept.	14	Marked	Small	.7	59.5	65.5	38.0	37.0	21.5	28.5	.036	.272	.460	.000	.05	6.90		
2149 Oct.	12	Marked	Scanty	.8	61.5	73.5	45.0	50.0	16.5	23.5	.066	.232	.422	.002	.05	6.05		
2179 Nov.	15	Distinct	Scanty	.5	54.0	56.0	36.5	37.5	17.5	18.5	.038	.200	.272	.002	.05	3.75		
2184 Dec	5	Slight	Scanty	.4	44.0	48.0	29.0	33.0	15.0	15.0	.030	.150	.160	.001	.06	4.25		
Average				.4	47.9	51.1	33.6	34.7	14.3	16.4	.047	.187	.238	.002	.08	4.31		

REMARKS. — The odor was recorded as none in all the samples.

* Refer to water filtered through paper.

WATER SUPPLY OF HAZARDVILLE.

The works are owned by the Hazardville Water Company and were begun in 1892. The supply is from springs, and the water is pumped to two tanks connected together. The pumps have a combined capacity of 55,000 gallons, and consist of one wind engine, one steam pump, and one power pump. The capacity of the tanks is 80,000 gallons. The average daily consumption is 20,000 gallons; maximum consumption, 35,000 gallons. The total length of mains is three miles, with 150 taps and thirteen public hydrants. The ordinary pressure is thirty pounds.

The samples were taken from a tap and were collected under the direction of secretary of the company, Mr. H. E. Bridge.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF						Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.				
1711	Jan. 24	Clear	Very scanty	0.1	96.5	88.5	8.0	8.4	0.014	0.060	0.002	0.05			45.	.15
2061	June 13	Clear	Very scanty	.0	90.5	86.5	4.0	10.3	.024	.054	.010	2.00			45.	.05
2165	Oct. 27	Clear	Very scanty	.0	65.5	55.5	10.0	10.5	.016	.032	.000	.43			18.	.10
Average				.03	84.2	76.8	7.3	9.73	.018	.049	.004	.83			36.	.10

REMARKS.— There was no odor noted.

WATER SUPPLY OF JEWETT CITY.

Population in 1896, 3,500. The works were begun in 1894 by the Jewett City Water Company and completed in 1895. The franchise does not provide for the purchase of the works by the city, neither are the rates fixed nor subject to regulation by the city. The population supplied is 2,000 and the average daily consumption is 120,000 gallons, making an average daily consumption of sixty gallons per capita. The source of supply is Stone Hill reservoir, an artificial reservoir, fed by surface streams and springs. Stone Hill reservoir is located about 4.5

miles northeast of the borough, and distributes by gravity. The area of the reservoir is thirty acres, capacity 120,000,000 gallons, average depth twenty feet, with very little shallow flowage, and the bottom is rocky and muddy. Very little surface soil was removed. The water-shed, 600 acres in area, is very hilly, nine-tenths woodland and the rest pasture and meadow. There is but one house on the watershed. Vegetable odors have been noticed in July, August, and a portion of September. The total length of mains is about nine miles, ordinary pressure 125 pounds.

The samples were taken from a tap and were furnished by Mr. Arthur C. Ladd, the secretary of the company.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
1712	Jan. 24	Clear	None	0.5	31.5	21.5	10.0	3.30	0.038	0.184	0.004	0.20		6.	4.50
2059	June 13	Slight	Scanty	.3	28.0	20.5	7.5	2.50	.024	.126	.000	.03		5.	2.75
2164	Oct. 25	Distinct	Very scanty	1.0	47.5	26.0	21.5	2.10	.030	.250	.000	.08		5.	4.45
		Average		.6	35.7	32.7	13.0	2.63	.031	.187	.001	.10		5.	3.90

REMARKS.— There was no odor noted.

WATER SUPPLY OF LAKEVILLE.

Population in 1896, 1,600. The works are owned by stockholders living in the town, and were begun in 1891. About 150 families are supplied. The source of supply is from mountain springs by gravity. There are two reservoirs about 1½ miles from the village; one an impounding storage reservoir of 10,000,000 gallons capacity, and the other a distributing reservoir of 460,000 gallons capacity. The watershed, about 500 acres in area, is hilly and mountainous. The reservoirs have an average depth of about 7 feet, bottom rocky and hardpan, and the surface loam was removed. A fishy odor is sometimes noticed.

The consumption is unknown. The total length of mains is seven miles, with 200 taps and twenty public hydrants. The pressure is eighty pounds.

The samples were taken from a tap and were furnished by the secretary of the company, Mr. George W. Knight.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
1720	Feb. 2	Clear	None	0.1	53.0	44.0	9.0	.80	0.012	0.082	0.004	0.10	12.	1.25	
2067	June 16	Clear	None	.2	58.5	51.0	7.5	.70	.028	.072	.000	.05	30.	1.30	
2161	Oct. 25	Slight	Very scanty	.3	56.0	43.0	13.0	1.30	.042	.092	.002	.60	20.	3.10	
			Average	.2	55.8	46.0	9.8	.93	.027	.082	.002	.05	21.	1.88	

REMARKS.— There was no odor noted.

WATER SUPPLY OF NEW HARTFORD.

Population of town, 1890, 3,160. The works were built in 1894 by the New Hartford Water Company. The ten years' franchise does not provide for the purchase of the works by the village, neither are the rates fixed nor subject to public regulation. About 500 people are supplied. The sources of supply are South Mountain Brook and Stone Brook.

The water from South Mountain Brook is stored in an impounding reservoir of 2,000,000 gallons capacity, and located about one mile south of the village. The watershed is mountainous and mostly woodland. The reservoir has an average depth of about 8 feet, bottom rocky and hardpan. The surface loam was removed and no vegetable growths are noted. The distribution is by gravity, with 140 pounds pressure in the village.

Stone Brook reservoir is located about .25 of a mile from the village, and distributes by gravity, supplying only about 75 people. The watershed of the reservoir is mostly pasture, with some cultivated land. The reservoir is 4 square rods in area, with an average depth of 3 feet, all being shallow flowage. The bottom is muddy and the surface loam was removed. A fishy odor is reported in summer. There are a few houses on the brook above the reservoir.

The total length of mains of the supplies is 8 miles, with 250 taps and sixty public hydrants.

The samples from "South Mountain Brook" were taken from a tap, drawing from water main, about one mile from reservoir. The samples from "Stone Brook" were taken from a tap. All samples were furnished by Mr. F. B. Munn.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION — SOUTH MOUNTAIN RESERVOIR, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
1740	Feb. 18	Clear	None	0.3	32.0	22.5	9.5	1.20	0.008	0.090	0.000	0.00	2.	2.40	
2063	June 15	Clear	None	.7	40.5	21.0	19.5	1.10	.012	.152	.000	.05	5.	6.00	
2166	Oct. 31	Clear	Very scanty	.6	43.5	30.0	13.5	1.70	.010	.136	.004	.05	5.	5.35	
			Average	0.5	38.7	24.5	14.2	1.33	.010	.126	.001	.03	4.	4.58	

REMARKS.— There was no odor noted.

STONE BROOK RESERVOIR, 1898.

1741	Feb. 18	Distinct	Small	0.3	34.5	28.0	6.5	1.50	0.026	0.104	0.000	0.25	2.	1.45	
2062	June 15	Slight	Small	.4	42.5	27.0	15.5	1.30	.008	.100	.000	.10	5.	3.80	
2167	Oct. 31	Slight	Small	.4	46.0	34.5	11.5	1.00	.010	.104	.004	.10	5.	3.35	
			Average	.4	41.0	29.8	11.2	1.27	.015	.103	.001	.15	4.	2.87	

REMARKS.— There was no odor noted.

SIMSBURY WATER SUPPLY.

The samples were taken from a tap at the residence of Mr. H. Belden, who furnished the samples.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
1768	March 1	Clear	Scanty	0.2	47.0	33.5	13.5	1.30	0.012	0.078	0.000	0.15	15.	2.75	
2060	June 13	Clear	Scanty	.4	49.5	38.5	11.0	2.00	.026	.082	.000	.13	17.	3.00	
2160	Oct. 25	Clear	Very scanty	.4	66.5	55.0	11.5	2.10	.024	.076	.002	.13	23.	2.55	
			Average	.3	54.3	42.3	12.0	1.80	.021	.079	.001	.14	18.	2.77	

REMARKS.— There was no odor noted.

WATER SUPPLY OF SUFFIELD.

Population 1897, 3,500. The works are owned by the Village Water Company and were begun in 1896. About 100 families are supplied. The supply is from an artesian well, located north of the village, and the water is pumped to a standpipe whose capacity is 350,000 gallons. No sources of contamination or vegetable growths are noted.

The samples were taken from a tap and were furnished by the engineer of the company, Mr. Apollos Fuller.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF						Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as CaCO ₃ .		
1739	Feb. 17	Clear	Very scanty	.0	181.5	169.0	12.5	5.00	0.000	0.018	0.000	1.65	120.	0.00	
2068	June 16	Clear	Very scanty	.0	184.0	169.0	15.0	5.20	.006	.030	.000	.60	100.	.20	
2159	Oct. 24	Clear	None	.0	201.5	194.0	7.5	4.70	.010	.022	.004	.50	100.	.10	
			Average	.0	189.0	177.3	11.7	4.97	.005	.023	.001	.92	107.	0.10	

REMARKS.— There was no odor noted.

WATERBURY WATER SUPPLY.

FENN BROOK, A TRIBUTARY OF WIGWAM RESERVOIR.

The samples were taken from the brook near the reservoir, and were furnished by Mr. R. A. Cairns, C. E., the city engineer of Waterbury.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1734	Feb. 11	Clear	Scanty	0.3	38.0	25.5	12.5	1.60	0.028	0.170	0.002	0.10	8.	3.05
1856	Mar. 26	Clear	Scanty	.3	36.5	22.5	14.0	1.20	.002	.118	.002	.05	5.	4.25
1975	Apr. 27	Slight	Scanty	.5	38.0	23.0	15.0	1.20	.012	.156	.002	.05	5.	6.70
2042	May 23	Clear	Small	.7	51.0	33.0	18.0	1.60	.034	.214	.004	.05	8.	7.50
2058	June 13	Clear	Scanty	.6	47.0	36.0	11.0	1.50	.036	.124	.001	.08	10.	5.90
2083	July 6	Clear	Very scanty	.4	49.0	39.0	10.0	1.90	.012	.096	.000	.05	10.	3.10
2095	Aug. 18	Clear	Very scanty	1.0	49.0	26.5	22.5	1.10	.032	.232	.000	.05	9.	9.95
2125	Sept. 14	Clear	Very scanty	.6	69.5	55.0	14.5	1.60	.020	.132	.002	.03	10.	5.85
2158	Oct. 19	Clear	Scanty	.7	57.5	40.0	17.5	2.70	.024	.170	.002	.05	13.	7.70
2177	Nov. 15	Slight	Scanty	.6	41.5	27.5	14.0	1.40	.018	.106	.004	.05	5.	3.90
2182	Dec. 2	Clear	Small	.5	34.0	24.0	10.0	1.40	.024	.116	.000	.04	8.	4.55
			Average	.6	46.4	32.0	14.4	1.56	.022	.149	.002	.05	8.	5.68

REMARKS.— The odor was described as little or none in all the samples.

WATER SUPPLY OF WESTPORT.

Population 1897, 4,000. The works are owned by the Westport Water & Electric Light Company, and were begun in 1892. The average daily consumption is about 100,000 gallons.

The sources of supply are two wells. The upper well is located about one and one-eighth miles above the center of the town, and on the south bank of the Saugatuck River. The lower well is situated about a mile above the center of the town, and on the north bank of the Saugatuck River,

The upper well is circular, about thirty feet in diameter, fifteen feet in depth, covered, surface water excluded, and about 250 feet from the river on low level ground. The watershed to the south rises abruptly, and is chiefly wooded.

The lower well is oblong, about twenty-five by sixty feet, twelve feet in depth, covered, surface water excluded, and is about thirty feet from the river.

The watershed to the north rises gradually, and there are several manufacturing plants and a few houses upon it. The water is pumped to a standpipe. Total length of mains, ten miles; ordinary pressure, sixty pounds.

The samples were collected from the lower and upper wells by Mr. F. B. Hubbell, superintendent of the water-works.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898—LOWER WELL.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1707	Jan. 19	Clear	None	o	64.5	58.5	6.0	4.70	0.006	0.060	0.000	0.80	22.	.05
2064	June 15	Clear	None	o	59.0	44.0	15.0	5.20	.010	.038	.000	.50	19.	.30
2163	Oct. 25	Clear	None	o	75.0	66.5	8.5	9.50	.006	.008	.000	.50	25.	.10
			Average	o	66.1	56.3	9.8	6.47	.007	.035	.000	.60	22.	.15

REMARKS. — There was no odor noted.

UPPER WELL.

1708	Jan. 19	Clear	None	0	69.5	58.5	11.0	5.90	0.002	0.058	0.000	0.48	15.		.20
2065	June 15	Clear	None	0	72.0	57.0	15.0	3.60	.000	.032	.000	.13	20.		.30
2162	Oct. 25	Clear	None	0	62.0	55.0	7.0	3.40	.014	.034	.000	.08	15.		.75
			Average	0	67.8	56.8	11.	4.30	.005	.041	.000	.23	16.6		.42

REMARKS. — There was no odor noted.

WATER SUPPLY OF WOODBURY.

Population 1897, 1,950. The works are owned by the Woodbury Water Company, and were begun in 1894. The franchise does not provide for the purchase of the works by the town, neither are the rates fixed nor subject to regulation by the town. The sources of supply are from brooks and springs, and the water is collected in an artificial impounding reservoir, whose capacity is 800,000 gallons. The water is distributed by gravity, with a pressure of fifty-five pounds. Total length of mains is three miles, with forty-four taps and sixteen public hydrants.

The samples were taken from a tap at the residence of Mr. A. W. Mitchell, secretary of company.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF						Hardness as CaCO ₃ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
1713	Jan. 26	Clear	None	0.3	37.5	27.0	10.5	1.60	0.006	0.076	0.004	0.20	8.	3.15	
2066	June 15	Clear	None	.6	40.5	26.5	14.0	1.80	.016	.148	.000	.05	5.	5.25	
2169	Nov. 9	Clear	Very scanty	.8	48.5	31.0	17.5	2.40	.026	.160	.004	.10	8.	6.35	
		Average			.6	42.2	28.2	14.0	1.93	.016	.128	.003	.12	7.	4.92

REMARKS. — There was no odor noted.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SEWAGE AND EFFLUENT FROM THE MERIDEN FILTER BEDS.

The samples of sewage were composite samples taken from the main sewer at the filter beds as follows: A sample pailful was collected each hour from 3 to 10 P.M. on one day and from 6 A.M. to 2 P.M. of the next, making a total of seventeen samples. These were all thoroughly mixed together in a cask and the final sample for analysis taken from this mixture.

The samples of effluent from the filter beds were obtained from one of several springs situated a short distance in a southeasterly direction from the beds.

Samples have been furnished by the chief caretaker of the filter beds, Mr. William Cross, until May, and since then, Mr. Thomas O'Shea.

The averages of the analyses of the sewage and effluent for 1897 and 1898 are as follows:

MERIDEN SEWAGE, AVERAGES OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES, 1897 AND 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

Date.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.						NITROGEN OF					
	Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.		Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Organic Matter.		Nitrites.	Nitrates.
	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.			Filtered.	Unfiltered.		
1897,	292.6	401.0	228.7	256.0	64.9	145.0	42.7	8.40	5.33	9.76	.156	.74
1898,	261.5	381.1	208.7	244.7	52.8	136.4	48.9	8.61	5.04	11.06	.076	.24
Average,	277.1	391.1	218.7	250.4	58.9	140.7	45.8	8.51	5.19	10.41	.116	.49

MERIDEN EFFLUENT, AVERAGES FOR 1897 AND 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

Date.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF			
	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
1897, .	229.8	199.0	30.8	33.0	0.012	0.057	.0050	5.54
1898, .	219.6	195.2	24.4	30.4	.019	.080	.0060	4.75
Average, .	224.7	197.1	27.6	31.7	.016	.068	.0055	5.15

MERIDEN SEWAGE, CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.						NITROGEN OF				
				Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.		Chlorine.	Organic Matter.			
				Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.		Free Ammonia, filtered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Nitrates.	Nitriles.
1704	Jan. 12 and 13	Marked	Very marked	252.0	462.0	192.0	246.0	60.0	216.0	40.0	10.20	6.00	22.00	0.10
1732	Feb. 9 and 10	Marked	Moderate	225.0	343.0	181.0	219.0	44.0	124.0	31.5	8.10	5.00	7.50	1.00
1809	Mar. 9 and 10	Marked	Much	241.0	460.0	193.0	251.0	48.0	209.0	30.5	9.00	2.75	6.75	.00
1935	Apr. 12 and 13	Marked	Much	246.0	364.0	195.0	218.0	51.0	146.0	34.5	9.00	4.50	10.75	.05
2025	May 9 and 10	Marked	Small	255.0	343.0	200.0	253.0	55.0	90.0	32.0	8.40	3.00	7.50	.05
2046	June 1 and 2	Marked	Much	235.0	290.0	200.0	215.0	35.0	75.0	32.0	6.60	4.50	7.50	.05
2081	July 4 and 5	Marked	Marked	312.0	472.0	234.0	285.0	78.0	187.0	63.0	10.20	5.50	13.75	.05
2098	Aug. 18 and 19	Distinct	Small	285.0	376.0	239.0	276.0	46.0	100.0	56.5	8.01	3.75	7.50	.05
2129	Sept. 20 and 21	Marked	Small	276.0	375.0	206.0	222.0	70.0	153.0	42.0	8.01	6.00	12.00	.05
2147	Oct. 11 and 12	Much	Large	229.0	328.0	188.0	223.0	41.0	105.0	33.5	6.90	6.24	11.24	.05
2175	Nov. 8 and 9	Marked	Much	252.0	355.0	216.0	249.0	36.0	106.0	32.0	7.50	5.75	13.75	.03
2192	Dec. 13 and 14	Marked	Much	330.0	405.0	260.0	280.0	70.0	125.0	39.5	12.00	7.50	12.50	1.40
Average				261.5	381.1	208.7	244.7	52.8	136.4	48.9	8.61	5.04	11.06	.24

REMARKS. — The odor was described as marked in all, and either musty or disagreeable.

MERIDEN EFFLUENT, CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF				
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Am- monia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
1705	Jan. 13	Clear	Slight	217.0	198.0	19.0	30.0	0.034	0.074	0.000	8.00
1733	Feb. 10	Clear	Small	209.0	192.0	17.0	25.0	.032	.086	.000	10.00
1810	Mar. 10	Clear	Scanty	222.0	197.0	25.0	26.5	.012	.052	.000	5.50
1936	Apr. 13	Clear	Small	211.0	191.0	20.0	28.0	.010	.098	.000	4.50
2026	May 10	Clear	Small	258.0	206.0	52.0	29.5	.020	.110	.006	4.50
2047	June 2	Clear	Scanty	205.0	177.0	28.0	26.5	.014	.078	.040	3.50
2082	July 5	Clear	Small	217.0	205.6	12.0	37.5	.028	.084	.006	3.50
2099	Aug. 19	Clear	Very scanty	236.0	209.0	27.0	36.5	.012	.086	.006	3.50
2130	Sept. 21	Clear	Scanty	231.0	197.0	34.0	36.5	.028	.100	.006	3.00
2148	Oct. 12	Clear	None	215.0	202.0	13.0	31.5	.008	.060	.010	3.00
2176	Nov. 9	Clear	None	220.0	199.0	21.0	30.0	.008	.066	.002	5.00
2193	Dec. 14	Clear	Scanty	195.0	170.0	25.0	27.5	.016	.064	.000	3.00
Average				219.6	195.2	24.4	30.4	.019	.080	.006	4.75

REMARKS. — The odor was described as none in all the samples except Nos. 1705, 2047, and 2082, in which it was slightly musty. The sediment was sand.

EXAMINATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY AT THE
NIANTIC CAMP GROUND.

The State Camp Ground at Niantic is provided with a number of wells which form the entire water supply. These wells have from time to time been examined with the view of ascertaining whether the use of the grounds as a camp was contaminating the ground to an extent which would affect the water supply. The prolonged encampment of the past summer presented an opportunity which was thought to be a favorable one for testing this question. Accordingly samples were taken from most of the wells in May, and again in August. Examinations were also made in October at the request of Surgeon-General A. W. Phillips, M.D., and by his courtesy the results of those examinations are included in the following tables along with those previously made.

A study of the results of the analyses shows that a few of the wells situated in the southern part of the ground are practically normal, but the greater number show that the ground water

supplying them has received some past contamination which has been considerable in the case of certain of the wells in the northern part of the camp, especially Nos. 12, 16, 19, and 21. The figures for organic matter show with few exceptions that the water had been very satisfactorily purified from the contaminating matter by the processes of oxidation and filtration. The point of special significance in the examinations is the fact of a very general contamination of the ground water as indicated by a study of the amounts and distribution of chlorine and nitrates. It is true that this contamination is to be regarded as past, but the fact that it existed in the May samples is to be regarded as indicating that the ground had not become purified during the months of disuse since the occupation of the grounds during the previous August. Consequently the conclusion from the analyses is that the contamination is cumulative, and that the well water may reasonably be expected to deteriorate in the future. On this account it is believed that other provisions should be made for supplying the camp ground with water. For the reason stated, it is necessary to provide a water supply from without the camp ground, even if the ground is to be used only for the usual short annual encampment. The necessity is made stronger by the possibility of a prolonged encampment, such as that of last summer. It is as radically wrong for such a community to depend on local shallow wells as it would be for any thickly-settled community to do so.

The numbers assigned to the wells are as shown below, and do not agree in all cases with the numbers previously used.

Nos. 1 to 15 include the fourteen wells on Line Officer St., No. 1 being that at the west end of the line, and the others following in order toward the east. Between Nos. 5 and 7 there is a platform with no well which received a number, 6, on the assumption that the well might subsequently be put in. Consequently No. 7 is the sixth one in the line as the wells now stand, and so on to the end of the line, No. 15 being the fourteenth well.

- No. 16. West of Colonel's Barn.
- " 17. East of Colonel's Barn.
- " 18. Mess House, 1st Regiment.
- " 19. Mess House, 2d Regiment.
- " 20. Machine-Gun Barn.
- " 21. Mess House, 3d Regiment.
- " 22. Mess House, 4th Regiment.
- " 23. Mess House, 5th Battalion.
- " 24. Battery Barn.
- " 25. Quartermaster-General's.
- " 26. Guard House.
- " 27. West of General Hospital.
- " 28. Water Batteries.
- " 29. Headquarters' Barn.

EXAMINATION OF NIANTIC CAMP WATER SUPPLY.

Figures in Chemical Analysis Indicate Parts Per Million.

	No.	Date.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen of Free Ammonia.	Nitrogen of Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen of Nitrites.	Nitrogen of Nitrates.	Bacteria per cc.
Well No. 1,...	1996	May 9	9.0	.016	.022	Trace	.55	
	2100	Aug. 26	6.5	.030	.004	.000	.40	
Well No. 2,...	1997	May 9	8.5	.018	.020	.000	.60	
	2101	Aug. 26	8.0	.006	.000	.000	.70	
	2137	Oct 5	9.0	.008	.020	Trace	.30	87
		Oct. 11	9.0				.30	92
Well No. 3,...	1998	May 9	10.0	.010	.020	.000	.25	
	2102	Aug. 26	9.5	.000	.018	.000	.60	
Well No. 4,...	1999	May 9	6.0	.030	.080	.001	.20	
	2103	Aug. 26	7.0	.022	.020	.000	.25	
Well No. 5,...	2000	May 9	10.5	.006	.018	Trace	.55	
Well No. 7,...	2001	May 9	10.0	.004	.020	.000	.55	
	2104	Aug. 26	8.0	.022	.026	.000	.30	
Well No. 8,...	2002	May 9	10.5	.006	.032	.000	.55	
	2105	Aug. 26	10.0	.020	.024	.000	.60	
	2137	Oct. 5	10.0	.012	.024	.000	.70	45
Well No. 9,...	2003	May 9	6.0	.008	.034	.001	.50	
Well No. 10,...	2004	May 9	11.0	.012	.038	.000	.35	
	2106	Aug. 26	11.5	.006	.004	.000	.70	
Well No. 11,...	2005	May 9	13.5	.008	.036	.000	.60	
	2107	Aug. 26	11.0	.010	.010	.000	.45	
Well No. 12,...	2006	May 9	8.5	.018	.060	.000	.20	
	2108	Aug. 26	9.0	.158	.012	.000	.30	
	2139	Oct. 5	8.5	.028	.036	.001	.25	840
		Oct. 11	8.0				.23	526
Well No. 13,...	2007	May 9	7.5	.012	.014	.000	.50	
	2109	Aug. 26	7.5	.000	.006	.000	.30	
Well No. 14,...	2008	May 9	8.5	.010	.048	.000	.50	
	2110	Aug. 26	11.0	.016	.006	.000	.80	
Well No. 15,...	2009	May 9	10.0	.004	.032	.000	1.40	
	2111	Aug. 26	8.0	.002	.012	.000	.75	
Well No. 16,...	2010	May 9	53.5	.030	.058	.005	.30	
	2112	Aug. 26	31.5	.026	.016	.004	.60	
	2140	Oct. 5	33.5	.040	.032	Trace	.45	170
		Oct. 11	29.5				.45	159
Well No. 17,...	2011	May 9	21.5	.016	.012	.000	1.20	
	2113	Aug. 26	16.5	.018	.016	.000	.80	
Well No. 18,...	2012	May 9	10.5	.012	.024	.000	1.40	
	2114	Aug. 26	14.5	.006	.016	.000	1.10	
	2141	Oct. 5	17.0	.006	.028	.000	.50	128
		Oct. 11	7.0				.55	22
Well No. 19,...	2013	May 9	14.5	.002	.006	.000	1.00	
	2115	Aug. 26	29.5	.002	.020	Trace	1.70	
		Oct. 5						
	2146a	Oct. 11	13.0	.152	.016	.000	.40	608
Well No. 20,...	2014	May 9	9.5	.010	.008	.000	1.20	
	2116	Aug. 26	7.5	.010	.012	.000	.80	

EXAMINATION OF CAMP WATER SUPPLY.—CONTINUED.

Figures in Chemical Analysis Indicate Parts Per Million.

	No.	Date.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen of Free Ammonia.	Nitrogen of Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen of Nitrites.	Nitrogen of Nitrates.	Bacteria per cc.
Well No. 21, ..	2015	May 9	40.5	.018	.026	.000	1.10	
	2117	Aug. 26	33.5	.010	.050	.004	.90	
	2142	Oct. 5	26.5	.050	.044	.001	.70	2340
		Oct. 11	29.0				.80	1200
Well No. 22, ..	2016	May 9	14.0	.006	.036	.000	.35	
	2118	Aug. 26	11.5	.008	.008	.002	.50	
	2143	Oct. 5	14.5	.008	.020	.000	.60	65
		Oct. 11	14.5				.80	68
Well No. 23, ..	2017	May 9	9.5	.020	.026	.018	.25	
	2119	Aug. 26	11.5	.016	.004	.000	.40	
Well No. 24, ..	2018	May 9	3.4	.008	.022	.000	.10	
	2120	Aug. 26	5.5	.000	.004	.000	.70	
Well No. 25, ..	2019	May 9	8.0	.046	.044	.000	.25	
	2121	Aug. 26	11.0	.012	.000	.008	.70	
Well No. 26, ..	2020	May 9	10.5	.042	.034	.000	2.20	
	2122	Aug. 26	9.0	.026	.022	.001	1.50	
Well No. 27, ..	2021	May 9	5.5	.018	.030	.000	.20	
	2123	Aug. 26	6.0	.002	.006	.000	.20	
	2144	Oct. 5	4.5	.008	.030	.001	.18	66
		Oct. 11	4.5				.23	60
Well No. 28, ..	2124	Aug. 26	6.5	.004	.020	.000	.40	
	2146	Oct. 5	6.0	.006	.036	.000	.40	331
		Oct. 11	5.5				.25	444
Well No. 29, ..	2145	Oct. 5	5.5	.008	.036	.000	.20	228
		Oct. 11	5.0				.23	209

EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL WELLS.

It has long been the desire of those having charge of the examination of drinking waters in this State to include well waters in the scope of the work, because of the large number of persons dependent upon this form of water supply, and because of the special liability of wells to sewage or drainage contamination. The wells situated on school property naturally first claimed attention, as they are public supplies, and are used by a large number of persons at an age when they are especially liable to the contraction of water-born diseases. An examination of this class of wells was, therefore, included in the plan of the work for 1898. The plan determined upon was to examine samples from all the school wells in use in the State. With the object of ascertaining the number of wells and where they were located, letters with the proper blanks for reports were sent to the secretary or executive officer of each school board in the State. For their prompt and courteous replies I desire to express my obligation, and especially would I express my thanks to the county and town health officers for their co-operation in securing samples.

The total number of schoolhouses in the State is in the neighborhood of 1,650, but some of them are not in use, and most of those in the larger cities are supplied with running water from the public works. Excluding certain cities where there were no schools with wells, reports were received from 1,485 schools, of which 308 were reported as having wells on school property. These were distributed by counties as follows :

Fairfield County,	.	.	.	.	.	70
Hartford "	.	.	.	.	.	54
New Haven "	38
Tolland "	38
New London "	34
Litchfield "	26
Middlesex "	21
Windham "	27
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When the time for collection of samples came, a list of the wells reported in each town was sent to the health officer with bottles and instructions for collecting the samples.

From the returns made by the health officers it appeared that there had been many inaccuracies in the first reports. In some cases there were no wells when they were reported, and in

others wells were found where they were not reported. Some of the wells, too, were out of repair, or not in use at all, so that samples could not be obtained. While much care was exercised to secure samples from all school wells in use in the State, it is quite possible that some were overlooked.

The total number examined was 247, or 61 short of the number reported by the school authorities. They were distributed in counties as follows:

Fairfield County,	.	.	.	.	.	62
Hartford "	.	.	.	.	.	40
New Haven "	.	.	.	.	.	31
Tolland "	.	.	.	.	.	31
New London "	.	.	.	.	.	26
Litchfield "	.	.	.	.	.	25
Middlesex "	.	.	.	.	.	17
Windham "	.	.	.	.	.	15
						<hr/> 247

CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESULTS.

The wells have been grouped into five classes, according to the excess of chlorine which they contain above the amount normal to the location where they are situated.

In explanation of this method of classification reference is made to a paper on The Normal Distribution of Chlorine in Connecticut in the Eighteenth Annual Report, 1895, page 230.

In this paper it was shown that the chlorine in the unpolluted or normal waters of this State varies within narrow limits in any one locality, but that the amounts vary in different parts of the State to a considerable extent and in a very definite way, which is shown in the map accompanying the paper. Sewage, drainage from outhouses, etc., and certain kinds of manufacturing wastes contain much chlorine, in the form chiefly of common salt, and any well, or other source of water which has received such contamination, will present the evidence of it in increase of chlorine above the normal. The degree of increase will denote the amount of contamination, hence the reason for the classification employed in the case of these wells.

The following table presents a summary of the results, and gives the percentage and average composition of the wells in each class.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL WELLS.

ANALYSES ARE EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER MILLION.

CLASS.	Excess of Chlorine.	Number of Wells.	Percentage of Wells.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.
				Total.	Volatile.	Mineral.		Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
I	Under 0.5	84	34.0	55.5	9.5	46.0	2.09	0.005	0.033	0.0002	0.23	0.29	14.
II	0.5 to 2	35	14.2	73.7	10.9	62.8	3.51	.014	.037	.0007	.66	.43	25.
III	2 to 5	51	20.6	78.2	9.5	68.7	5.72	.020	.039	.0013	1.59	.40	32.
IV	5 to 10	30	12.2	116.3	12.4	103.9	9.34	.024	.055	.0013	2.81	.49	48.
V	10 and over	47	19.0	196.4	21.5	174.9	27.13	.023	.053	.0030	5.92	.56	77.

In the 84 wells of Class I, the average variation from the average normal chlorine is minus one-tenth of a part (-0.1). The wells of this class are to be regarded as free from all evidence of sewage contamination, and are interesting as showing the average composition of uncontaminated shallow well waters in this State. It should be recognized, however, that there are great variations in the wells of this class, particularly in the solids and hardness. After the chlorine, the data which are of most significance as evidence of sewage contamination in ground waters are the nitrates. It is, therefore, of special interest to note that of the 84 wells of Class I, 73 contained less than 0.5 parts per million of nitrogen of nitrates, and only 3 contain more than 1 part.

Regarding the nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia, 43 wells, or about half of all in the class, gave figures falling between 0.025 and 0.050 parts per million, while there were 12 of 0.05 or more, and only 4 of less than 0.01. These figures are surely higher than would be expected in the highest grade of ground waters, and may perhaps be explained by the statement that these are mostly dug wells, many of them shallow, and not well cared for in the matter of cleaning the well from bits of leaves and other vegetable débris.

Comparing the other classes with Class I, it is seen that there is a rapid increase in the average amounts of chlorine, the figures for the five classes being as follows: 2.09, 3.51, 5.72, 9.34, and 27.13. Corresponding with this evidence of sewage contamination we find increasing amounts of nitrates, hardness, and total solids. The averages for the nitrogen of nitrates are 0.23, 0.66, 1.59, 2.81, and 5.92. Of the 47 wells in Class V, 20 or nearly half gave over 5 parts per million, while in Class I, it will be remembered, 73 of the 84 wells gave less than 0.5 parts. These figures afford striking evidence of the correctness of the method of classifying the wells on the basis of the normal chlorine.

The figures relating to the organic matter in the water are not so striking, because the organic constituents of the contaminating material are removed in filtering through the soil by the same agencies which produce the nitrates. The latter represent the original nitrogenous organic contamination, being the form in which the nitrogen exists after the oxidation of the organic matter by the bacteria of the soil. It is to be noted,

however, that the averages for the nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia in Classes IV and V, are over 0.05 parts per million. In Class V there were 21 wells in which the figures exceeded 0.05, the average being 0.081.

THE INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS.

The interpretation of the results of the analyses as affecting the question of the continued use of the water can only be made with a full knowledge of the nature of the well and its surroundings, if full justice is to be done the pupils who use the water, and the school districts which might be called on to furnish a new supply in the case of an adverse decision. The final judgment of the wells in this series must, therefore, rest with the local health officers, who must interpret the results of any particular well in the light of its nature and surroundings. In general the wells of Class I, and the majority of those in Class II, must be accepted as satisfactory, unless they are unusually shallow and subject to contamination from surface wash. On the other hand, the majority of the wells in Class III, and those in Classes IV and V, must be regarded with suspicion. In general, only those wells of these classes should be considered safe which are found to be deep and so arranged that surface water is excluded, and which are favorably situated with regard to the source of contamination, both in distance and in kind of soil which may act as a filtering medium.

CONCLUSIONS.

In summarizing the results of this investigation it may be stated that according to the analyses about one-third of the wells are free from sewage contamination, and are only to be criticised in case they are of faulty construction; *i. e.*, are too shallow, or permit the access of surface water, or in case they become foul from neglect. To these may probably be added the wells in Class II, as reasonably satisfactory, so that the analyses indicate that nearly one-half of the wells examined are suitable for use, and they should be so regarded if inspection shows no fault in construction or care.

The other three classes include 52 per cent. of the wells, and on the basis of the analysis they must be regarded with suspicion. Some of them, Nos. 1,815 and 2,070, for example, are grossly polluted. In the cases of others the evidence is not so

clear, and it is quite possible that a careful examination of the surroundings might disclose facts which would justify the use of the water.

The writer is fully aware of the danger of forming a positive opinion on the results of a single examination, and would therefore venture to urge upon the health officers the importance of a thorough inquiry into the surroundings of the wells.

It is quite possible that the source of contamination in many cases is a single one, and that the removal of a privy, or better care of it, may suffice to greatly improve the conditions.

Many schoolhouses were reported as having no wells on the grounds, the water supply being obtained from private wells in the vicinity. The number of schools of this class greatly exceed those having wells. Samples from a few such wells were sent by mistake, but were not examined. The condition of this large number of wells is, of course, unknown, but probably those examined represent reasonably well the condition of this class also, and if so it is obvious that these wells call for special attention from the health officers.

N. B. The analysis of any particular sample may be found by use of the following index. The towns are arranged alphabetically, and under the name of each town will be found the names of the schools from which samples were received, with the class and laboratory numbers of the samples. On referring to the table for the class to which the sample is assigned the analysis will be readily found as the analyses are arranged numerically.

INDEX TO SCHOOL WELLS.

ANSONIA :		
School St. School	Laboratory No. 1725	Class I
Fourth " "	" " 1726	" IV
Factory St. "	" " 1727	" III
ASHFORD :		
District No. 3	Laboratory No. 1963	Class I
" " 10	" " 1964	" I
" " 2	" " 1965	" I
BERLIN :		
Selden No. 7	Laboratory No. 1989	Class I
" " 8	" " 1990	" II
" " 9	" " 1995	" I
BETHLEHEM :		
South Carmel Hill	Laboratory No. 1867	Class I
BOZRAH :		
Leffingwell	Laboratory No. 1876	Class I
BROOKLYN :		
Center	Laboratory No. 1912	Class V
CHAPLIN :		
Center	Laboratory No. 1929	Class II
CHATHAM :		
East Hampton Center	Laboratory No. 1970	Class I
CHESHIRE :		
High School	Laboratory No. 1721	Class IV
Union District School	" " 1728	" I
CHESTER :		
North	Laboratory No. 1925	Class I
South	" " 1926	" IV
Middle	" " 1927	" IV
CLINTON :		
Morgan School	Laboratory No. 1902	Class IV
COLUMBIA :		
Hop River District	Laboratory No. 1962	Class I
West " "	" " 2027	" II
COVENTRY :		
District No. 3	Laboratory No. 1920	Class III
" " 1	" " 1921	" IV
" " 8	" " 1922	" III
" " 9	" " 1923	" I
" " 10	" " 1924	" II
DANBURY :		
South Center District	Laboratory No. 1775	Class V
Beaver Brook " "	" " 1776	" I
Westville " "	" " 1777	" I
Middle River " "	" " 1778	" II
Miry Brook " "	" " 1784	" III
Mill Plain " "	" " 1785	" III
DARIEN :		
Ox Ridge	Laboratory No. 1812	Class V
Noroton	" " 1813	" I
Center	" " 1814	" II
DERBY :		
Hawthorne Ave. School	Laboratory No. 1722	Class V
Academy Hill " "	" " 1723	" III

EAST HADDAM :		
Millington West	Laboratory No. 1932	Class I
Moodus Center	" " 1933	" III
Red Lane	" " 1934	" IV
EAST HARTFORD :		
Woodhand	Laboratory No. 1815	Class V
Long Hill	" " 1816	" V
Hillstown	" " 1818	" I
Hockanum	" " 1840	" II
South	" " 1841	" II
EAST LYME :		
Niantic	Laboratory No. 1877	Class II
Walnut Hill	" " 1878	" I
Black Point	" " 1879	" IV
Boston	" " 1880	" V
ELLINGTON :		
District No. 1	Laboratory No. 1904	Class III
" " 2	" " 1905	" III
" " 3	" " 1906	" II
" " 6	" " 1907	" III
" " 10	" " 1943	" III
" " 5	" " 1944	" I
FAIRFIELD :		
Middle	Laboratory No. 1771	Class V
Mill Plain	" " 1772	" I
Stratford	" " 1798	" III
Plattsville	" " 1799	" I
Southport	" " 1807	" V
Jennings Woods	" " 1808	" V
FARMINGTON :		
West District	Laboratory No. 1823	Class I
FRANKLIN :		
Gage's Town District	Laboratory No. 1889	Class III
GLASTONBURY :		
Williams No. 18	Laboratory No. 1831	Class III
Twine Mill No. 9	" " 1832	" III
Brick District No. 2	" " 1833	" III
GOSHEN :		
Center District	Laboratory No. 1847	Class IV
GREENWICH :		
North Cos Cob	Laboratory No. 1811	Class V
Sound Beach	" " 2029	" V
Peck's Land	" " 2030	" I
Clapboard Ridge	" " 2031	" II
South Stanwich	" " 2032	" I
North Mianus	" " 2054	" I
Round Hill	" " 2055	" III
Glenville	" " 2056	" IV
King St.	" " 2057	" II
GRISWOLD :		
District No. 12	Laboratory No. 1874	Class IV
" " 8	" " 1875	" I
GUILFORD :		
Fair St. Primary	Laboratory No. 1736	Class IV
High School	" " 1737	" III
Nut Plains	" " 1738	" II
HADDAM :		
Union	Laboratory No. 1986	Class V
Candlewood Hill	" " 1987	" I
Middlesex County Home	" " 1988	" II

HAMDEN :			
No. 9 State St.	Laboratory No. 1735	Class III	
HAMPTON :			
Center or First District	Laboratory No. 1928	Class V	
HARWINTON :			
District No. 5	Laboratory No. 1909	Class I	
HEBRON :			
First District	Laboratory No. 1888	Class IV	
KILLINGLY :			
Dayville	Laboratory No. 1984	Class IV	
Attawaugan	" " 1985	" III	
East Killingly	" " 1993	" III	
LEBANON :			
No. 7	Laboratory No. 1882	Class I	
" 5	" " 1883	" I	
" 3	" " 1916	" I	
" 1	" " 1917	" V	
" 2	" " 1918	" V	
" 13	" " 1919	" I	
LITCHFIELD :			
Harris Plains	Laboratory No. 1854	Class V	
Bantam	" " 1855	" II	
Milton	" " 1857	" II	
Gurnsey	" " 1900	" V	
Northfield Center	" " 1901	" I	
MADISON :			
East River	Laboratory No. 1958	Class V	
North River District	" " 1959	" I	
Hand Academy	" " 1967	" III	
MANCHESTER :			
No. 6	Laboratory No. 1859	Class I	
" 5	" " 1860	" I	
" 3, Manchester Green	" " 1908	" I	
MANSFIELD :			
North Mansfield	Laboratory No. 1950	Class III	
Atwoodville	" " 1951	" II	
Mansfield Depot	" " 1952	" IV	
Spring Hill	" " 1953	" I	
Mt. Hope	" " 1972	" II	
Mansfield Hollow	" " 1973	" II	
MIDDLEFIELD :			
South District	Laboratory No. 1897	Class I	
North District	" " 1898	" I	
MILFORD :			
High School	Laboratory No. 1788	Class V	
MONROE :			
Walker's Farms	Laboratory No. 1754	Class II	
MORRIS :			
Fourth District	Laboratory No. 2039	Class I	
MYSTIC :			
Eleventh District, Noank	Laboratory No. 1870	Class V	
NEW CANAAN :			
Ponus St.	Laboratory No. 1759	Class III	
Talmage Hill	" " 1760	" I	
Dan Town	" " 1761	" V	
Old Church	" " 1762	" III	
Olmstead	" " 1763	" III	
Smith Ridge	" " 1764	" III	
Carter St.	" " 1765	" II	
Silver Mine	" " 1766	" I	
White Oak School	" " 1767	" I	

NEW HARTFORD :		
Nepaug	Laboratory No. 1843	Class II
North East	" " 1858	" III
NEW MILFORD :		
Aspetuck No. 8	Laboratory No. 1884	Class III
Lower Merryall	" " 1885	" I
Long Mountain No. 13	" " 1886	" V
Park Lane No. 2	" " 1887	" I
Chestnut Land No. 1	" " 1971	" III
NEWTOWN :		
Gregory's Orchard	Laboratory No. 1780	Class I
Newtown Academy	" " 1781	" V
Gray's Plain	" " 1782	" I
Taunton	" " 1783	" II
NEWINGTON :		
Center	Laboratory No. 1873	Class I
NORTH HAVEN :		
Fourth District Center	Laboratory No. 1779	Class III
NORWALK :		
Lower Five Mile River	Laboratory No. 1742	Class V
Middle Five Mile River	" " 1743	" III
West Norwalk School	" " 1744	" I
Northeast "	" " 1745	" III
NORWICH :		
Village School	Laboratory No. 1915	Class IV
OLD LYME :		
Graded School	Laboratory No. 1861	Class II
OLD SAYBROOK :		
Graded School	Laboratory No. 1896	Class III
PLAINFIELD :		
Central Village	Laboratory No. 1968	Class V
Wauregan	" " 1969	" IV
PLAINVILLE :		
Plainville Graded No. 1, Jani- tor's Yard	Laboratory No. 1835	Class III
Plainville Graded No. 2, School Yard	" " 1836	" IV
PLYMOUTH :		
District No. 5	Laboratory No. 1842	Class I
POMFRET :		
No. 4 Ragged Hill	Laboratory No. 1945	Class I
" 2 Elliott	" " 1946	" I
PORTLAND :		
Penfield Hill No. 4	Laboratory No. 1893	Class I
Rose " " 3	" " 1894	" I
PRESTON :		
Second District	Laboratory No. 1871	Class V
REDDING :		
Boston	Laboratory No. 1770	Class I
RIDGEFIELD :		
Branchville	Laboratory No. 1800	Class I
Titicus Spring	" " 1801	" II
Center	" " 1802	" V
West Mountain Spring	" " 1803	" III
ROCKY HILL :		
North	Laboratory No. 1817	Class V
SAYBROOK :		
Deep River Union School	Laboratory No. 1891	Class III
SEYMOUR :		
High School	Laboratory No. 1724	Class I

SOMERS :			
No. 1	Laboratory No. 2069	Class IV	
" 6	" " 2070	" V	
SOUTHINGTON :			
Milldale	Laboratory No. 1824	Class I	
SOUTH WINDSOR :			
Valley No. 5	Laboratory No. 1819	Class V	
Wapping High	" " 1820	" II	
Vinton's No. 6	" " 1821	" I	
South " 7	" " 1822	" III	
SPRAGUE :			
District No. 1, Baltic	Laboratory No. 1868	Class V	
STAFFORD :			
Primary	Laboratory No. 1954	Class I	
Stafford Springs District No. 2	" " 1955	" IV	
West Stafford	" " 1956	" I	
Patten	" " 1957	" II	
STAMFORD :			
Bangall	Laboratory No. 1862	Class III	
Farms	" " 1863	" IV	
Turn of River	" " 1864	" III	
Long Ridge	" " 1865	" I	
STONINGTON :			
Sixth District	Laboratory No. 1869	Class I	
Mystic Bridge	" " 1872	" V	
Eleventh District, Paulatuck	" " 1892	" III	
STRATFORD :			
Graded First District	Laboratory No. 1752	Class V	
Washington	" " 1753	" II	
SUFFIELD :			
North District, Second Society	Laboratory No. 1978	Class II	
West " " "	" " 1979	" I	
South " First	" " 1980	" I	
Center " " "	" " 1981	" V	
North " " "	" " 1982	" I	
North West District, First Society	" " 1983	" V	
THOMASTON :			
Brick School	Laboratory No. 1846	Class IV	
TOLLAND :			
District No. 5	Laboratory No. 1895	Class III	
" " I	" " 1899	" I	
TORRINGTON :			
Torrington	Laboratory No. 1960	Class III	
Newfield	" " 1966	" I	
Northwest	" " 1976	" I	
Westside	" " 1977	" I	
Burnville	" " 1994	" I	
TRUMBULL :			
Nichols	Laboratory No. 1850	Class III	
White Plains	" " 1851	" V	
Long Hill	" " 1852	" III	
Chestnut Hill	" " 1853	" I	
VOLUNTOWN :			
Village School	Laboratory No. 1890	Class V	
WATERBURY :			
Simonsville	Laboratory No. 1755	Class V	
Waterville	" " 1756	" III	
Buck's Hill	" " 1757	" V	
Hopeville	" " 1758	" II	

East Farms	Laboratory No. 1789	Class I
Mill Plains	" " 1790	" II
East Mountain	" " 1791	" II
Oakville	" " 1792	" IV
Bunker Hill	" " 1793	" I
South Brooklyn	" " 1794	" III
Town Plott	" " 1795	" I
Oronoke	" " 1796	" I
Park Road	" " 1797	" V
WATERFORD :		
Giliad	Laboratory No. 2084	Class III
Graniteville	" " 2085	" I
Jordan	" " 2086	" IV
WATERTOWN :		
Center	Laboratory No. 1844	Class V
Oakville	" " 1845	" III
WEST HARTFORD :		
South Kindergarten	Laboratory No. 1991	Class IV
Elmwood	" " 1992	" I
WESTON :		
Good Hill	Laboratory No. 1786	Class I
Upper Parish	" " 1787	" I
WESTPORT :		
Cross Highway	Laboratory No. 1773	Class II
Green's Farms	" " 1774	" IV
WETHERSFIELD :		
High School	Laboratory No. 1930	Class III
Second District	" " 1931	" V
WILLINGTON :		
No. 9	Laboratory No. 1903	Class I
WILTON :		
Belden Hill District No. 5	Laboratory No. 1961	Class II
WINDHAM :		
North Windham	Laboratory No. 2040	Class IV
WINDSOR :		
District No. 4	Laboratory No. 1837	Class IV
" " I	" " 1838	" V
Bell School	" " 1839	" I
District No. 7	" " 1848	" V
Elm Grove, District No. 8	" " 1849	" II
District No. 9	" " 1911	" V
WOODSTOCK :		
West Woodstock No. 7	Laboratory No. 1947	Class IV
Center No. 6	" " 1948	" V
Quassett No. 4	" " 1949	" IV
YALESVILLE :		
Yalesville	Laboratory No. 1974	Class IV

SCHOOL WELLS, CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Class I.

In these Wells the Chlorine is less than 0.5 above the average normal.

No.	Towns.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.
		Total.	Volatile.	Mineral.		Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1724	Seymour,	32.0	7.0	25.0	1.90	0.016	0.026	0.000	0.50	0.00	5.
1725	Ansonia,	52.5	10.5	42.0	2.70	.002	.038	.000	1.25	.35	13.
1728	Cheshire,	44.0	6.0	38.0	1.20	.014	.060	.000	.50	3.30	18.
1744	Norwalk,	30.0	4.0	26.0	3.00	.018	.048	.000	.10	.00	12.
1760	New Canaan,	46.5	5.5	41.0	2.30	.006	.044	.000	.63	.00	14.
1766	New Canaan,	41.0	12.0	29.0	1.80	.006	.030	.002	.50	.00	8.
1767	New Canaan,	33.5	5.5	28.0	2.10	.002	.018	.000	.25	.30	8.
1770	Redding,	37.0	5.0	32.0	2.50	.020	.020	.000	.30	.40	15.
1772	Fairfield,	64.5	7.0	57.5	3.20	.010	.020	.000	.90	.30	20.
1776	Danbury,	83.5	7.5	76.0	1.40	.000	.040	.000	2.25	.60	38.
1777	Danbury,	39.0	6.0	33.0	1.80	.000	.034	.000	.95	.10	12.
1780	Newtown,	44.0	8.5	35.5	2.10	.016	.042	.000	.35	.65	17.
1782	Newtown,	28.5	6.0	22.5	1.60	.002	.036	.000	.15	.10	8.
1786	Weston,	44.0	7.5	36.5	3.20	.006	.026	.000	.50	.25	14.
1787	Weston,	29.5	13.5	16.0	1.70	.030	.076	.000	.23	1.20	9.
1789	Waterbury,	32.0	9.0	23.0	1.50	.008	.040	.000	.30	.15	8.
1793	Waterbury,	39.5	9.0	30.5	2.00	.000	.016	.000	.15	.00	10.
1795	Waterbury,	39.0	8.5	30.5	1.80	.016	.022	.000	.15	.15	4.
1796	Waterbury,	28.5	8.0	20.5	1.30	.006	.014	.000	.10	.15	4.
1799	Fairfield,	65.0	10.5	54.5	3.80	.008	.022	.000	.35	.05	18.
1800	Ridgefield,	38.5	11.5	27.0	1.70	.000	.020	.000	.00	.10	7.
1813	Darien,	64.0	11.0	53.0	2.50	.008	.028	.001	.30	.20	24.
1818	East Hartford,	41.0	9.0	32.0	2.10	.016	.054	.000	.10	1.55	13.
1821	South Windsor,	48.5	9.0	39.5	1.10	.006	.038	.000	.10	.20	15.
1823	Farmington,	44.5	8.5	36.0	2.20	.004	.022	.000	.05	.20	20.
1824	Southington,	111.5	13.0	98.5	1.70	.004	.024	.002	.08	1.10	53.
1839	Windsor,	32.0	11.5	20.5	1.00	.018	.034	.000	.15	.20	10.
1842	Plymouth,	26.0	9.0	17.0	1.50	.008	.018	.000	.08	.55	4.
1853	Trumbull,	37.5	9.0	28.5	2.70	.000	.012	.000	.03	.10	5.
1859	Manchester,	25.5	7.0	18.5	1.70	.002	.038	.000	.05	.30	9.
1860	Manchester,	53.5	11.0	42.5	1.50	.004	.048	.000	.35	.55	30.
1865	Stamford,	40.5	7.5	33.0	3.50	.006	.030	.000	.05	.55	13.
1867	Bethlehem,	38.5	3.5	35.0	2.00	.012	.028	.000	.05	.30	17.
1869	Stonington,	63.5	7.5	56.0	5.10	.010	.036	.001	.50	.50	25.
1873	Newington,	156.0	11.0	145.0	2.10	.008	.026	.000	.05	.20	86.
1875	Griswold,	23.0	11.5	11.5	3.70	.008	.026	.000	.10	.55	5.
1876	Bozrah,	64.5	7.5	57.0	2.00	.010	.016	.001	1.38	.60	28.
1878	East Lyme,	30.5	8.0	22.5	2.70	.014	.032	.001	.05	.35	5.
1882	Lebanon,	68.0	4.0	64.0	3.20	.018	.028	.000	.03	.35	30.
1883	Lebanon,	46.0	4.5	41.5	1.20	.014	.062	.000	.30	.60	20.
1885	New Milford,	75.0	4.5	70.5	1.10	.002	.022	.001	.15	.65	40.
1887	New Milford,	233.5	33.5	200.0	1.30	.010	.038	.001	.08	.80	240.
1893	Portland,	59.0	8.0	51.0	2.70	.004	.040	.002	.23	.15	30.
1894	Portland,	48.5	5.0	43.5	1.90	.008	.030	.001	.70	.15	10.
1897	Middlefield,	31.5	7.5	24.0	1.30	.008	.070	.000	.05	1.35	10.

SCHOOL WELLS, CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Class I.—Continued.

In these Wells the Chlorine is less than 0.5 above the average normal.

No.	Towns.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.
		Total.	Volatile.	Mineral.		Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1898	Middlefield,	59.0	8.5	50.5	2.70	0.000	0.028	0.000	0.03	0.50	20.
1899	Tolland,	43.0	8.5	34.5	2.30	.012	.058	.001	.30	.65	15.
1901	Litchfield,	65.0	11.0	54.0	.60	.002	.040	.000	.25	.60	36.
1903	Willington,	33.5	4.0	29.5	1.50	.002	.014	.000	.03	.85	8.
1908	Manchester,	48.0	10.0	38.0	1.40	.008	.022	.001	.70	.05	13.
1909	Harwinton,	40.0	11.0	29.0	1.00	.002	.028	.000	.40	.00	5.
1916	Lebanon,	37.5	6.5	31.0	2.70	.000	.006	.001	.05	.00	8.
1919	Lebanon,	55.0	8.0	47.0	2.70	.010	.058	.000	.08	.25	25.
1923	Coventry,	40.0	7.5	32.5	1.70	.000	.012	.000	.15	.10	16.
1925	Chester,	44.0	6.5	37.5	3.10	.010	.018	.000	.08	.00	11.
1932	East Haddam,	20.0	5.5	14.5	2.00	.006	.026	.000	.10	.10	5.
1944	Ellington,	66.0	14.0	52.0	2.10	.010	.042	.000	.25	.35	18.
1945	Pomfret,	29.5	8.5	21.0	1.70	.006	.026	.000	.05	.35	5.
1946	Pomfret,	44.0	2.5	41.5	1.90	.002	.034	.000	.15	.30	10.
1953	Mansfield,	51.0	10.5	40.5	2.50	.000	.018	.000	.08	.15	15.
1954	Stafford,	29.0	7.0	22.0	1.30	.002	.002	.000	.10	.05	5.
1956	Stafford,	40.5	10.5	30.0	2.10	.004	.078	.002	.35	1.10	30.
1959	Madison,	166.0	33.0	133.0	3.70	.004	.020	.000	.08	.25	5.
1962	Columbia,	28.0	7.0	21.0	1.90	.005	.036	.002	.08	.15	5.
1963	Ashford,	30.5	3.0	27.5	2.10	.000	.028	.000	.05	.25	5.
1964	Ashford,	25.5	3.5	22.0	1.50	.000	.004	.000	.13	.00	4.
1965	Ashford,	33.0	7.5	25.5	2.20	.004	.020	.000	.13	.25	5.
1966	Torrington,	38.5	14.0	24.5	1.00	.008	.040	.000	.15	1.45	5.
1970	Chatham,	112.0	10.0	102.0	2.90	.016	.008	.000	.05	1.10	35.
1976	Torrington,	30.0	10.0	20.0	1.40	.004	.022	.001	.08	.15	5.
1977	Torrington,	40.0	13.5	26.5	1.10	.008	.114	.004	.05	.35	15.
1979	Suffield,	35.0	6.5	28.5	1.50	.004	.020	.001	.08	.20	15.
1980	Suffield,	123.0	11.5	111.5	1.60	.006	.034	.001	.35	.45	70.
1982	Suffield,	52.5	10.5	42.0	1.50	.020	.042	.000	.05	.25	25.
1987	Haddam,	34.5	4.0	30.5	1.80	.018	.036	.000	.08	.50	10.
1989	Berlin,	90.0	11.5	78.5	1.80	.162	.032	.000	.08	.70	40.
1992	West Hartford,	359.0	55.5	303.5	1.90	.004	.040	.001	.55	.90	125.
1994	Torrington,	46.0	14.5	31.5	1.10	.014	.076	.000	.15	2.40	5.
1995	Berlin,	68.0	11.0	57.0	2.30	.000	.016	.001	.05	.20	23.
2030	Greenwich,	67.0	10.5	56.5	2.00	.006	.062	.000	.38	.45	26.
2032	Greenwich,	51.5	11.0	40.5	3.40	.006	.028	.000	.60	.45	17.
2039	Morris,	34.0	6.0	28.0	1.00	.016	.042	.001	.05	.35	5.
2054	Greenwich,	55.0	10.0	45.0	3.30	.000	.072	.002	1.00	.25	18.
2085	Waterford,	45.0	8.5	36.5	4.50	.000	.016	.000	.06	.30	8.
Average,		55.5	9.5	46.0	2.09	.005	.033	.0002	.23	.29	14.

SCHOOL WELLS, CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1898.

Class II.

In these Wells the Chlorine is from 0.5 to 2.0 above the average normal.

No.	Town.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.
			Total.	Volatile.	Mineral.		Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
1738	Guilford,	Nut Plains,	28.0	5.0	23.0	3.75	0.020	0.056	0.000	1.00	.00	10.	
1753	Stratford,	Washington,	178.5	21.0	157.5	3.90	.034	.114	.016	.80	1.80	30.	
1754	Monroe,	Walkers Farms,	43.0	8.5	34.5	3.30	.000	.024	.000	.23	.55	13.	
1758	Waterbury,	Hopeville,	40.5	7.0	33.5	3.25	.000	.022	.000	1.50	.10	20.	
1765	New Canaan,	Carter St.,	48.0	11.0	37.0	4.00	.016	.036	.000	.75	.05	12.	
1773	Westport,	Cross Highway,	31.0	4.5	26.5	4.90	.004	.032	.000	.50	.30	2.	
1778	Danbury,	Middle River District,	122.0	10.5	111.5	2.70	.166	.094	.000	.05	1.25	57.	
1783	Newtown,	Taunton,	93.0	7.0	86.0	3.50	.008	.040	.000	.40	.60	39.	
1790	Waterbury,	Mill Plains,	33.0	7.5	25.5	2.70	.010	.024	.000	.10	.00	4.	
1791	Waterbury,	East Mountain,	39.0	8.0	31.0	2.90	.008	.042	.000	.23	.05	5.	
1801	Ridgefield,	Titicus,	179.5	21.5	158.0	3.50	.004	.010	.001	.50	.00	82.	
1814	Darien,	Center School,	56.0	7.0	49.0	4.80	.020	.050	.000	.50	.25	25.	
1820	South Windsor,	Wapping High,	61.5	10.5	51.0	2.50	.014	.024	.000	1.42	.20	6	
1840	East Hartford,	Hockanum,	55.5	15.0	40.5	2.60	.010	.034	.000	2.50	.15	17.	
1841	East Hartford,	South,	74.0	15.0	59.0	3.00	.002	.044	.002	2.80	.60	28.	
1843	New Hartford,	Nepaug,	23.5	5.5	18.0	2.50	.002	.016	.000	.08	.20	9.	
1849	Windsor,	Elm Grove, District No. 8,	100.5	10.0	90.5	3.00	.002	.068	.000	.08	1.30	72.	
1855	Litchfield,	Bantum,	55.5	12.5	43.0	2.80	.018	.024	.000	.63	.35	15.	
1857	Litchfield,	Milton,	120.5	26.5	94.0	2.10	.008	.090	.000	1.25	3.20	73.	
1861	Old Lyme,	Graded School,	43.0	7.0	36.0	5.90	.032	.038	.000	.85	.45	20.	
1877	East Lyme,	Niantic,	39.5	14.5	25.0	6.00	.006	.024	.000	.50	.60	12.	
1906	Ellington,	District No. 3,	73.5	12.0	61.5	3.40	.002	.002	.000	1.40	.05	20.	
1924	Coventry,	District No. 10,	47.0	11.5	35.5	3.60	.006	.016	.000	.33	.25	15.	
1929	Chaplin,	Center,	36.5	6.5	30.0	3.30	.000	.020	.000	.08	.25	10.	
1951	Mansfield,	Atwoodville,	41.5	7.5	34.0	3.80	.000	.002	.000	.30	.15	8.	
1957	Stafford,	Patten,	252.0	21.5	230.5	3.00	.000	.014	.000	.05	.15	10.	
1961	Wilton,	Belden Hill, District No.5,	83.0	10.5	72.5	4.40	.010	.024	.001	.13	.15	30.	
1972	Mansfield,	Mt. Hope,	40.5	8.0	32.5	2.70	.004	.018	.000	.75	.15	15.	
1973	Mansfield,	Mansfield Hollow,	42.5	8.0	34.5	3.30	.006	.020	.001	.30	.15	10.	
1978	Suffield,	North District, 2d Society,	77.5	2.5	75.0	2.70	.002	.030	.000	.05	.35	43.	
1988	Haddam,	Middlesex County Home,	59.0	8.5	50.5	3.90	.006	.016	.000	.63	.15	20.	
1990	Berlin,	No. 8,	179.5	14.5	165.0	3.80	.018	.044	.000	.10	.45	86.	
2027	Columbia,	West District,	28.5	3.0	25.5	3.30	.050	.078	.001	.05	.50	8.	
2031	Greenwich,	Clapboard Ridge,	56.0	17.5	38.5	4.30	.006	.026	.000	.48	.35	15.	
2057	Greenwich,	King St.,	98.0	14.5	83.5	3.90	.006	.092	.001	1.85	.05	44.	
Average,			73.7	10.9	62.8	3.51	.014	.037	.0007	.66	.43	25.	

SCHOOL WELLS, CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Class III.

In these Wells the Chlorine is from 2. to 5. above the average normal.

No.	Towns.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF						
			Total.	Volatile.	Mineral.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	
1723	Derby,	Academy Hill School,	61.0	2.5	58.5	4.90	0.000	0.042	0.000	2.25	0.40	12.	
1727	Ansonia,	Factory St. School,	99.0	8.0	91.0	7.40	.014	.036	.004	2.50	.10	38.	
1735	Hamden,	No. 9. State St.,	113.5	8.5	105.0	7.60	.014	.090	.002	3.50	.25	54.	
1737	Guilford,	High School,	107.0	9.5	97.5	7.50	.024	.068	.000	3.50	.00	51.	
1743	Norwalk,	Middle Five Mile River,	37.0	5.5	31.5	7.00	.008	.026	.000	3.50	.00	10.	
1745	Norwalk,	Northeast School,	48.0	11.5	36.5	5.25	.002	.034	.000	5.00	.00	15.	
1756	Waterbury,	Waterville,	71.5	8.5	63.0	5.90	.160	.024	.012	2.25	.10	24.	
1759	New Canaan,	Ponus St ,	60.0	8.5	51.5	5.25	.018	.068	.000	.35	.70	14.	
1762	New Canaan,	Old Church,	76.5	8.0	68.5	6.20	.014	.048	.000	.50	.20	29.	
1763	New Canaan,	Olmstead,	52.5	8.5	44.0	5.80	.010	.050	.000	.33	.40	19.	
1764	New Canaan,	Smith Ridge,	78.0	10.5	67.5	7.00	.012	.050	.002	4.50	.05	30.	
1779	North Haven,	4th District Center,	87.5	6.0	81.5	6.50	.022	.052	.000	1.75	.25	35.	
1784	Danbury,	Miry Brook,	83.5	9.5	74.0	4.30	.018	.066	.000	6.00	1.20	23.	
1785	Danbury,	Mill Plain District,	116.5	18.0	98.5	4.10	.076	.098	.006	.70	1.45	46.	
1794	Waterbury,	South Brooklyn,	56	7	49	4.0	.030	.020	.000	.25	.00	17.	
1798	Fairfield,	Stratfield,	93.5	16.5	77.0	7.70	.004	.030	.003	3.25	.40	29.	
1803	Ridgefield,	West Mountain,	58.0	8.0	50.0	4.80	.012	.028	.000	1.00	.25	15.	
1822	South Windsor,	No. 7, South,	104	5	8.5	96.0	4.10	.004	.034	.002	1.00	.35	60.
1831	Glastonbury,	Williams, No. 18,	73.0	6.0	67.0	5.10	.006	.024	.000	1.40	.55	30.	
1832	Glastonbury,	Twine Mill, No. 9,	48	0	5	43.0	4.10	.008	.016	.000	1.65	.15	14.
1833	Glastonbury,	Brick Dis., No. 2,	118.0	9.5	108.5	6.30	.006	.044	.000	4.10	.30	45.	
1835	Plainville,	Plainville Graded, No. 1,											
		Janitor's yard,	59.0	11.5	47.5	4.90	.028	.046	.000	.18	.40	25.	
1845	Watertown,	Oakville,	40.0	12.5	27.5	5.00	.000	.036	.004	4.50	.35	20.	
1850	Trumbull,	Nichols,	60.5	13.5	47.0	6.00	.004	.022	.000	1.50	.10	29.	
1852	Trumbull,	Long Hill,	60.5	11.0	49.5	5.00	.004	.022	.000	.15	.20	20.	
1855	New Hartford,	Northeast,	79.5	12.5	67.0	4.70	.026	.034	.000	1.00	.20	30.	
1862	Stamford,	Bangall,	106.5	15.0	91.5	5.90	.014	.092	.002	3.30	.65	48.	
1864	Stamford,	Turn of River,	81.0	7.0	74.0	6.30	.016	.044	.000	.35	.45	40.	
1884	New Milford,	Aspentuck, No. 8,	83.5	5.5	78.0	5.40	.004	.030	.000	.15	.40	45.	
1889	Franklin,	Gager Town District,	76.0	7.5	68.5	5.00	.008	.020	.000	1.60	.60	35.	
1891	Saybrook,	Deep River Union School,	83.0	10.0	73.0	7.50	.300	.030	.008	.75	.55	58.	
1892	Stonington,	11th District, Paulatuck,	53.0	10.5	42.5	8.50	.006	.062	.001	1.25	.45	10.	
1895	Tolland,	District, No 5,	58.0	10.5	47.5	4.10	.002	.040	.001	.40	.50	18.	
1896	Old Saybrook,	Graded School,	53.5	4.0	49.5	5.00	.016	.032	.001	1.00	.30	22.	
1904	Ellington,	District No. 1,	71.0	9.0	62.0	5.30	.004	.034	.004	.80	.20	24.	
1905	Ellington,	District No. 2,	61.0	8.5	52.5	5.10	.000	.016	.000	1.50	.00	15.	
1907	Ellington,	District No. 6,	154.5	14.0	140.5	5.80	.002	.042	.001	.25	.45	90.	
1920	Coventry,	District No. 3,	69.5	6.5	63.0	4.60	.000	.018	.000	.70	.10	28.	
1922	Coventry,	District No. 8,	36.5	4.0	32.5	4.20	.000	.006	.000	.30	.00	12.	
1926	Chester,	South,	69.5	6.5	63.0	6.00	.000	.010	.000	.05	.05	20.	
1930	Wethersfield,	High School,	231.5	18.0	213.5	4.60	.010	.054	.000	.48	1.20	120.	
1933	Fast Haddam,	Moodus Center,	84.5	8.5	76.0	6.00	.010	.036	.008	2.00	.00	37.	
1943	Ellington,	District No. 10,	52.5	5.0	47.5	5.00	.002	.020	.000	.15	.30	7.	
1950	Mansfield,	North Mansfield,	87.0	10.5	76.5	5.50	.002	.014	.000	.13	.30	50.	
1960	Torrington,	Torrington,	87.5	15.0	72.5	3.50	.056	.064	.004	2.00	1.40	55.	
1967	Madison,	Hand Academy,	91.0	13.0	78.0	8.00	.006	.038	.000	1.75	.65	30.	
1971	New Milford,	Chestnut Land, No. 1,	66.5	8.0	58.5	4.30	.000	.030	.000	1.00	.40	30.	
1985	Killingly,	Attawangan,	68.5	9.5	59.0	4.30	.006	.016	.000	2.15	.35	20.	
1993	Killingly,	East Killingly,	57.0	10.0	47.0	6.60	.006	.034	.000	.05	.70	15.	
2055	Greenwich,	Round Hill,	98.5	16.0	82.5	6.50	.000	.028	.000	.10	1.15	42.	
2084	Waterford,	Giliad,	66.5	8.0	58.5	8.50	.028	.054	.000	.04	1.00	33.	
		Average.	78.2	9.5	68.7	5.72	.020	.030	.001	1.50	.40	32.	

SCHOOL WELLS, CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Class IV.

In these Wells the Chlorine is from 5. to 10. above the average normal.

No.	Town.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness.
			Total.	Volatile.	Mineral.		Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Oxygen Consumed.	
1721	Cheshire,	High School,	222.0	1.5	220.5	11.90	0.002	0.042	0.000	6.25	0.00	146.
1726	Ansonia,	Fourth Street School,	81.5	9.5	72.0	8.00	.014	.354	.002	3.00	.00	27.
1736	Guilford,	Fair Street Primary School,	146.5	12.0	134.5	11.00	.010	.062	.000	6.25	.15	65.
1774	Westport,	Green's Farms,	103.5	14.5	89.0	13.00	.004	.064	.000	6.50	1.30	24.
1792	Waterbury,	Oakville,	78.5	9.0	69.5	7.10	.008	.044	.001	7.00	.00	22.
1836	Plainville,	Plainville Graded, No. 2										
		School Yard,	113.5	8.0	105.5	10.00	.008	.046	.002	4.50	.50	45.
1837	Windsor,	District No. 4,	127.0	12.0	115.0	10.50	.078	.036	.001	5.00	.65	65.
1846	Thomaston,	Brick School,	93.0	10.0	83.0	10.50	.000	.026	.000	2.00	.05	33.
1847	Goshen,	First Center District,	295.0	35.5	259.5	10.50	.000	.054	.000	.75	.50	120.
1863	Stamford,	Farms,	124.0	10.5	113.5	8.90	.010	.044	.001	5.00	.70	49.
1874	Griswold,	Twelfth District,	173.0	19.5	153.5	8.60	.020	.088	.001	5.00	1.45	100.
1879	East Lyme,	Black Point,	67.0	9.0	58.0	10.00	.006	.030	.000	1.50	.45	16.
1888	Hebron,	First District,	96.0	15.5	80.5	7.50	.002	.048	.000	1.25	1.15	50.
1902	Clinton,	Morgan School,	180.5	11.0	169.5	12.50	.008	.072	.001	.75	.75	105.
1915	Norwich,	Village School,	114.0	8.0	106.0	10.50	.008	.040	.000	2.00	.20	42.
1921	Coventry,	District No. 1,	183.0	22.5	160.5	8.00	.004	.020	.002	2.50	.30	70.
1927	Chester,	Middle,	71.5	7.0	64.5	9.00	.022	.018	.000	1.25	.00	20.
1934	East Haddam,	Red Lane,	95.0	8.5	86.5	9.00	.020	.054	.000	2.25	.10	30.
1947	Woodstock,	No 7, West Woodstock,	94.5	10.0	84.5	7.00	.002	.024	.000	.38	.20	35.
1949	Woodstock,	Quassett, No. 4,	109.5	18.0	91.5	9.00	.010	.054	.001	2.50	1.20	45.
1952	Mansfield,	Mansfield Depot,	86.0	10.0	76.0	8.50	.004	.026	.000	2.50	.10	30.
1955	Stafford,	Stafford Spgs., Dist. No. 2,	85.0	16.0	69.0	10.50	.006	.004	.002	2.50	.25	20.
1969	Plainfield,	Wauregan,	72.5	5.5	67.0	8.50	.020	.038	.001	.75	.25	35.
1974	Yalesville,	Yalesville,	92.5	11.5	81.0	7.70	.002	.032	.002	.13	.50	49.
1984	Killingly,	Dayville,	64.0	9.5	54.5	7.30	.008	.012	.000	.90	.25	15.
1991	West Hartford,	South Kindergarten,	165.5	18.5	147.0	7.00	.002	.044	.000	1.65	.35	80.
2040	Windham,	North Windham,	91.0	12.5	78.5	10.50	.042	.060	.001	3.75	.40	33.
2056	Greenwich,	Glenville,	109.0	18.0	91.0	8.50	.354	.092	.014	1.25	1.60	41.
2069	Somers,	No. 1,	73.5	8.5	65.0	6.50	.018	.044	.000	1.40	.30	20.
2086	Waterford,	Jordon,	87.5	10.0	77.5	13.50	.018	.062	.008	4.00	1.05	28.
Average,			116.3	12.4	103.9	9.34	.024	.055	.0013	2.81	.49	48.

SCHOOL WELLS, CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1898.

Class V.

In these Wells the Chlorine is more than 10. above the average normal.

No.	Town.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness.
			Total.	Volatile.	Mineral.		Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Oxygen Consumed.	
1722	Derby,	Hawthorne Av. Sch'l,	117.0	8.0	109.0	13.00	0.034	0.046	0.000	10.00	0.00	40.
1742	Norwalk,	Lower Five Mile Riv.	107.5	18.0	89.5	17.75	.000	.042	.000	2.75	.00	48.
1752	Stratford,	Graded 1st Dist.,	242.5	19.5	223.0	46.00	.012	.090	.000	3.00	1.40	100.
1755	Waterbury,	Simonsville,	130.5	10.5	120.0	19.50	.000	.064	.000	7.00	.00	50.
1757	Waterbury,	Bucks Hill,	109.0	9.0	100.0	14.00	.006	.052	.000	4.00	.10	44.
1761	New Canaan,	Dan Town,	120.5	9.0	111.5	19.50	.012	.068	.000	6.50	.20	39.
1771	Fairfield,	Middle,	230.5	22.0	208.5	19.50	.006	.032	.000	22.00	.30	60.
1775	Danbury,	South Center Dist.,	314.0	45.5	268.5	23.00	.016	.112	.004	31.20	1.45	105.
1781	Newtown,	Newtown Academy,	99.0	9.5	89.5	14.00	.018	.040	.000	1.75	.40	50.
1788	Milford,	High School,	277.5	19.5	258.0	15.50	.010	.062	.001	9.00	.45	130.
1797	Waterbury,	Park Road,	198.0	15.5	182.5	54.00	.018	.032	.000	10.00	.25	63.
1802	Ridgefield,	Center,	488.0	61.0	427.0	60.00	.010	.066	.002	12.50	.45	228.
1807	Fairfield,	Southport,	261.5	26.0	235.5	23.50	.026	.120	.000	2.00	1.70	128.
1808	Fairfield,	Jennings' Woods,	110.5	10.5	100.0	17.50	.006	.030	.001	3.50	.45	40.
1811	Greenwich,	North Cos Cob,	105.5	15.0	90.5	14.00	.006	.030	.002	2.50	.25	43.
1812	Darien,	Ox Ridge,	130.0	21.0	109.0	11.50	.012	.012	.000	4.50	.20	60.
1815	E. Hartford,	Woodland,	355.0	33.0	322.0	72.00	*.3.240	*.138	*.142	12.00	1.05	112.
1816	E. Hartford,	Long Hill,	159.0	22.0	137.0	12.00	.012	.040	.000	4.75	.55	55.
1817	Rocky Hill,	North,	263.0	23.0	240.0	37.50	.002	.062	.001	6.00	.75	107.
1819	So. Windsor,	Valley, No. 5,	190.0	24.0	166.0	34.50	.480	.040	.002	8.85	.30	58.
1838	Windsor,	District No. 1,	140.5	18.0	122.5	15.50	.016	.070	.002	4.00	1.25	54.
1844	Watertown,	Center,	194.5	31.0	163.5	13.00	.016	.112	.002	7.30	.60	70.
1848	Windsor,	District No. 7,	213.0	14.5	198.5	14.50	.012	.082	.002	6.25	.80	86.
1851	Trumbull,	White Plains,	92.0	12.0	80.0	13.50	.002	.014	.000	1.50	.05	36.
1854	Litchfield,	Harris Plains,	233.0	24.0	209.0	22.50	.020	.052	.010	5.85	.85	85.
1863	Sprague,	District No. 1, Baltic,	223.5	25.5	198.0	26.50	.046	.080	.028	7.50	1.70	80.
1870	Mystic,	11th District, Noank,	317.0	38.0	279.0	71.00	.012	.076	.000	7.50	.85	100.
1871	Preston,	Second District,	238.0	30.0	208.0	17.50	.004	.054	.001	5.80	.80	105.
1872	Stonington,	Mystic Bridge,	152.5	11.5	141.0	16.00	.044	.064	.018	5.00	.55	80.
1880	East Lyme,	Boston,	120.0	10.5	109.5	17.50	.016	.028	.001	5.00	.40	30.
1886	New Milford,	Long Mountain, 13,	923.5	132.0	791.5	140.00	.012	.110	.014	4.50	2.15	294.
1890	Voluntown,	Village School,	94.0	9.0	85.0	21.50	.005	.018	.001	1.75	.90	25.
1900	Litchfield,	Gurnsey,	125.0	11.0	114.0	13.50	.000	.032	.001	1.25	.05	47.
1911	Windsor,	District No. 9,	143.0	9.5	133.5	16.50	.030	.034	.008	.75	.15	80.
1912	Brooklyn,	Center,	144.5	9.5	135.0	16.50	.010	.050	.002	4.00	.25	50.
1917	Lebanon,	No. 1,	91.0	7.0	84.0	15.50	.004	.026	.000	1.25	.20	30.
1918	Lebanon,	No. 2,	119.0	8.0	111.0	14.50	.010	.018	.001	3.50	.10	25.
1928	Hampton,	Center or First Dist.,	67.5	5.0	62.5	13.50	.000	.014	.000	.05	.20	20.
1931	Wethersfield,	Second District,	140.0	8.0	132.0	32.00	.008	.034	.000	.50	.10	60.
1948	Woodstock,	Center, No. 6,	240.0	28.5	211.5	18.50	.008	.034	.000	3.75	.35	95.
1958	Madison,	East River,	41.5	10.0	31.5	49.00	.002	.032	.004	2.50	.60	100.
1968	Plainfield,	Central Village,	98.5	4.5	94.0	12.50	.020	.028	.006	1.50	.30	35.
1981	Suffield,	Center, 1st Society,	273.0	24.5	248.5	16.50	.006	.034	.002	6.75	.40	145.
1983	Suffield,	N.-W. Dist., 1st Soc.	245.5	24.0	221.5	20.00	.006	.026	.002	4.50	.50	100.
1986	Haddam,	Union,	368.0	50.5	317.5	69.00	.010	.028	.002	11.00	.25	110.
2020	Greenwich,	Sound Beach,	100.5	11.0	89.5	15.00	.014	.064	.000	1.00	.20	35.
*2070	*Somers,	No. 6,	*3980.0	*780.0	*3200.0	*1925.00	*.300	.110	.020	10.00	1.75	*760.
Average, . . .			196.4	21.5	174.9	27.13	.023	.053	.0030	5.92	.56	77.

* Not included in average.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

	Term expires.
Prof. WILLIAM H. BREWER, New Haven, President,	July 1, 1897
RALPH S. GOODWIN, M.D., Thomaston,	July 1, 1897
NATHANIEL E. WORDIN, M.D., Bridgeport,	July 1, 1899
GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney, New Haven,	July 1, 1899
GROVE H. WILSON, M.D., Meriden,	July 1, 1901
THEODORE H. MCKENZIE, Civil Engineer, Southington,	July 1, 1901
Prof. C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Secretary and member (<i>ex officio</i>), New Haven. Appointed by the Board.	

Office of Secretary, 15 Elm Street, New Haven.

COUNTY AND TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS AND HEALTH
OFFICIALS OF THE CITIES AND BOROUGHES OF
CONNECTICUT.

[Arranged in alphabetical order by counties.]

Names and P. O. address of the County Health Officers and of the Town Health Officers arranged in alphabetical order by counties.

Also the Health Officers and Health Committees of the Cities and Boroughs, elected annually in accordance with their respective charters.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
HARTFORD COUNTY.....	Daniel A. Markham.....	Hartford.
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.....	Carleton A. Hoadley.....	New Haven.
NEW LONDON COUNTY.....	Chas. F. Thayer.....	Norwich.
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.....	Geo. E. Hill.....	Bridgeport.
WINDHAM COUNTY.....	Wm. A. King.....	Willimantic.
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.....	F. W. Etheridge.....	Thomaston.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.....	Wesley U. Pearne.....	Middletown.
TOLLAND COUNTY.....	M. P. Yeomans.....	Andover.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Daniel A. Markham, Esq., County Health Officer, Hartford.

AVON.....	John L. North, M.D....	Avon.
BERLIN.....	R. E. Ensign, M.D.....	Berlin.
BLOOMFIELD.....	O. K. Isham, M.D.....	Bloomfield.
BRISTOL.....	H. D. Brennan, M.D....	Bristol.
BURLINGTON.....	John Luby.....	Burlington.
CANTON.....	W. H. Crowley, M.D....	Collinsville,
EAST GRANBY.....	Wm. C. Foster.....	East Granby.
EAST HARTFORD.....	E. H. Griswold, M.D....	East Hartford.
EAST WINDSOR.....	H. O. Allen, M.D.....	Broad Brook.
ENFIELD.....	G. T. Finch, M.D.....	Thompsonville.
FARMINGTON.....	J. B. Newton, M.D....	Unionville.
GLASTONBURY.....	C. G. Rankin, M.D.,...	Glastonbury.
GRANBY.....	A. J. Weed, M.D.....	Granby.
HARTLAND.....	Clifford Cowdry.....	Hartland.
MANCHESTER.....	M. S. Bradley, M.D....	South Manchester.
MARLBOROUGH.....	Willis W. Hall.....	Marlborough.
NEW BRITAIN.....	W. P. Bunnell, M.D....	New Britain.
NEWINGTON.....	J. S. Kirkham.....	Newington.
PLAINVILLE.....	J. N. Bull, M.D.....	Plainville.
ROCKY HILL.....	F. L. Burr, M.D.....	Rocky Hill.
SIMSBURY.....	C. M. Wooster, M.D....	Tariffville.
SOUTHINGTON.....	J. H. Osborne, M.D....	Southington.
SOUTH WINDSOR.....	H. A. Deane, M.D.....	East Windsor Hill.
SUFFIELD.....	J. K. Mason, M.D.....	Suffield.
WEST HARTFORD.....	F. H. Stadtmueller.....	Elmwood.
WETHERSFIELD.....	E. G. Fox, M.D.....	Wethersfield.
WINDSOR.....	N. S. Bell, M.D.....	Windsor.
WINDSOR LOCKS.....	J. A. Coogan, M.D.....	Windsor Locks.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

HARTFORD.....	<i>President.</i>	Jas. Campbell, M.D.
	<i>Clerk.</i>	J. B. Hall, M.D.
NEW BRITAIN.....	<i>Health Officer.</i>	R. M. Clark, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRISTOL.....	H. D. Brennan, M.D.	
SOUTHINGTON.....	G. L. Messenger,	} <i>Health</i> <i>Committee.</i>
	S. D. Neal,	
	W. A. Finch,	

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Carleton E. Hoadley, Esq., County Health Officer, New Haven.

NEW HAVEN.....	F. W. Wright, M.D....	New Haven.
BEACON FALLS.....	Nelson R. Allen.....	Beacon Falls.
BETHANY.....	S. G. Davidson.....	Bethany.
BRANFORD.....	W. H. Zink, M.D.....	Branford.
CHESHIRE.....	George E. Myers, M.D..	Cheshire.
EAST HAVEN.....	Chas. W. Holbrook, M.D.	East Haven.
GUILFORD.....	Redfield B. West, M.D..	Guilford.
HAMDEN.....	G. H. Joslin, M.D.....	Hamden.
MADISON.....	A. D. Ayer, M.D.....	Madison.
MERIDEN.....	E. A. Wilson, M.D....	Meriden.
MIDDLEBURY.....	Frank A. Tyler.....	Middlebury.
MILFORD.....	E. B. Heady, M.D.....	Milford.
NAUGATUCK.....	W. P. Smith.....	Naugatuck.
NORTH BRANFORD.....	C. W. Gaylord, M.D....	Branford.
NORTH HAVEN.....	R. B. Goodyear, M.D...	North Haven.
ORANGE.....	Charles A. Bevan, M.D.	West Haven.
OXFORD.....	L. Barnes, M.D.....	Oxford.
PROSPECT.....	J. R. Platt.....	Prospect.
SEYMOUR.....	F. A. Benedict, M.D....	Seymour.
SOUTHBURY.....	John M. Shepherd, M.D.	Southbury.
WALLINGFORD.....	W. P. Wilson, M.D.....	Wallingford.
WATERBURY.....	B. A. O'Hara, M.D.....	Waterbury.
WOLCOTT.....	J. H. Garrigus.....	Waterbury.
WOODBIDGE.....	J. W. Barker, M.D....	Westville.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

ANSONIA.....	L. E. Cooper, M.D.
DERBY.....	Louis D. La Bonte, M.D.
MERIDEN.....	A. W. Tracy, M.D.
NEW HAVEN	F. W. Wright, M.D.
WATERBURY.....	C. W. S. Frost, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRANFORD.....	W. H. Zink, M.D.
GUILFORD.....	Redfield B. West, M.D.
WEST HAVEN.....	Chas. A. Bevan, M.D.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Charles F. Thayer, Esq., County Health Officer, Norwich.

BOZRAH.....	N. Johnson, M.D.....	Bozrah.
COLCHESTER.....	M. W. Robinson, M.D....	Colchester.
EAST LYME.....	F. H. Dart, M.D.....	Niantic.
FRANKLIN.....	E. L. Danielson, M.D....	Lebanon.
GRISWOLD.....	G. H. Jennings, M.D....	Jewett City.
GROTON.....	J. Gray, M.D.....	Mystic.
LEBANON.....	E. L. Danielson, M.D....	Lebanon.
LEDYARD.....	Napoleon B. Lewis, M.D.	Norwich.
LISBON	H. Lyon.	Lisbon.
LYME.....	J. G. Ely, M.D.....	Hamburgh.
MONTVILLE.....	W. M. Burchard, M.D....	Uncasville.
NORTH STONINGTON.....	E. H. Knowles, M.D....	North Stonington.
NORWICH.....	E. H. Linnell, M.D....	Norwich.
OLD LYME.....	W. H. H. Wallace, M.D.	Old Lyme.
PRESTON.....	O. F. Harris, M.D.....	Norwich.
SALEM.....	C. F. Congdon, M.D....	Salem.
SPRAGUE.....	T. I. Stanton, M.D....	Baltic.
STONINGTON.....	O. M. Barber, M.D.....	Mystic.
VOLUNTOWN.....	W. R. Davis, M.D.....	Voluntown.
WATERFORD.....	G. M. Minor, M.D.....	Waterford.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

NEW LONDON.....	<i>Chairman Health Com.</i> ..	M. J. Roche.
NORWICH.....		C. E. Stark, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

COLCHESTER....	M. W. Robinson, M.D.
STONINGTON.....	W. F. Broughton, C. O. Maine, M.D.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

George E. Hill, Esq., County Health Officer, Bridgeport.

DANBURY.....	G. E. Lemmer, M.D....	Danbury.
BETHEL.....	A. E. Barber, M.D.....	Bethel.
BROOKFIELD.....	A. W. Griswold, M.D....	Brookfield.
DARIEN.....	George H. Noxon, M.D.	Darien.
EASTON.....	B. W. White, M.D.....	Bridgeport.
FAIRFIELD.....	W. H. Donaldson, M.D.	Fairfield.
GREENWICH.....	L. P. Jones, M.D.....	Greenwich.
HUNTINGTON.....	W. S. Randall, M.D....	Shelton.
MONROE.....	J. G. Stevens, M.D.....	Monroe.
NEW CANAAN.....	C. B. Keeler, M.D.....	New Canaan.
NEW FAIRFIELD.....	W. S. Watson, M.D....	Danbury.
NEWTOWN.....	E. M. Smith, M.D.....	Newtown.
NORWALK.....	W. J. Tracey, M.D.	Norwalk.
REDDING.....	E. H. Smith, M.D.....	Redding.
RIDGEFIELD.....	W. E. Weed, M.D.....	Ridgefield.
SHERMAN.....	J. N. Woodruff, M.D....	Sherman.
STAMFORD.....	F. J. Rogers, M.D.....	Stamford.
STRATFORD.....	G. F. Lewis, M.D.....	Stratford.
TRUMBULL.....	E. S. Fairchild.....	Nichols.
WESTON.....	F. Gorham, M.D.....	Lyon's Plain.
WESTPORT.....	L. T. Day, M.D.....	Westport.
WILTON.....	A. B. Gorham, M.D....	Wilton.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRIDGEPORT.....	E. A. McLellan, M.D.
DANBURY.....	G. E. Lemmer, M.D.
NORWALK.....	W. J. Tracey, M.D.
SOUTH NORWALK.....	W. J. Tracey, M.D.
STAMFORD.....	J. F. Rowell, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BETHEL.....	A. E. Barber, M.D.
GREENWICH.....	L. P. Jones, M.D.
NEW CANAAN.....	C. B. Keeler, M.D.
SHELTON.....	G. A. Shelton, M.D.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

William A. King, Esq., County Health Officer, Willimantic.

BROOKLYN.....	A. H. Tanner, M.D....	Brooklyn.
ASHFORD.....	F. B. Converse, M.D....	Westford.
CANTERBURY.....	J. O. Smith, M.D.....	South Canterbury.
CHAPLIN	F. C. Lummis	Chaplin.
EASTFORD.....	E. K. Robbins, M.D....	Eastford.
HAMPTON.....	H. Jackson	Hampton.
KILLINGLY....	A. E. Darling, M.D....	Killingly.
PLAINFIELD.....	W. W. Adams, M.D....	Moosup.
POMFRET.....	Charles O. Thompson...	Pomfret.
PUTNAM.....	Omer La Rue, M.D....	Putnam.
SCOTLAND	Arthur M. Clark	Scotland.
STERLING.....	O. W. Bates.....	Oneco.
THOMPSON.....	L. Holbrook, M.D.....	Thompson.
WINDHAM	F. E. Wilcox, M.D....	Willimantic.
WOODSTOCK	Joseph Spaulding, M.D..	Woodstock.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

WILLIMANTIC.....A. J. Crighton, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICER.

DANIELSON.....W. H. Judson, M.D.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

F. W. Etheridge, Esq., County Health Officer, Thomaston.

LITCHFIELD.....	Charles I. Page, M.D...	Litchfield.
BARKHAMSTED	H. D. Moore, M.D.....	Riverton.
BETHLEHEM.....	L. P. Judd.....	Bethlehem.
BRIDGEWATER.....	George H. Wright, M.D.	Bridgewater.
CANAAN	F. S. Skiff, M.D.....	Falls Village.
COLEBROOK.....	H. L. Culver.....	Colebrook.
CORNWALL.....	G. H. Beers	Cornwall Bridge.
GOSHEN	J. H. North, M.D.....	Goshen.
HARWINTON	C. L. Blake, M.D.....	Harwinton.
KENT.....	J. F. Gibbs.....	Kent.
MORRIS.....	S. E. Stockman.....	East Morris.
NEW HARTFORD	Jerry Burwell, M.D.....	New Hartford.
NEW MILFORD.....	J. C. Barker, M.D.....	New Milford.
NORFOLK.....	J. C. Kendall, M.D.....	Norfolk.
NORTH CANAAN.....	C. W. Camp, M.D.....	Canaan.
PLYMOUTH.....	M. P. Robinson, M.D...	Terryville.
ROXBURY.....	L. J. Pons, M.D	Roxbury.
SALISBURY.....	W. B. Bissell, M.D. ...	Lakeville.
SHARON	R. P. Knight, M.D.....	Sharon.
THOMASTON	Theodore St. John, M.D.	Thomaston.
TORRINGTON.....	E. Pratt, M.D.....	Torrington.
WARREN.....	Wm. Forestelle, Jr.....	Warren.
WASHINGTON	Robert Marcy, M.D.....	New Preston.
WATERTOWN	W. S. Munger, M.D.....	Watertown.
WINCHESTER.....	S. G. Howd, M.D.	Winsted.
WOODBURY.....	E. L. Smith, M.D.....	Hotchkissville.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

LITCHFIELD	Charles I. Page, M.D.
TORRINGTON.....	Elias Pratt, M.D.
WINSTED.....	S. C. Wheeler.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Wesley U. Pearne, Esq., County Health Officer, Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN	Frank E. Coudert, M.D.	Middletown.
CHATHAM	E. S. Parmelee, M.D.	Cobalt.
CHESTER	S. W. Turner, M.D.	Chester.
CLINTON	H. S. Reynolds, M.D.	Clinton.
CROMWELL	Charles E. Bush, M.D.	Cromwell.
DURHAM	E. A. Markham, M.D.	Durham.
EAST HADDAM	M. W. Plumstead, M.D.	Moodus.
ESSEX	C. H. Hubbard, M.D.	Essex.
HADDAM	Edwin D. Gilbert	Higganum.
KILLINGWORTH	E. P. Nichols, M.D.	Killingworth.
MIDDLEFIELD	J. E. Bailey, M.D.	Middletown.
OLD SAYBROOK	J. H. Granniss, M.D.	Saybrook.
PORTLAND	F. E. Potter, M.D.	Portland.
SAYBROOK	E. Bidwell, M.D.	Deep River.
WESTBROOK	T. B. Bloomfield, M.D.	Westbrook.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

MIDDLETOWN.....J. Francis Calef, M.D.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

M. P. Yeomans, Esq., County Health Officer, Andover.

TOLLAND	E. S. Agard	Tolland.
ANDOVER	P. H. Edwards, M.D.	Andover.
BOLTON	C. F. Sumner, M.D.	Bolton.
COLUMBIA	W. H. Yeomans	Columbia.
COVENTRY	W. L. Higgins, M.D.	South Coventry.
ELLINGTON	E. T. Davis, M.D.	Ellington.
HEBRON	C. H. Pendleton, M.D.	Hebron.
MANSFIELD	E. G. Sumner, M.D.	Mansfield Center.
SOMERS	A. L. Hurd, M.D.	Somers.
STAFFORD	F. L. Smith, M.D.	Stafford Springs.
UNION	E. W. Upham	Union.
VERNON	A. R. Goodrich, M.D.	Vernon.
WILLINGTON	C. C. Essex	Willington.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

ROCKVILLE.....T. F. O'Loughlin, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICER.

STAFFORD SPRINGS.....F. L. Smith, M.D.

EXAMINING COMMITTEES OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. MAX MAILHOUSE.....	New Haven.....	1898
Dr. L. B. ALMY.....	Norwich.....	1899
Dr. J. F. CALEF.....	Middletown.....	1900
Dr. J. W. WRIGHT.....	Bridgeport.....	1901
Dr. H. S. FULLER,.....	Hartford.....	1902

COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. E. B. HOOKER.....	Hartford.....	1898
Dr. EMILY PARDEE.....	South Norwalk.....	1899
Dr. E. H. LINNELL.....	Norwich.....	1900
Dr. HARLAN P. COLE.....	Hartford.....	1901
Dr. CHARLES E. SANFORD.....	Bridgeport.....	1902

COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. THOMAS S. HODGE.....	Torrington.....	1898
Dr. LEONARD BAILEY.....	Middletown.....	1899
Dr. THOMAS MULLIGAN.....	New Britain.....	1900
Dr. GEORGE A. FABER.....	Waterbury.....	1901
Dr. J. D. S. SMITH.....	Bridgeport.....	1902

ALPHABETICAL LIST

(Continued from last Report)

OF THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN CONNECTICUT WHO HAVE COMPLIED
WITH THE LAW PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1893,
RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS,
SURGEONS, AND MIDWIVES.

The following is a full list of all who have registered between the 1st day of
October, 1897, and October 1st, 1898.

When no post-office address is given, it is understood to be at the place where
registered.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Adams, Burdette S.....	New Haven.	
Batchelder, Frederick P....	Thompson	Boston.
Blake, James E.....	Greenwich	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Briggs, Henry H.....	New Haven.	
Bronson, Wm. T.....	Danbury.	
Brooks, M. J. J.....	Stamford.	
Butler, Wilda E.....	New Haven.	
Craig, Wm. G.....	Hartford.	
Cutting, Charles T.	New Haven.	
Del Mas, Raymond	New Haven.	
Delpiano, Vincenzo.....	Greenwich	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gleeson, James J.....	New Haven.	
Goodrich, Charles A.....	Hartford.	
Grossman, Franz.....	Greenwich	New York.
Haywood, Charles W... ..	Bridgeport.	
Hoyt, Wm. A.....	Greenwich	New York City.
Hulbert, Russell.....	Middletown.	
Hungerford, Henry E.....	Waterbury.	
Lee, Burton J.....	New Haven.	
Lehmann, Pauline	Hartford.	
McCarthy, James J.....	Naugatuck.	
Monagan, Chas. A.	Waterbury.	
Moore, Homer F.....	Torrington.	
Moseley, Henry P.....	New Haven.	
Mucci, Francisco.	Waterbury.	
Osborne, Charles C.....	New Canaan.	
Parisi, Salvador.....	Southington.	
Pelton, Henry H.....	Middletown.	
Rider, Charles A.	Redding.	
Rosen, Maurice S.....	Bridgeport.	
Rowe, Charles O.....	Farmington.....	Unionville.
Sissa, Angelo.....	Hartford.	
Stillman, Martha R.....	Waterbury.	
Stocker, Frank H.....	Hartford.	
Thayer, Walter N., Jr....	Wethersfield.	
Varkonyi, Rosalia.....	Bridgeport.	
West, Helen.....	Norwich.	
White, John H.....	Darien	Noroton.
Williams, Charles M.	Greenwich	Brooklyn, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF
CONNECTICUT.OFFICE OF THE RECORDER,
HARTFORD, FEBRUARY 21, 1899.*To the Honorable State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with Chapter CXXX of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1893, I have the honor to transmit, for your kind consideration, the fifth annual report of the Dental Commissioners of Connecticut, from February 21, 1898, to February 21, 1899.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.,
Dental Commissioner and Recorder.

DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF CONNECTICUT.

Appointed by his Excellency, Lorrin A. Cooke, Governor of Connecticut, July 1, 1897, to hold office for two years:

William J. Rider of Danbury.

Richard W. Browne, D.D.S., of New London.

Charles P. Graham of Middletown.

Geo. L. Parmelee, M.D., D.M.D., of Hartford.

Charles B. Baker of Bridgeport.

The Commission organized by electing Charles P. Graham President, and George L. Parmele Recorder.

REPORT.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN:—The Dental Commissioners of Connecticut, in compliance with the provisions of the law "Concerning the Practice of Dentistry" in this State, present the following brief report of their acts during the past year.

At a legally warned meeting held in the Supreme Court rooms, at the Capitol, in Hartford, May 16, 1898, Commissioners Graham, Rider, Brown, Parmele, and Baker being

present, were called to order by President Graham at 10.30 o'clock.

The work of the day — examination of candidates for license — was taken up and continued until 6.30 o'clock.

Under the new ruling of the Commission, candidates holding diplomas recognized by this Commission were given a practical examination in operative and in prosthetic dentistry, their diplomas being accepted, for the present, in place of examinations in the more theoretical departments.

Drs. Browne and Parmele examined diplomas and credentials.

The following graduates, after passing a satisfactory examination, were granted licenses:

Arthur G. Beach, D.D.S., Phil. D. Coll., '97. Bristol.
 H. C. R. Breault, D.D.S., U. Md., '97. Danielson.
 Claude B. Blackman, D.D.S., Penn. C. D. S., '98. Hawleyville.
 Wallace W. Bruce, D.D.S., Phil. D. Coll., '98. Wallingford.
 William H. Cahill, D.D.S., Phil. D. Coll., '98. Hartford.
 Charles H. Chasmar, D.D.S., U. Penn., '97. Norwalk.
 J. Henry Callahan, D.D.S., U. Penn., '97. Bridgeport.
 George C. Case, D.D.S., U. Penn., '97. Winsted.
 Frederick D. Clark, D.D.S., Penn. C. D. S., '98. Hartford.
 Arthur Dodge, D.D.S., Ph.B., N. Y. Coll., '85. Sound Beach.
 Theodore Foster, D.D.S., Atlanta D. Coll., '98. Chester.
 James H. Foote, Jr., D.D.S., Balt. C. D. S., '97. Norfolk.
 Walter S. Hart, D.D.S., Phil. D. Coll., '98. Unionville.
 Frank B. Hoyt, D.D.S., N. Y. Coll., '97. East Norwalk.
 William V. Lyon, D.D.S., N. Y. D. Coll., '98. New Haven.
 Frank C. Parsons, D.D.S., Phil. D. Coll., '98. New Haven.
 D. Russell Povey, D.D.S., Bost. D. C., '96. Rockville.
 Thomas A. Riordan, D.D.S., N. Y. Coll., '98. Norwalk.
 William A. Robb, D.D.S., Penn. D. Coll., '92. New Haven.
 Charles J. Royce, D.D.S., U. Penn., '97. Willimantic.
 Charles E. Swaine, D.D.S., Phil. D. Coll., '98. New Britain.

Four non-graduates spent the day undergoing a thorough examination in all departments, theoretical and practical, and one in theory only.

Adjourned at 6.30 o'clock, to meet at Keney Hall at 10.30, May 17th.

A careful study of the examination papers showed that only two, to wit: James J. Lavin and Henry B. Wright, had a sufficiently high standing to be passed, and it was voted to grant each of them a license.

During the past year, twenty-three licenses have been granted.

The Recorder was requested to prepare the rules governing applicants for temporary permits, which were later approved by the Commission, adopted, and are transmitted herewith.

In October, the Commission was represented at the annual meeting of the National Association of Dental Examiners, at Washington, D. C., by Commissioners Browne and Parmele, and at the annual session of the New England Association of Dental Examiners, at Boston, by the Recorder.

Several violations of the law have been reported to us, most of which have been regulated without recourse to the courts. One case has been prosecuted, at Norwich, and the offender was fined \$60 and costs.

Indications point to two or three other cases, where prosecution seems likely to ensue.

There is evident misunderstanding among the dentists as to the duties of this Commission as regards the prosecution of such cases, for the impression prevails that the Commissioners should proceed against those violating the provisions of the dental law. While we are ready at all times to extend every possible aid and information in such cases, collecting evidence and acting as prosecuting agents are not within our province.

It is evidently the duty of every well-disposed citizen, whether dentist or not, to see that the law is obeyed, and to assist in the securing of evidence.

In closing this report we offer the following extract from the "Twelfth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Dentistry," as presenting valuable information upon this point:

"In prosecuting cases the rule the Board would recommend is as follows:

First. Secure positive evidence of violation of the law.

Second. Notify the Secretary of the Board, who will furnish an affidavit that the accused is not licensed nor registered, if such be the case.

Third. Lay this affidavit and all the facts, together with the names and addresses of the witnesses, before the prosecuting attorney. He will then be in duty bound to prosecute."

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.,

Dental Commissioner and Recorder.

*RULES GOVERNING TEMPORARY PERMITS, AS AMENDED
AT THE MEETING OF MAY 16, 1898.

TO SUPERSEDE RULE 4.

Governing Application for Temporary Permit.

- a. All applicants for temporary permit will apply to the Recorder for application blanks, for license.
- b. Fill these out, giving every detail.
- c. Submit these blanks and his diploma to any Dental Commissioner, who will issue to him a certificate of eligibility.

He must then pass the following Practical Examination :

- d. Operative. Each applicant for a temporary permit must present a patient for whom he has operated, to Commissioner Rider at Danbury, showing at least two gold and two amalgam fillings, all in approximal cavities.
- e. Prosthetic. Each applicant must present to Commissioner Graham at Middletown, a full upper set on rubber plate, also a partial plate of three or four teeth ; made on silver, soldered with silver solder, plain or gum teeth in either case.
- f. Affidavits will be required that all work submitted is the unaided, individual work of the candidate.

Forward then to the Recorder :

Both application blanks.
Certificate of eligibility.
The certificate of examination.
License fee, \$25.
Pledge to appear.

The Recorder will upon receipt of these documents issue a temporary permit.

GEO. L. PARMELE,
RECORDER.

THE ACCOUNT RELATING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF WATER.

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement of moneys received from the Comptroller, and of expenditures on account of the investigation of the natural waters of the State, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

[Verified by vouchers on file in Comptroller's office.]

1897.		RECEIPTS.			
Oct. 20.	Cash from Comptroller,	.	.	.	\$600.00
1898.					
Jan.	" "	"	.	.	600.00
May 7.	" "	"	.	.	600.00
July	" "	"	.	.	700.00
					\$2,500.00

		DISBURSEMENTS.			
Paid charges collecting samples, traveling expenses, etc.,		.	.	.	\$64.52
"	Express charges for transportation,	.	.	.	179.96
"	For apparatus and laboratory supplies,	.	.	.	113.17
"	" printing,	.	.	.	32.50
"	" gas and water,	.	.	.	60.00
"	" Prof. H. E. Smith and assistants, expert services,	.	.	.	1,954.60
Cash on hand—to balance,		.	.	.	95.25
					\$2,500.00

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Treasurer.*

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Books and Pamphlets.

- Boston, Mass., 26th Annual Report of, 1897.
Boston, Mass., Milk Supply of.
Boston, Mass., Milk Supply of. (Bulletin No. 20.)
Brooklyn, N. Y., Department of Health, Report of the Rockville Center Laboratory.
Bureau of Animal Industry, by D. E. Salmon.
Burlington, Vt., Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of, 1897.
Car Sanitation, Report on, by Dr. G. P. Conn.
Century Atlas of the World.
Cincinnati, O., Annual Report of the Department of Health, 1897.
Cleveland, O., 25th Annual Report of the Public Health Division of the Department of Police of the City of, 1897.
Confectioners' Association, National, 15th Report of.
Conference of the State and Prov. Boards of Health of North America. Proceedings of the 12th Annual Meeting.
Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin 123, July, 1896.
Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station, Part I, Second Report on Food Products, 1897.
Conn. Board of Agriculture, 31st Annual Report of the Secretary.
Conn. Medical Society, Proceedings of, 1898.
Connecticut, Report of the Board of Education of.
Consumption, Restriction and Prevention of. New Hampshire State Board of Health.
Consumptives, State and Municipal Care of, by S. A. Knopf, M.D.
Criminal Insane in the U. S. and in Foreign Countries.
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State Board of Health.

Bureau of Vital Statistics,

State of Connecticut.



REGISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Year Ending December 31, 1897.

NEW SERIES—No. 20.

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1899.

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OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, }
STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD, NOV. 30, 1898. }

*To his Excellency LORRIN A. COOKE, Governor of the State of
Connecticut :*

SIR:—In accordance with the laws of this State, I have the honor to submit to you the detailed abstracts of the Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths, that were registered in Connecticut in the year 1897, together with a few suggestions and inferences on the main features of the Vital Statistics of that year.

I have the honor to be

Your very obedient servant,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

REGISTRATION REPORT, 1897.

To his Excellency LORRIN A. COOKE, *Governor of Connecticut:*

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to submit the Twentieth Annual Report of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths registered in Connecticut, under the supervision of the State Board of Health. It is based on the records of the year 1897.

In the following report there is presented in a tabulated form some of the facts that can be expressed by enumerating the prominent items of interest connected with the Births, the Marriages, the Divorces, and the Deaths of the People of the Commonwealth of Connecticut.

By the law enacted in 1893, the execution of the laws relating to the Registration of Vital Statistics, was placed under the supervision of a special officer in each County. There has been no important change in the facts required for registration for many years. There have been no new duties imposed upon the Physicians and Clergymen who furnish the information for record. In these respects the laws have been practically the same for more than forty years.

When the Legislature of 1893 placed the execution of these laws under the supervision of a special officer, it remedied a defect which had before always stood in the way of a satisfactory realization of the purposes of the laws of registration. The duties necessary to their right observance are imposed upon persons of widely different interests and pursuits, and their purposes can only be effected by the united, prompt, and regular performance of their official function at frequent stated intervals. Or, if we present the matter from a different standpoint, it will appear in this way: Upwards of three thousand individuals, residents of this State and of adjoining states, including Doctors, Clergymen, Justices of the Peace, Midwives, Sextons, Undertakers, Coroners, and Registrars, are, by the laws, liable to be required to discharge each a responsible personal duty to the State, accurately and promptly, at a specified time in every month. No army of that size and composition ever obeyed orders well without training and discipline. So long as there were no other incentives than a conscientious sense of duty, and the urgent appeals of the State Board of

Health, compliance with the law was largely a voluntary matter, to obey it or not, as each one might choose.

Although a considerable penalty attached to its neglect, so far as the writer is informed, no one had suffered a penalty for its violation, previous to the appointment of the County Officers. Although before that, it is safe to say that not ten per cent. of those who should, did obey the law strictly. Under the new system of supervision, several hundreds more of certificates are returned, especially of Births and Marriages, than before; but what is of equal importance, they are returned promptly, and are far more accurate and complete in the required information than they have ever been. The supervision of the County Officers has worked a revolution in the registration of Vital Statistics that is as beneficial to the welfare of the State as anything they have done. It is the uniform experience of the whole civilized world that without constant and vigilant supervision, satisfactory registration of Vital Statistics is impossible. Indeed, considering the sources from which the facts for record are necessarily obtained, such experience is reasonable.

The law recommended to the General Assembly of 1897, requiring that copies of all certificates of Births, Marriages, and Deaths be sent every month to the Superintendent of Registration, was passed. It has been in operation since the first day of July, 1897, and promises to be as serviceable in improving the accuracy and value of the records as was predicted. The six months' experience in training the Registrars in the work enabled them to begin the year 1898 with a fair understanding of the system, and with a hearty co-operation and interest in the work, with very few exceptions. Of course there always will be some people, "Who will swear at the North Pole, and even speak disrespectfully of the Equator."

The following is a general summary of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths as registered in 1897 :

BIRTHS.					PARENTAGE.				
SEX.									
Males,	10,623	Americans,	8,425						
Females,	9,866	One or both Foreign,	11,933						
Not stated,	91	Not stated,	222						
Total,	20,580	Total,	20,580						
Whole number of Births,					20,580				
Birth-rate per 1,000,					23.3				

MARRIAGES.

Both parties American,	3,463
Both parties Foreign,	1,871
Husband American, wife Foreign,	515
Husband Foreign, wife American,	549
Not stated,	63
Total Marriages,	6,461
Total number of persons married,	12,922

DEATHS.

SEX.		NATIVITY.	
Males,	7,240	American,	10,073
Females,	6,657	Foreign,	3,514
Not stated,	18	Not stated,	328
Total,	13,915	Total,	13,915
Whole number of Deaths,		13,915	
Death-rate per 1,000,		15.1	
There was one birth to every		42.9 persons.	
There was one marriage to every		136.6 "	
There was one person married to every		68.3 "	
There was one death to every		56.2 "	

The total number of births registered in Connecticut during the year 1897 was 20,580; of deaths, 13,915; so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 6,665, being 744 less than in the previous year.

TOWNS IN WHICH THE DEATHS EXCEEDED THE BIRTHS.

The Registration of Vital Statistics in Connecticut is always conducted townwise. Although cities and boroughs are often included within town limits, their population for death-rates, birth-rates, etc., are counted as part of the population of the towns in which they are respectively located.

In 44 towns the deaths exceeded the births. The total excess of deaths over births in these towns, or the natural loss of population, was 225. The loss in this way was 120 less than in the previous year.

In 21 towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants the loss was	81
In 12 towns of between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants the loss was	58
In 9 towns of between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants the loss was	69
In one town of 3,000 inhabitants the loss was	1
In one town of over 4,000 inhabitants the loss was	16
Total,	225

In 2 towns the births and deaths were equal, to wit : Canterbury and Saybrook.

In 122 towns the births exceeded the deaths.

The towns in which registration shows an excess of deaths over births are the following, arranged by counties :

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Bloomfield, . . .	1,308	19	18	1
Marlborough, . . .	425	7	6	1
	<u>1,733</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>2</u>

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Bethany, . . .	550	5	3	2
Cheshire, . . .	1,900	28	19	9
Madison, . . .	1,550	27	22	5
North Branford, . .	800	14	13	1
Oxford, . . .	1,050	19	18	1
Prospect, . . .	500	14	11	3
	<u>6,350</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>21</u>

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Colchester, . . .	2,300	41	31	10
Lebanon, . . .	1,600	36	35	1
Lisbon, . . .	560	17	10	7
Lyme, . . .	960	15	13	2
Montville, . . .	2,600	52	44	8
North Stonington, .	1,500	26	14	12
	<u>9,520</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>40</u>

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Easton, . . .	900	19	11	8
Monroe, . . .	950	20	12	8
New Canaan, . . .	3,000	53	52	1
New Fairfield, . . .	650	9	8	1
Ridgefield, . . .	2,400	49	45	4
Sherman, . . .	650	12	6	6
Trumbull, . . .	1,426	20	14	6
Weston, . . .	800	16	10	6
	<u>10,776</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>40</u>

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Brooklyn, . . .	2,750	57	56	1
Chaplin, . . .	520	9	7	2
Hampton, . . .	650	11	9	2
Scotland, . . .	520	14	4	10
Woodstock, . . .	2,250	42	31	11
	<u>6,690</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>26</u>

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Canaan, . . .	950	16	14	2
Colebrook, . . .	1,000	17	7	10
Kent, . . .	1,200	16	15	1
Morris, . . .	700	10	8	2
Sharon, . . .	2,130	45	28	17
	<u>5,980</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>32</u>

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Essex, . . .	2,000	36	34	2
Killingworth, . . .	650	15	8	7
Old Saybrook, . . .	1,500	24	23	1
Westbrook, . . .	850	16	13	3
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>13</u>

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Andover, . . .	400	11	8	3
Columbia, . . .	750	18	15	3
Coventry, . . .	1,800	34	33	1
Mansfield, . . .	1,900	38	28	10
Stafford, . . .	4,600	77	61	16
Willington, . . .	950	15	13	2
	<u>10,400</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>35</u>

The following table gives a summary of the Vital Statistics of the State from 1848, the date of the first Registration Report, up to the present time.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS FROM 1848 TO 1897.

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Divorces.	Number Marriages to each Divorce.
1848	6,850	20	2,816	4,379	12.4	2,471	....	.....
1849	7,238	20	2,920	5,049	14	2,189	....	.....
1850	7,578	20.4	2,884	5,170	14	2,408	....	.....
1851	8,362	22	2,995	4,767	13	3,595	...	.....
1852	8,302	21.4	3,136	5,596	14.4	2,706	...	.....
1853	8,439	21.3	3,202	5,646	14.2	2,793	....	.....
1854	10,012	24	4,286	6,094	14.6	3,918	....	.....
1856	11,139	25	4,089	6,324	14.9	4,815	....	.....
1857	11,355	26	3,647	6,585	16	4,770	....	.....
1858	11,299	25	3,737	6,618	15.6	4,681	....	.....
1859	11,259	25	3,778	6,533	15	4,726	....	.....
1860	11,873	26	4,036	7,602	16.3	4,271	310	13
1861	11,934	25	3,757	7,735	16.5	4,199	275	13.9
1862	10,803	23	3,701	8,541	18	2,262	257	14
1863	9,885	21	3,467	8,442	18	1,443	291	12
1864	9,734	20	4,107	9,109	19	625	426	9.6
1865	10,202	20.8	4,460	7,950	16	2,252	404	11
1866	10,623	23	4,978	7,520	15	4,103	488	10
1867	12,029	23.2	4,779	7,343	14.3	4,686	459	10.4
1868	12,409	23.4	4,734	7,549	15	4,920	478	9.9
1869	12,481	23.5	4,754	8,417	15.6	4,064	491	9.6
1870	13,136	24.2	4,871	8,895	15	4,241	408	11.9
1871	13,114	24	4,882	8,166	14.2	4,948	409	11.9
1872	13,805	25.3	5,023	9,970	18	3,835	464	10.8
1873	14,087	25.6	4,841	9,822	17.4	4,265	457	10.6
1874	14,450	26.2	4,694	8,939	17.2	5,511	492	9.5
1875	14,328	26	4,535	9,883	17	4,495	476	9.4
1876	13,800	25	4,320	10,187	17.5	3,613	396	10.9
1877	14,072	26	4,319	9,696	16	4,376	427	10.1
1878	13,499	24	4,315	9,352	15	4,147	401	10.7
1879	14,051	22.4	4,373	9,394	15	4,657	316	13.7
1880	13,829	22.2	4,745	10,408	16.7	3,421	332	14.2
1881	14,616	22.4	4,850	10,907	17.4	3,709	404	12
1882	14,938	23.9	5,329	11,622	18.7	2,316	392	13.5
1883	15,856	25.4	5,440	11,943	19.1	3,913	433	12.6
1884	15,758	23	5,394	11,351	16.6	4,407	360	14.7
1885	15,496	22.7	5,091	12,033	17.6	3,403	383	13.3
1886	15,934	22.2	5,497	11,616	16.2	4,318	387	14.2
1887	16,583	22.8	5,788	12,385	17	4,198	387	14.9
1888	16,878	22.2	5,969	12,980	17.1	3,898	430	13.8
1889	17,176	23.4	5,744	12,529	17	4,647	536	10.7
1890	17,394	23.3	6,284	13,665	18.3	3,729	477	13.1
1891	18,557	24.8	6,486	14,385	19.2	4,172	475	13.6
1892	19,750	24.7	6,596	15,170	19	4,580	501	13.1
1893	20,296	25.4	6,459	14,901	18.6	5,395	390	16.5
1894	20,345	24.9	5,830	13,699	16.8	6,646	367	15.8
1895	19,931	24.4	6,623	14,546	17.8	5,385	417	15.8
1896	21,324	24.9	6,716	15,025	17.5	6,299	462	14.5
1897	20,580	23.3	6,461	13,915	15.7	6,665	403	16

**TABLE II.—HARTFORD COUNTY.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.**

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.				DEATHS.																					
	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.																			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.				Male.	Female.	Total.	Both non-resident.																		
					Amer. Mother.	Amer. Father.	Foreign Mother.	diff. Nations.				Husband non-resident.	non-resident.																	
					Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.														
Hartford,	80,000	928	877	11	18	16	22	7	15	37	320	223	62	64	5	674	67	42	593	5	*1,309	901	369	39	15	4				
Avon,	1,200	15	14	29	24	1	10	13	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	11	8	3	3	9	1				
Berlin,	3,000	18	22	42	14	0	17	18	3	2	1	6	1	2	1	10	1	1	18	20	38	6	6	6	12	6				
Bloomfield,	1,308	12	6	18	13	7	11	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	9	10	19	18	1	1	14	5				
Bristol,	9,000	94	117	211	23	4	86	90	10	17	7	1	31	4	7	73	3	5	74	69	143	106	32	5	15	8				
Burlington,	1,200	21	20	41	34	1	16	19	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	12	12	24	12	24	7	12	0				
Canton,	2,700	20	30	51	18	8	15	31	1	3	1	1	8	1	1	20	1	1	27	19	46	32	11	3	17	0				
East Granby,	700	9	8	17	24	2	15	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	7	7	14	13	1	1	1	20	0				
East Hartford,	5,500	79	88	167	30	3	79	45	14	21	8	1	26	9	5	1	1	2	43	52	95	74	17	4	17	2				
East Windsor,	2,850	32	37	69	24	2	37	14	8	1	1	14	7	1	1	24	1	2	19	27	46	32	14	1	16	1				
Enfield,	7,000	85	93	178	25	4	69	57	16	25	9	2	56	19	9	96	17	32	58	72	130	80	48	2	18	5				
Farmington,	3,400	38	20	58	17	0	24	17	5	9	1	2	9	3	5	17	1	1	27	24	51	37	12	2	15	0				
Glastonbury,	3,500	43	31	74	21	1	40	26	4	1	3	1	1	1	4	17	1	1	27	24	51	41	9	1	14	5				
Granby,	1,250	16	6	22	17	6	19	1	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	8	1	1	12	9	21	1	1	1	16	8				
Hartland,	700	4	4	8	11	4	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	7	7	1	1	10	0				
Manchester,	9,000	99	64	169	18	7	43	86	15	13	11	1	22	28	9	66	7	2	57	64	122	71	44	7	13	5				
Marlborough,	425	5	1	6	14	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	7	7	1	1	16	8				
New Britain,	26,000	365	345	713	27	4	219	360	60	55	15	4	79	135	14	15	2	27	187	184	371	230	138	3	14	2				
Newington,	970	8	5	13	13	4	6	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	1	1	7	5	12	10	2	1	12	3				
Plainville,	2,200	32	14	46	20	9	32	9	4	6	1	1	9	3	2	14	1	1	12	12	25	20	5	1	11	3				
Rocky Hill,	1,100	13	13	26	23	6	15	2	1	6	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	4	13	8	2	3	11	8				
Simsbury,	2,000	18	21	39	19	5	21	9	4	1	2	2	3	4	5	22	1	1	12	13	25	19	6	1	12	5				
Southington,	5,500	51	58	109	19	8	55	25	12	9	2	6	16	5	2	25	1	1	38	34	72	49	21	2	23	0				
South Windsor,	1,800	29	9	38	21	1	25	7	3	1	2	1	8	1	1	8	1	1	9	9	18	15	3	1	10	0				
Suffield,	3,300	33	34	67	20	3	42	11	6	7	1	1	17	1	1	19	4	1	23	25	48	42	4	2	24	5				
West Hartford,	2,455	32	28	60	24	4	29	13	8	5	5	3	3	2	1	14	1	1	19	13	32	18	13	1	11	3				
Wethersfield,	2,350	19	15	34	14	4	22	7	1	3	1	1	14	1	1	18	1	1	21	17	38	29	6	3	11	4				
Windsor,	3,000	37	38	75	25	0	44	13	3	12	3	1	3	1	1	32	4	2	30	25	55	46	7	2	18	3				
Windsor Locks,	3,000	50	42	92	30	6	35	47	6	4	4	19	8	5	4	36	4	11	28	20	48	36	11	1	16	0				
Total,	186,408	2205	2060	4288	23	0	1697	1696	338	343	157	57	732	492	141	128	15	1508	131	131	131	1506	1378	7	2891	2018	792	81	15	5

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Hartford, 77; Wethersfield, 11; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.																	
	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.																	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	Foreign Father.	Amer. Father.	Foreign Mother.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.		
New Haven,	112,000	1517	1408	3 2928	26.1	1067	1344	210	190	107	10	439	289	66	66	860	62	34	951	818	1769	1227	526	16	15.4					
Ansonia,	13,000	179	173	1 353	27.1	107	166	32	27	21	3	32	35	7	9	83	5	5	112	90	204	145	57	2	15.7					
Beacon Falls,	350	3	7	1 1028	5.4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	1	14.3						
Bethany,	550	1	2	2 3	5.4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	5	5	1	9.0						
Branford,	5,200	100	72	2 174	33.4	44	92	11	13	14	18	19	2	2	2	41	1	1	44	44	88	71	15	216.9						
Cheshire,	1,900	9	10	1 19	10.0	12	4	2	1	1	1	14	1	14	1	16	1	1	12	16	28	23	4	114.7						
Derby,	7,125	83	91	1 175	24.5	69	59	13	13	13	8	19	9	2	5	36	3	1	58	43	102	64	34	4	143.3					
East Haven,	1,050	13	8	2 21	20.0	9	8	2	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	6	1	1	13	13	16	12	3	115.2						
Guilford,	2,875	30	23	3 53	18.4	29	16	2	4	2	2	23	1	23	1	25	4	4	23	16	39	32	5	2	13.5					
Hamden,	4,100	43	34	3 77	18.7	34	23	7	7	6	12	5	1	1	1	20	4	1	35	36	71	57	14	6	17.3					
Madison,	1,550	9	12	1 22	14.1	16	1	1	1	2	2	11	2	11	2	15	4	4	7	20	27	21	6	17.4						
Meriden,	28,500	382	323	2 707	24.8	194	360	73	53	25	2	75	90	12	25	203	13	7	209	183	392	243	142	7	13.7					
Middlebury,	600	6	4	1 10	16.6	5	2	1	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	7	4	3	11.6						
Milford,	4,000	37	27	1 65	16.2	45	9	3	5	3	13	5	2	1	1	22	3	4	28	3	51	44	7	12.7						
Naugatuck,	10,000	164	172	2 336	33.6	95	179	23	19	16	4	32	19	4	2	59	3	3	84	84	168	119	45	4	16.8					
No. Branford,	800	7	6	1 13	16.2	10	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	4	4	4	9	5	14	13	1	17.5						
North Haven,	1,900	21	18	1 39	20.5	15	15	2	4	2	1	8	1	8	1	9	4	4	11	16	27	21	6	14.2						
Orange,	6,000	74	59	1 134	22.3	79	28	10	12	4	1	33	1	2	6	42	3	4	39	50	89	70	15	4	14.8					
Oxford,	1,050	9	9	1 18	17.1	8	3	2	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	12	7	19	4	1	18.0						
Prospect,	500	2	9	1 11	22.0	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	8	6	14	13	1	28.0						
Seymour,	3,400	42	30	1 72	21.1	22	35	3	5	4	3	11	9	3	3	26	2	1	25	13	38	19	19	11.1						
Southbury,	1,150	15	12	2 27	23.4	18	5	2	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	6	8	14	13	1	12.1						
Wallingford,	8,500	113	132	3 248	29.1	85	83	33	32	9	6	28	11	6	7	52	1	1	55	57	112	79	33	1	13.1					
Waterbury,	42,000	691	670	8 1369	32.5	465	593	144	130	32	5	167	132	30	34	364	30	19	406	340	746	520	217	9	17.6					
Wolcott,	550	4	5	1 9	16.3	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	8	7	1	14.5						
Woodbridge,	900	6	12	1 18	20.0	10	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	5	14	10	3	15.5						
Total,	259,550	3560	3328	23 6911	26.6	2461	3037	580	529	262	42	960	628	142	166	71903	141	821	2170	4067	2840	1160	67	15.6						

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Meriden, 1; New Haven, 35; Waterbury, 5; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.						SEX.		NATIVITY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	Foreign Father.	Amer. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions : Norwich, 3; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II. — FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.																
	Estimated Population.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.						SEX.		NATIVITY.											
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Danbury.	19,748	218	223	6	447	22.6	217	147	47	24	10	2	78	28	10	10	2	128	11	4	158	135	*293	219	62	12	14.5		
Bridgeport.	65,000	913	829	10	1732	26.9	566	840	130	125	79	12	242	243	46	42	7	580	46	33	559	443	1*1003	671	294	38	15.1		
Bethel.	3,500	44	23	..	67	19.1	41	17	6	3	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	19	1	..	18	20	38	35	3	..	10.8
Brookfield.	950	6	9	..	15	15.7	11	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	6	14	14	..	..	14.7
Darien.	2,400	21	27	..	48	20.0	23	12	5	5	3	..	11	2	1	1	..	15	1	3	38	22	*60	49	8	3	15.4		
Easton.	900	8	3	..	11	12.2	9	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	11	8	..	..	..	..	..
Fairfield.	3,900	39	45	1	85	21.7	50	15	3	11	3	3	14	3	1	..	..	18	3	..	45	39	..	..	..	..	..
Greenwich.	12,000	105	109	1	215	17.9	102	72	9	19	12	1	31	9	2	4	..	46	2	3	81	90	..	..	..	..	..
Huntington.	5,750	53	56	..	109	18.9	57	22	14	9	6	1	13	2	1	6	1	23	3	5	31	30	..	..	..	..	..
Monroe.	950	6	6	..	12	12.6	10	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	8	12	..	..	..	..	..
New Canaan.	3,000	21	31	..	52	17.3	35	5	4	2	2	4	10	1	2	1	..	14	5	..	26	26	1	..	..	..	..
New Fairfield.	650	7	1	..	8	12.3	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
Newtown.	3,200	34	27	1	62	19.3	47	5	6	4	..	..	26	..	2	4	..	32	5	..	31	26	..	..	..	..	..
Norwalk.	22,000	249	196	1	446	20.2	263	117	25	34	7	..	85	28	6	6	1	126	18	6	160	146	..	..	..	..	..
Redding.	1,550	16	8	..	24	15.4	12	5	2	4	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
Ridgefield.	2,400	17	28	..	45	18.7	29	7	2	7	..	..	9	..	1	1	..	11	1	1	24	25	..	..	..	..	..
Sherman.	650	3	3	..	6	9.2	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
Stamford.	18,500	239	207	4	450	24.3	157	137	41	44	21	50	71	40	10	8	..	129	14	17	174	172	1*	347	244	96	7	18.4	
Stratford.	3,150	37	33	..	70	22.2	46	15	3	4	2	..	14	..	3	1	..	18	2	..	29	27	..	..	..	..	..
Trumbull.	1,426	7	7	..	14	9.8	11	1	..	1	..	..	10	1	1	1	..	13	..	..	13	7	..	..	..	..	..
Weston.	800	5	5	..	10	12.5	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	..
Westport.	4,000	37	36	1	74	18.5	39	19	7	2	6	1	10	2	..	..	..	18	..	..	44	22	..	..	..	..	..
Wilton.	1,650	22	19	1	42	25.4	25	13	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	16	20	..	..	..	..	..
Total	178,074	2107	1931	26	4064	22	81766	1460	306	300	156	76	671361	1361	87	93161	1231	117	74	1507	1302	3	2812	2057	663	92	15.7		

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions; Bridgeport, 20; Danbury, 6; Darien, 23; Norwalk, 2; Stamford, 12; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II. — WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.							DEATHS.																
		SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				Both non-resident.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	SEX.		NATIVITY.												
		Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	Amer. Father.	For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.				Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Brooklyn, . . .	2,750	28	28	56	20.3	15	22	9	9	9	1	1	3	2	3	4	17	1	1	36	21	57	35	21	1	20.7				
Ashford, . . .	700	9	9	18	25.7	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	7	7	6	1	1	7	7	14	13	1	1	20.0				
Canterbury, . .	900	5	9	14	15.5	10	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	6	8	14	10	2	2	15.5				
Chaplin, . . .	520	5	2	7	13.4	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	8	9	9	7	7	2	17.3				
Eastford, . . .	575	7	7	14	24.3	14	9	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	8	5	11	10	10	1	1	19.1				
Hampton, . . .	650	2	7	9	13.8	9	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	7	4	11	11	11	1	1	16.9				
Killingly, . . .	8,000	84	85	170	21.2	66	55	27	17	13	5	6	30	28	3	8	9	6	56	62	118	94	23	1	1	14.7				
Plainfield, . .	5,000	52	47	99	19.8	38	35	13	13	13	3	3	23	12	3	3	4	6	38	41	80	64	12	4	1	16.0				
Pomfret, . . .	1,471	23	16	39	26.5	19	12	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	18	13	31	27	3	3	3	121.0				
Putnam, . . .	6,500	101	79	181	27.8	55	70	27	23	23	6	6	39	7	8	10	2	66	11	79	58	137	103	26	8	21.0				
Scotland, . . .	520	3	1	4	7.6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	14	12	2	2	2	26.9				
Sterling, . . .	1,100	15	11	26	23.6	15	7	2	2	2	2	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	18	15	3	1	1	16.3				
Thompson, . .	5,600	57	55	113	20.1	15	86	1	7	1	7	1	17	17	6	2	4	5	40	59	99	70	25	4	1	17.6				
Windham, . . .	11,000	129	132	261	23.7	103	106	22	21	21	7	7	53	16	8	9	8	17	84	85	169	120	43	6	1	15.3				
Woodstock, . .	2,250	18	13	31	13.7	22	5	3	3	3	1	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	20	22	42	40	2	2	2	18.6				
Total, . . .	47,536	538	501	1,039	21.9	404	404	103	99	99	21	11	206	86	34	42	9	377	51	419	404	824	631	163	30	1	17.3			

TABLE II. — LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.															
	Estimated Population.	SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.													
		Male.	Female.		Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Litchfield, . .	3,500	31	31	62	17.7	37	12	7	2	3	1	10	2	1	2	15	15	15	15	15	15	27	21	48	37	10	10	13.7	
Barkhamsted, .	1,100	13	9	22	20.0	18	5	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	11	8	19	16	2	1	17.2	
Bethlehem, . .	580	7	9	16	27.5	8	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	4	4	1	8.6	
Bridgewater, .	600	6	7	13	21.6	6	5	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	2	8	7	7	1	13.3	
Canaan, . . .	950	8	6	14	14.7	12	12	12	12	12	12	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	16	12	2	2	16.8	
Colebrook, . .	1,000	2	5	7	7.0	4	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	5	17	14	4	4	17.0	
Cornwall, . . .	1,200	11	8	19	15.8	19	19	19	19	19	19	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	17	17	14	2	1	14.1
Goshen, . . .	975	3	12	15	15.3	9	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	12	10	2	2	12.3	
Harwinton, . .	1,138	18	12	30	26.3	10	12	1	2	5	5	9	9	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	8	15	14	1	1	13.3	
Kent,	1,200	10	5	15	12.5	12	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	2	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	11	16	14	1	1	11.3	
Morris,	700	3	5	8	11.4	5	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	2	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	5	10	6	4	4	14.2	
New Hartford, .	3,300	43	32	76	23.0	15	51	6	4	4	4	5	17	3	2	27	27	27	27	27	27	13	31	44	28	14	2	2	13.3
New Milford, .	3,975	55	47	102	25.6	64	23	8	2	5	5	18	12	3	2	35	35	35	35	35	35	37	38	75	66	9	9	18.8	
Norfolk, . . .	1,425	20	15	35	24.5	24	3	4	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	24	20	4	4	16.8	
North Canaan, .	1,700	23	12	36	21.1	22	7	1	3	2	1	9	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	23	21	2	2	15.5	
Plymouth, . .	2,300	28	29	57	24.7	27	27	1	1	1	1	7	4	4	4	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	23	35	25	10	1	1	15.2
Roxbury, . . .	950	8	12	20	21.0	9	6	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	8	15	13	2	2	15.7	
Salisbury, . . .	3,500	30	32	64	18.2	41	11	9	2	1	1	12	1	2	1	16	16	16	16	16	16	30	23	53	41	10	2	2	15.1
Sharon,	2,130	9	19	28	13.1	24	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	21	24	45	36	7	7	21.1	
Thomaston, . .	3,000	27	32	59	19.6	24	23	4	6	2	2	25	10	3	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	27	19	46	32	14	3	3	15.3
Torrington, . .	10,000	171	126	298	29.8	107	125	33	18	13	2	66	45	10	8	90	90	90	90	90	90	64	85	147	117	29	1	1	14.7
Warren,	450	5	4	9	20.0	8	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	3	3	6	5	1	1	1	13.3
Washington, . .	1,900	19	18	37	19.4	24	12	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	16	6	22	16	4	4	21.5	
Watertown, . .	3,100	27	33	60	19.3	30	12	6	10	2	2	10	4	3	2	19	19	19	19	19	19	16	20	36	33	3	3	11.6	
Winchester, . .	7,500	60	56	118	15.7	71	18	9	13	4	3	41	5	3	2	51	51	51	51	51	51	58	52	110	83	26	1	1	14.6
Woodbury, . .	1,950	23	28	51	26.1	36	9	5	1	1	1	8	3	3	3	14	14	14	14	14	14	11	13	24	19	5	5	12.3	
Total,	60,123	660	604	712	21.1	667	376	106	71	41	10	219	113	35	26	6	399	33	33	33	33	432	455	888	703	168	17	14	14.7

TABLE II.—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.							DEATHS.															
	Estimated Population.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.													
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Amer. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Husband non-resident.		Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000						
													Total.	Husb. American.									Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife Foreign.	Not stated.
Middletown, . .	20,000	176	140	316	15.8	124	124	25	27	10	9	63	20	12	10	5	110	13	4	146	140	286	185	97	4	9.4		
Haddam, . . .	2,000	33	20	53	26.5	27	17	2	4	3	2	13	1	1	1	1	16	3	...	18	13	31	26	5	15.5			
Chatham, . . .	2,100	16	21	37	17.6	21	10	2	2	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	14	16	31	24	6	114.7
Chester, . . .	1,300	10	17	28	21.5	16	6	4	2	...	...	6	3	1	3	...	13	2	...	8	9	17	13	3	113.0	
Clinton, . . .	1,400	14	13	27	19.3	19	5	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	10	11	21	19	1	115.0
Cromwell, . .	2,000	27	27	54	27.0	15	29	3	4	2	1	6	4	...	2	1	13	1	...	16	11	27	21	6	18.5			
Durham, . . .	860	7	2	9	10.4	7	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	7	5	1	8.1
East Haddam, .	2,600	23	18	42	16.1	31	6	4	...	1	...	13	...	...	1	1	14	5	...	19	18	37	31	9	14.2	
Essex, . . .	2,000	15	19	34	17.0	25	4	2	2	1	...	16	2	...	...	...	18	1	...	17	19	36	35	1	18.0
Killingworth, .	650	3	5	8	12.3	2	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	7	15	12	3	23.0
Middlefield, . .	1,025	5	9	14	13.6	10	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	9	11	...	...	10.7
Old Saybrook, .	1,500	13	10	23	15.3	14	3	1	5	...	...	12	1	...	...	1	14	1	1	15	9	24	21	2	116.0
Portland, . . .	4,600	60	57	117	25.4	25	73	7	5	7	...	15	20	...	1	...	36	3	1	43	30	73	40	32	115.8			
Saybrook, . . .	1,400	9	18	27	19.3	15	11	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	10	17	27	22	5	19.3
Westbrook, . .	850	9	4	13	15.3	8	4	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	8	8	16	14	2	18.8
Total, . . .	44,285	420	380	802	18.1	359	298	54	55	28	8	178	51	18	20	6	273	32	7	341	317	1	659	479	170	10	14.8	

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Middletown 98, deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.												
		SEX.		PARENTAGE.		NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.														
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	NATIVITY.				Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.				
											Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.									Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.
Tolland, . .	1,080	15	8	24 22.2	15	7	7	1	2	2	1	8	2	10	1	1	1	17	13	3	115.7					
Andover, . .	400	3	5	820.0	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	11	10	1	27.4					
Bolton, . .	500	4	7	1122.0	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	5	5	10.0					
Columbia, . .	750	6	9	1520.0	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	5	2	1	1	11	16	1	124.0					
Coventry, . .	1,800	14	19	3318.3	25	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	7	17	17	34	25	8	118.8						
Ellington, . .	1,700	15	17	3218.8	17	12	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	7	17	12	29	23	6	17.0						
Hebron, . .	1,000	7	13	2121.0	14	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	10	4	14	13	1	14.0						
Mansfield, . .	1,900	15	13	2814.7	22	2	1	2	1	2	1	11	2	13	2	1	23	15	38	35	20.0					
Somers, . .	1,450	17	19	3624.8	19	13	4	1	3	1	1	4	3	8	1	10	7	17	14	3	11.7					
Stafford, . .	4,600	33	28	6113.2	32	21	4	1	4	1	1	25	4	34	5	4	40	35	2	77	49	22	616.7			
Union, . .	430	3	7	1023.2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	7	2	3	3	6	5	1	13.9					
Vernon, . .	8,500	82	89	17320.3	64	62	22	12	10	3	2	26	16	48	10	62	59	121	75	43	314.2					
Wilmington, . .	950	8	5	1313.6	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	7	1	6	9	15	14	1	15.7					
Total, . .	25,060	222	239	46518.5	253	131	39	26	11	5	9	104	24	147	26	215	185	402	297	93	1216.0					

TABLE III.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.										MARRIAGES.							DEATHS.														
	Estimated Population.	SEX.			PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.							SEX.			NATIVITY.		Death-rate per 1,000.									
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.		Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Hartford, . .	186,408	2205	2060	23	4288	23.0	1697	1696	338	343	157	57	Not stated.	732	492	141	128	15	1508	131	131	1506	1378	7	2891	2018	792	81	15.5			
New Haven, .	259,550	3560	3328	23	6911	26.6	2461	3037	580	529	262	42	Not stated.	960	628	142	166	7	1903	141	82	2170	1894	3	4067	2840	1160	67	15.6			
New London,	82,156	911	823	3	1737	21.1	818	568	158	139	41	13	Not stated.	393	113	48	66	3	623	73	18	650	722	..	1372	1048	305	19	16.6			
Fairfield, . .	178,074	2107	1931	26	4064	22.8	1766	1460	306	300	156	76	Not stated.	671	364	87	93	16	1231	117	74	1597	1302	3	2812	2057	663	92	15.7			
Windham, .	47,536	538	501	3	1042	21.9	404	404	103	99	21	11	Not stated.	206	86	34	42	9	377	51	21	419	404	1	824	631	163	30	17.3			
Litchfield, . .	60,123	660	604	7	1271	21.1	667	376	106	71	41	10	Not stated.	219	113	35	26	6	399	33	14	432	455	1	888	703	168	17	14.7			
Middlesex, .	44,285	420	380	2	802	18.1	359	298	54	55	28	8	Not stated.	178	51	18	20	6	273	32	7	341	317	1	659	479	170	10	14.8			
Tolland, . .	25,060	222	239	4	465	18.5	253	131	39	26	11	5	Not stated.	104	24	10	8	1	147	26	9	215	185	2	402	297	93	12	16.0			
Total, . .	883,192	10623	9866	91	20580	23.3	8425	7970	1684	1562	717	222	Not stated.	3463	1871	515	549	63	6461	604	356	7240	6657	18	13915	10073	3514	328	15.7			

TABLE IV.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEXES IN THE COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1897.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not sta.	Total.
Hartford,....	Male,.....	178	181	185	182	207	165	198	186	188	171	189	175	..	2,205
	Female,....	164	183	187	169	159	148	168	177	180	187	165	173	..	2,060
	Not stated,..	2	2	5	1	6	1	2	1	....	1	....	2	..	23
		344	366	377	352	372	314	368	364	368	359	354	350	..	4,288
New Haven,..	Male,.....	291	291	328	294	258	272	347	320	296	289	290	283	1	3,560
	Female,....	304	246	299	272	228	272	319	302	320	257	232	277	..	3,328
	Not stated,..	3	4	4	1	1	1	3	....	1	4	1	....	..	23
		598	541	631	567	487	545	669	622	617	550	523	560	1	6,911
New London,.	Male,.....	67	81	72	89	63	69	63	102	71	89	61	84	..	911
	Female,....	65	62	77	63	69	70	68	64	78	70	74	63	..	823
	Not stated,..	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	3
		132	143	149	152	133	140	131	167	149	159	135	147	..	1,737
Fairfield,....	Male,.....	194	160	182	149	155	147	196	211	217	153	164	179	..	2,107
	Female,....	152	156	160	124	167	152	172	190	172	170	148	168	..	1,931
	Not stated,..	1	4	....	....	5	2	1	4	2	3	2	2	..	26
		347	320	342	273	327	301	369	405	391	326	314	349	..	4,064
Windham,....	Male,.....	46	60	40	57	46	32	45	54	36	43	39	40	..	538
	Female,....	54	40	44	46	37	41	46	33	32	46	45	37	..	501
	Not stated,..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	..	3
		100	100	84	103	83	73	92	87	69	89	84	78	..	1,042
Litchfield,....	Male,.....	53	54	49	55	61	59	46	57	56	69	36	65	..	660
	Female,....	57	49	54	45	57	44	50	52	49	46	54	47	..	604
	Not stated,..	1	2	..	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	..	7
		111	105	103	100	118	104	97	109	105	115	92	112	..	1,271
Middlesex,....	Male,.....	38	43	31	28	36	28	43	35	40	36	38	24	..	420
	Female,....	24	33	24	29	24	31	41	39	33	41	29	32	..	380
	Not stated,..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	..	2
		62	76	55	57	60	59	84	74	74	77	68	56	..	802
Tolland,.....	Male,.....	17	29	25	17	21	17	18	20	15	13	12	18	..	222
	Female,....	22	11	28	27	24	17	16	27	20	15	22	15	..	239
	Not stated,..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	..	4
		39	40	53	39	45	34	34	48	38	28	34	33	..	465
Totals,.....	Male,.....	884	899	912	871	847	789	956	1005	919	843	829	868	1	10,623
	Female,....	842	780	873	770	765	775	880	884	884	832	769	812	..	9,866
	Not stated,..	7	12	9	2	13	6	8	7	8	8	6	5	..	91
Grand Total,..	.....	1733	1691	1794	1643	1625	1570	1844	1896	1811	1683	1604	1685	1	20,580

TABLE V.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEXES IN THE COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1897.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not sta.	Total.
Hartford,.....	Male,.....	132	110	180	133	127	101	130	151	107	104	103	125	3	1,506
	Female,....	119	138	153	125	126	78	99	113	114	107	99	107	..	1,378
	Not stated,..				1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	7
		251	248	333	259	253	180	231	265	221	211	202	234	3	2,891
New Haven,...	Male,.....	170	180	193	179	176	156	218	202	187	172	171	166	..	2,170
	Female,....	137	166	169	161	155	163	192	164	139	164	131	153	..	1,894
	Not stated,..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
		308	346	362	340	331	319	410	367	326	336	303	319	..	4,067
New London,.	Male,.....	48	56	60	57	56	44	53	66	51	59	53	47	..	650
	Female,....	57	60	91	48	56	39	63	58	55	58	74	63	..	722
	Not stated,..														
		105	116	151	105	112	83	116	124	106	117	127	110	..	1,372
Fairfield,.....	Male,.....	137	130	139	141	112	112	153	134	135	104	103	107	..	1,507
	Female,....	112	101	137	122	87	108	113	104	105	107	104	102	..	1,302
	Not stated,..										1	..	2	..	3
		249	231	276	263	199	220	266	238	240	212	207	211	..	2,812
Windham,....	Male,.....	41	24	42	35	41	32	28	37	45	31	28	35	..	419
	Female,....	36	33	39	35	26	25	28	42	49	28	36	27	..	404
	Not stated,..												1	..	1
		77	57	81	70	67	57	56	79	94	59	64	63	..	824
Litchfield,....	Male,.....	31	38	34	40	44	29	30	40	45	44	33	24	..	432
	Female,....	46	35	50	38	37	35	32	40	35	35	31	41	..	455
	Not stated,..								1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		77	73	84	78	81	64	62	81	80	79	64	65	..	888
Middlesex,....	Male,.....	17	30	35	30	37	24	24	34	25	33	26	26	..	341
	Female,....	26	33	32	39	17	22	20	25	26	22	29	26	..	317
	Not stated,..							1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		43	63	67	69	54	46	45	59	51	55	55	52	..	659
Tolland,.....	Male,.....	19	21	15	21	22	18	16	13	14	15	19	22	..	215
	Female,....	13	18	24	14	19	11	20	13	13	13	13	14	..	185
	Not stated,..							1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
		32	39	39	35	41	29	37	26	28	28	32	36	..	402
Totals,	Male,.....	595	589	698	636	615	516	652	677	609	562	536	552	3	7,240
	Female,....	546	584	695	582	523	481	567	559	536	534	517	533	..	6,657
	Not stated,..	1	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	1	1	1	5	..	18
Grand Total,...		1142	1173	1393	1219	1138	998	1223	1239	1146	1097	1054	1090	3	13,915

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSE.	State.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	Total.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																															
Starvation,	3	3												1																1	
Intemperance,	23	3																	1											5	
Chronic Alcoholism,	27	5											1																	6	
Delirium Tremens,	13	6																													
Other Dietetic Diseases,	1																														
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																															
Rheumatism,	87	3			2	1		1		1	1	1							2								1	1	1	1	15
Gout,	2																													1	
Rickets,	5	2																	1											3	
Cancer not located,	145	12	2		1	1		1		1	1	2			1		2		9		1		1								35
Cancer of Breast,	58	1			1	1		1		1	1	1			1								1	1	1	1	1	2			9
Cancer of Stomach,	96	8			2						1										1		1							1	14
Cancer of Womb,	24	2																												3	
Cancer of other Organs,	191	26			2			2		1	1	1			1	1													1	2	36
Tabes Mesenterica,	57	1										1							2							2				1	7
Tubercu'r Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.,	91	8																	2						1					1	12
Phthisis,	1,306	150		5	4	3	6	2	5	5	11	4	6	1	125	46			2	1	1	0	3	2	3	3	5				309

[illegible]

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth,	.	.	.	33	2	1	1	1	3	6	13	1	2	1	2	60
Atelectasis,	17	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Cyanosis,	23	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	8	8
Spina Bifida,	14	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	3
Imperforate Anus,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Congenital malformations,	46	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	4
Umbilical Hemorrhage,	8	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Old Age,	467	42	2	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	3	9	2	99

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE VI — CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES.																															
State.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	Total.	
Strangulation of Intestines,	2	1																												1	
Intussusception of Intestines,	5	1										1																		2	
Hernia,	29	4										1																		5	
Fistula,	1																														
Peritonitis (not puerperal),	108	18			2	1						1				1		8				2			1				1	35	
Ascites,	8																	1												1	
Gallstones,	7																														
Cirrhosis of Liver,	82	11			1					1	3	1						2		2			1		1					23	
Hepatitis,	22	3			1															1										5	
Jaundice,	1																														
Other Diseases of Liver,	83	5			2	1					2	1						5		1					1				1	2	
Other Diseases of Digestive System,	32	3	2								1														1	1				8	
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																															
Addison's Disease,	4																														
Disease of Spleen,	2																														
Bronchocele,	3																														
Diseases of Lymphatic System,	8																1													1	
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																															
Nephritis,	291	28	1		2					1	1	1	2				2	5					3								46
Bright's Disease,	376	40	3	2	1	3	1	2	5	3	1					8	13	1	1							2	3	1	1		91

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION OF HARTFORD COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.																															
	STATE.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	TOTAL.	
All Causes,	13,915	1,309	11	38	19	143	24	46	14	95	46	130	51	51	21	7	122	737	11	25	13	25	72	18	48	32	38	55	48	2,891	
Classes.																															
I. Zymotic Diseases,	2,312	183	1	5	4	30	2	3	2	19	11	18	5	2	4	..	16	67	..	1	..	3	8	2	7	4	3	5	7	412	
II. Parasitic Diseases,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
III. Dietetic Diseases,	67	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
IV. Constitutional Diseases,	2,357	238	2	5	3	13	5	8	2	10	8	6	8	4	1	31	..	72	..	4	2	3	15	8	4	6	5	17	7	505	
V. Developmental Diseases,	880	86	2	..	..	11	2	..	2	12	1	2	5	2	..	1	11	3	25	3	2	1	..	3	1	2	..	4	..	183
VI. Local Diseases,	6,907	646	6	25	8	76	12	29	7	40	25	80	24	34	12	4	54	3	170	6	17	5	16	39	5	23	17	23	26	25	1,457
VII. Violence,	711	71	..	1	..	4	2	1	1	10	1	6	3	2	1	1	5	18	1	..	3	2	3	2	3	3	7	3	2	150	
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated,	679	71	2	..	4	9	1	5	..	4	..	8	4	2	..	..	5	1	18	1	1	2	1	4	..	9	..	..	7	159
Class I.—Orders.																															
1. Miasmatic Diseases,	1,048	77	1	3	1	7	..	1	2	12	5	9	..	1	2	..	9	23	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	1	2	3	168
2. Diarrhoeal Diseases,	995	93	..	2	1	17	1	2	..	5	5	6	4	1	2	..	7	37	..	1	..	1	5	1	3	..	1	3	4	202	
3. Malarial Diseases,	127	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15
4. Zoogenous Diseases,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Venereal Diseases,	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
6. Septic Diseases,	118	6	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	23
Parasitic Diseases,	2	1	1	

Class II.—Orders.

Class III.—Orders.

Dietetic Diseases,	.	.	.	67	14	I	I	I	I	18
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Class IV.—Orders.

Constitutional Diseases, . . . 2,357 238 2 5 3 13 5 8 2 10 8 16 8 8 4 1 31.. 72.. 4 2 315 8 4 6 517 7 505

Class V.—Orders.

[illegible]

Class VI.—Orders.

[illegible]

Class VII.—Orders.

[illegible]

Class VIII.—Orders.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES.		State.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	Total.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																													
Starvation,
Intemperance,
Chronic Alcoholism,
Delirium Tremens,
Other Dietetic Diseases,
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																													
Rheumatism,
Gout,
Rickets,
Cancer not located,
Cancer of Breast,
Cancer of Stomach,
Cancer of Womb,
Cancer of other Organs,
Tabes Mesenterica,
Tubercu'r Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph,
Phthisis,

[illegible]

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

[illegible]

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]

Angina Pectoris,	40	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	14
Syncope,	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Aneurism,	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Senile Gangrene,	39	4	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	2
Thrombosis, Embolism,	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Phlebitis,	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Other Diseases of Circulatory System,	149	8	11	..	2	..	5	1	..	3	..	1	42
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM													
Laryngitis,	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	7
Catarrhal Croup,	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea,	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Emphysema, Asthma,	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	9
Bronchitis,	391	58	4	..	6	..	4	1	2	13	..	139	141
Pneumonia,	1284	127	13	1	..	8	1	4	13	333	114	2	334
Pleurisy,	41	10	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	17
Other Diseases of Respiratory System,	60	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	22

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES.	State.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Millford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	Total.
Strangulation of Intestines,	2																										...	
Intussusception of Intestines,	5																										...	
Hernia,	29	1						1					1					1	1			1	1	2			9	
Fistula,	1																										1	
Peritonitis (not puerperal),	108	9	3			1			1	1	1		3	1	2									4			25	
Ascites,	8	1				1																1					3	
Gallstones,	7	1																									2	
Cirrhosis of Liver,	82	4						1					8	1								1		4			19	
Hepatitis,	22	4	2					1	1	1			1												1		10	
Jaundice,	1																										...	
Other Diseases of Liver,	83	7	1				1	1			1		1		1				1		2			1	7		24	
Other Diseases of Digestive System,	32	1	1							1															1	1	5	
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																												
Addison's Disease,	4																							1			1	
Disease of Spleen,	2																							1			1	
Bronchocele,	3	2																									2	
Diseases of Lymphatic System,	8							1			1																2	
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																												
Nephritis,	291	66	6		1	3		1		1		1	6	1	1	1			1	1	1			20			110	
Bright's Disease,	376	26	1				1	1	6	1	3	1	4		2	3	2	2	3			2		3	19	2	80	

Uræmia,	47	2	3	1	10	4	10
Suppression of Urine,	2						1
Calculus,	3	1					1
Hæmaturia,	6			2	1	2	3
Disease of Bladder,	74	8	1	1	1	1	20
Prostatitis,	15	7		3		2	7
Other Diseases of Urinary System,	27	1	1	1	1	1	4

ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

Diseases of the Uterus,	14	2	2
Disease of Ovaries,	9	3	1
Menorrhagia,	1	1	1
Pelvic Abscess,	1	1	1
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.,	1	1	1

B: *Diseases of Parturition.*

[illegible]

ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis,	5
Arthritis, Periostitis,	9
.....	1
.....	2
.....	1
.....	3

Class III. — Orders.

[illegible]

Class IV. — Orders.

[illegible]

Class V. — Orders.

[illegible]

Class VI. — Orders.

1.	Diseases of Nervous System,	.	1,938	231	30	1	12	4	18	2	712	8	47	1	8	29	1	3	12	3	3	15	89	4	543
2.	Organs of Special Sense,	.	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
3.	Circulatory System,	.	1,240	129	16	1	8	5	4	2	5	2	26	1	3	7	2	4	4	1	2	3	6	57	1
4.	Respiratory System,	.	1,852	209	18	1	14	1	14	1	510	4	49	..	5	30	2	3	7	..	4	9	16	119	1
5.	Digestive System,	.	846	101	18	...	6	3	6	5	3	2	23	1	2	8	..	2	5	..	9	1	5	41	1
6.	Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands,	.	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
7.	Urinary System,	.	841	111	11	1	4	1	9	1	4	1	16	1	3	6	1	3	4	4	1	2	3	45	2
8.	Generative System,	.	133	20	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	8	...	43	
9.	Organs of Locomotion,	.	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
10.	Integumentary System,	.	20	3	1	1	

Class VII. — Orders.

1. Accident or Negligence,	.	.	.	601	77	6	6	1	5	2	2	19	5	6	2	7	2</
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Class VIII.—Orders.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES.																							
State.	New London.																						Total.
	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.			
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																							
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starvation,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intemperance,	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Alcoholism,	27	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens,	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Dietetic Diseases,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																							
Rheumatism,	87	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	9
Gout,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets,	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer not located,	145	4	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Cancer of Breast,	58	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	9
Cancer of Stomach,	96	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11
Cancer of Womb,	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Cancer of other Organs,	191	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	19
Tabes Mesenterica,	57	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Tubercu'r Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.,	91	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	14
Phthisis,	1306	30	5	4	4	11	3	1	4	1	1	3	39	2	2	1	1	14	..	4	125	..	

Other forms of Tuberculosis,	142					9	1			1	2			1	2			1		20
Scrofula,	20									4				1						6
Pott's Disease,	1																			1
Hip-joint Disease,	2																			1
Purpura,	6															1				1
Anæmia,	34				1											3				6
Diabetes,	87	2				2				2						2		1		9
Other Constitutional Diseases,	3														1					1

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth,	304	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	25
Atelectasis,	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Cyanosis,	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spina Bifida,	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Imperforate Anus,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Congenital malformations,	46	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	6
Umbilical Hemorrhage,	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Old Age,	467	10	...	...	...	5	4	1	1	...	4	18	2	...	1	...	8	3

Class VI.—Local Diseases.**ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.**

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes,	298	8	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Apoplexy,	744	12	2	1	...	8	1	2	...	2	5	21	3	1	4	...	6	69
Softening of Brain,	92	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hydrocephalus, not acute,	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemiplegia,	47	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Paralysis Agitans,	36	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES.	State.	New London.																			Total.
		Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.		Waterford.
Insanity.	77	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chorea.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy.	32	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions.	255	10	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	24
Trismus Nascensium.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paraplegia.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Spinal Cord.	21	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Myelitis.	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Spinal Meningitis.	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4
Locomotor Ataxia.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System.	225	8	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	24
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																					
Epistaxis.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otitis.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear, or Nose.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																					
Endocarditis.	163	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Valvular Disease of Heart.	292	11	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	15	1	...	3	1	...	4	1	1	48
Disease of Heart.	490	11	1	2	...	1	6	1	2	...	4	9	1	3	3	1	1	10	1	5	63
Pericarditis.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

[illegible]

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Stomatitis,	.
Dentition,	.
Quinsy,	.
Dyspepsia,	.
Hæmatemesis,	.
Disease of Stomach,	.
Ulcer of Stomach,	.
Enteritis,	.
Appendicitis,	.
Ulceration of Intestines,	.
Obstruction of Intestines,	.

Uræmia,	47	1	2	1	4
Suppression of Urine,	2				
Calculus,	3				
Hæmaturia,	6				
Disease of Bladder,	74	1	1	1	4
Prostatitis,	15	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System,	27	1	1	1	2

ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. *Diseases of Reproductive Organs.*

Diseases of the Uterus,	14	1	1	1	2
Disease of Ovaries,	9		1	1	2
Menorrhagia,	1				
Pelvic Abscess,	1				
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.,	1				

B. *Diseases of Parturition.*

Abortion and Miscarriage,	11	1			1
Puerperal Mania,	1				
Puerperal Convulsions,	17				1
Puerperal Hemorrhage,	7				1
Placenta Prævia,	2				
Other Accidents of Childbirth,	69	2	1	1	5

ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis,	5		1		1
Arthritis, Periostitis,	9	1			1

RECAPITULATION OF NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.		STATE.	New London.																			TOTAL.	
			Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.	
All Causes,	.	13915	292	41	29	7	69	75	36	20	17	15	52	425	26	10	35	7	10	130	20	45	1372
CLASSES.																							
I. Zymotic Diseases,	.	2312	45	1	4	4	3	18	8	5	2	1	11	73	3	1	3	1	2	12	4	5	206
II. Parasitic Diseases,	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Dietetic Diseases,	.	67	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Constitutional Diseases,	.	2357	49	17	7	1	19	9	5	5	2	6	77	6	2	6	...	4	25	1	5	252	
V. Developmental Diseases,	.	880	16	1	...	...	2	7	5	1	1	1	6	35	2	...	2	1	...	10	4	5	99
VI. Local Diseases,	.	6907	153	6	15	13	3	22	46	17	8	9	23	216	12	5	22	5	2	70	9	29	699
VII. Violence,	.	711	10	2	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	2	3	11	1	2	2	...	...	4	1	1	52
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated,	.	679	18	3	...	...	4	2	4	...	1	...	3	13	1	...	...	...	2	9	1	...	61
Class I.—Orders.																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases,	.	1048	21	...	...	1	1	8	2	3	1	1	5	41	1	...	2	1	...	4	2	4	98
2. Diarrhoeal Diseases,	.	995	16	1	3	2	1	9	3	2	1	...	5	21	2	...	1	...	2	7	2	1	79
3. Malarial Diseases,	.	127	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5. Venereal Diseases,	.	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Septic Diseases,	.	118	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21
Class II.—Orders.																							
Parasitic Diseases,	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Class II.—Orders.

Class III.—Orders.

Dietetic Diseases,	. . .	67
I	I	67
I	I	3

Class IV.—Orders.

Constitutional Diseases,

Class V.—Orders.

[illegible]

Class VI.—Orders.

[illegible]

Class VII.—Orders.

I. Accident or Negligence,	601	8	2	1	3	4	3	2	2	9	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	42
2. Homicide,	7																			1
3. Suicide,	100	2		1	1					1	2									2
4. Execution,	3																			9

Class VIII.—Orders.

[illegible][illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES.	Fairfield County.																								Total.
	State.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Boston.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stratford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Willton.	
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																									
Starvation,	3
Intemperance,	23	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism,	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Delirium Tremens,	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dietetic Diseases,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
Rheumatism,	87	3	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Gout,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets,	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer not located,	145	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	30
Cancer of Breast,	58	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cancer of Stomach,	96	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	23
Cancer of Womb,	24	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	8
Cancer of other Organs,	191	3	16	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	31
Tabes Mesenterica,	57	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	24
Tubercu'r Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.,	91	1	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Phthisis,	1306	29	107	2	...	4	1	5	15	2	1	5	...	3	25	2	1	33	7	3	16	2	257

Other forms of Tuberculosis,	142	4	10	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	2	35
Scrofula,	20															
Pott's Disease,	1															
Hip-joint Disease,	2															
Purpura,	6															
Anæmia,	34	1					1	3						2		8
Diabetes,	87		5	1	2	1		1		3	4				2	20
Other Constitutional Diseases,	3															

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth,	304	5	27	3	1			7	1	3	7	3		5		67
Atelectasis,	17															
Cyanosis,	23		1					1	2							3
Spina Bifida,	14															2
Imperforate Anus,	1															
Other Congenital malformations,	46		1					1			1					3
Umbilical Hemorrhage,	8															
Old Age,	467	4	14	1	2	2	7	3	6	3	3	7	1	9	2	1 68

Class VI.—Local Diseases.**ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.**

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes,	298	5	20					1		3	1	3	2	8		47
Apoplexy,	744	12	27	3	3	4	4	11	3	1	2	1	24	1	3	6 146
Softening of Brain,	92		6				1	3	2				1	3		1 20
Hydrocephalus, not acute,	12		1													1
Hemiplegia,	47		2													16
Paralysis Agitans,	36						5			2		4				1 2

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES.																								
State.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Paston.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	Total.
Strangulation of Intestines,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intussusception of Intestines,	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hernia,	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Fistula,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis (not puerperal),	108	2	5	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	19
Ascitis,	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gallstones,	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cirrhosis of Liver,	82	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hepatitis,	22	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Jaundice,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver,	83	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System,	32	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																								
Addison's Disease,	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Spleen,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchocele,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Lymphatic System,	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																								
Nephritis,	291	4	29	..	1	1	..	7	..	..	2	..	3	7	2	4	..	6	..	..	..	1	4	71
Bright's Disease,	376	5	25	1	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	11	1	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	70

Uremia,	47	2	3	1	1	3	4	1	1
Suppression of Urine,	2				1			1	1
Calculus,	3		1						1
Hæmaturia,	6								1
Disease of Bladder,	74	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Prostatitis,	15				1				1
Other Diseases of Urinary System,	27	1	1	1	1	5	1		5
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.									
A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.									
Diseases of the Uterus,	14		2	1			1		4
Disease of Ovaries,	9		2					2	
Menorrhagia,	1								
Pelvic Abscess,	1								
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.,	1		1				1		1
B. Diseases of Parturition.									
Abortion and Miscarriage,	11						2		2
Puerperal Mania,	1								
Puerperal Convulsions,	17					1		1	2
Puerperal Hemorrhage,	7		1		1		1		3
Placenta Prævia,	2								
Other Accidents of Childbirth,	69	1	8		1		2	4	1
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.									
Caries, Necrosis,	5				1				1
Arthritis, Periostritis,	9								1

ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*

	14	2	1	1	4
Diseases of the Uterus,					
Disease of Ovaries,	9	2			2
Menorrhagia,		1			
Pelvic Abscess,	1				
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.,	1	1		1	1

B. Diseases of Parturition.

Abortion and Miscarriage,	11	2	2
Puerperal Mania,	1	1	2
Puerperal Convulsions,	17	1	1
Puerperal Hemorrhage,	7	1	1
Placenta Previa,	2	2	1
Other Accidents of Childbirth,	69	1	17

ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis,	.	.	1
Arthritis, Periostitis,	.	.	1
	9	.	1
	5	.	1
	1	.	1

TABLE VI — CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES.																	
State.		Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	Total.
Class III. — Dietetic Diseases.																	
Starvation,	3																3
Intemperance,	23	1									1						2
Chronic Alcoholism,	27								1							1	1
Delirium Tremens,	13									1						1	1
Other Dietetic Diseases,	1																
Class IV. — Constitutional Diseases.																	
Rheumatism,	87													2	1		3
Gout,	2																
Rickets,	5																
Cancer not located,	145		1					1	3					1	2	2	10
Cancer of Breast,	58									2			1		1		4
Cancer of Stomach,	96		1					2						1	2		7
Cancer of Womb,	24								1								1
Cancer of other Organs,	191							4			3				4		12
Tabes Mesenterica,	57	1	1														2
Tubercu'r Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.,	91							1			1						2
Phthisis,	1306	8	1	1	1			9	4	1	13	1	3	8	21	3	73

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES.	State.															Total.
	Brooklyn.	Ashtord.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	
Insanity,	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chorea,	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy,	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions,	255	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	10
Trismus Nascensium, .	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus,	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paraplegia,	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Spinal Cord,	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	6
Myelitis,	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinal Meningitis, . .	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Locomotor Ataxia, . .	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System, .	225	..	2	1	..	2	1	2	..	3	..	..	2	5	2	20
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																
Epistaxis,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otitis,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear, or Nose, .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																
Endocarditis,	163	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Valvular Disease of Heart, .	292	1	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	2	..	3	11	..	27
Disease of Heart, . . .	490	..	1	..	1	2	5	3	2	7	1	1	1	..	3	27
Pericarditis,	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

[illegible]

TABLE VI — CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES.	State.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	Total.
Strangulation of Intestines, .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intussusception of Intestines, .	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia,	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fistula,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis (not puerperal), .	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ascites,	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gallstones,	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver,	82	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	6	...	11
Hepatitis,	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver,	83	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System, .	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																	
Addison's Disease,	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disease of Spleen,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchocele,	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Lymphatic System, . .	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																	
Nephritis,	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	10
Bright's Disease,	376	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	...	4	...	1	3	7	2	27

Class III. — Orders.

Dietetic Diseases, 67 1 1 1 4

Class IV. — Orders.

Constitutional Diseases, 2357 10 4 2 1 18 10 5 24 1 5 18 37 6 141

Class V. — Orders.

Developmental Diseases, 880 3 1 1 1 12 4 1 13 1 5 17 6 65

Class VI. — Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System, 1938 10 2 4 2 3 3 19 10 4 12 3 1 7 18 9 107
 2. Organs of Special Sense, 6
 3. Circulatory System, 1240 5 2 2 3 1 2 11 7 3 9 3 1 7 14 4 74
 4. Respiratory System, 1852 7 2 1 1 3 9 8 7 11 2 2 10 17 6 86
 5. Digestive System, 846 3 1 1 1 4 5 2 1 1 4 13 1 47
 6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands, 17
 7. Urinary System, 841 4 2 7 9 4 6 2 5 10 3 52
 8. Generative System, 133 2 1
 9. Organs of Locomotion, 14 1
 10. Integumentary System, 20 1

Class VII. — Orders.

1. Accident or Negligence, 601 3 2 3 3 2 3 5 2 29
 2. Homicide, 7
 3. Suicide, 100 1 1 1 2 8
 4. Execution, 3

Class VIII. — Orders.

1. Ill-defined, 655 2 6 4 1 5 2 8 3 1 32
 2. Cause not stated, 24

[illegible]

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

[illegible]

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ORDER 4. OF RE-PIRATORY SYSTEM.

[illegible]

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

7	Stomatitis,	1
22	Dentition,	1
10	Quinsy,	1
25	Dyspepsia,	1
7	Hæmatemesis,	1
139	Disease of Stomach,	1
25	Ulcer of Stomach,	1
97	Enteritis,	1
67	Appendicitis,	1
18	Ulceration of Intestines,	1
49	Obstruction of Intestines,	1

TABLE VI — CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES.	State.	Litchfield.	Arkhamssted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	Total.		
Strangulation of Intestines,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intussusception of Intestines,	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia,	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fistula,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis (not puerperal),	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ascites,	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gallstones,	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver,	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hepatitis,	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaundice,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver,	83	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Diseases of Digestive System,	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																														
Addison's Disease,	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Spleen,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchocele,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Lymphatic System,	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																														
Nephritis,	291	5	1	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
Bright's Disease,	376	1	1	3	2	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	40	

Uræmia,	47	1	1	1
Suppression of Urine,	2			
Calculus,	3	1		1
Hæmaturia,	6			
Disease of Bladder,	74	1	1	7
Prostatitis,	15			
Other Diseases of Urinary System,	27	1	1	3

ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*

Diseases of the Uterus,	.	.	.		14	. . . . .	I	I.	. . . . .
Disease of Ovaries,	.	.	.	.	9	. . . . .			. . . . .
Menorrhagia,	.	.	.	.	1	. . . . .	I	I.	. . . . .
Pelvic Abscess,	.	.	.	.	1	. . . . .			. . . . .
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.,	.	.	.	.	1	. . . . .			. . . . .

B. Diseases of Parturition.

[illegible]

ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis,	5
Arthritis, Periostitis,	9

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES.																	
State.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	Total.	
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																	
Starvation,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intemperance,	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chronic Alcoholism,	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens,	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dietetic Diseases,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																	
Rheumatism,	87	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Gout,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets,	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	7
Cancer not located,	145	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cancer of Breast,	58	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Cancer of Stomach,	96	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cancer of Womb,	24	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cancer of other Organs,	191	8	2	..	191	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	17
Tabes Mesenterica,	57	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Tubercu'r Meningitis,	91	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
Phthisis,	1306	22	1	2	3	1	..	7	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	42

Other forms of Tuberculosis,	142	3				3			6
Scrofula,	20								
Pott's Disease,	1								
Hip-joint Disease,	2								
Purpura,	6								
Anæmia,	34					1			1
Diabetes,	87	1							1
Other Constitutional Diseases,	3								
Class V.—Developmental Diseases.									
Premature Birth,	304	5	1			1	1	2	13
Atelectasis,	17								
Cyanosis,	23								
Spina Bifida,	14		1						1
Imperforate Anus,	1								
Other Congenital malformations,	46	1						1	3
Umbilical Hemorrhage,	8								
Old Age,	467	14	3	1	3	2	2	1	38
Class VI.—Local Diseases.									
ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.									
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes,	298	6		1			2	1	12
Apoplexy,	744	24	2	1			2	3	43
Softening of Brain,	92	5		1			1		7
Hydrocephalus, not acute,	12								
Hemiplegia,	47		1						
Paralysis Agitans,	36						1	2	4

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes,
Apoplexy,
Softening of Brain,
Hydrocephalus, not acute,
Hemiplegia,
Paralysis Agitans,

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES.	State.	Middlesex County.															Total.
		Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	Eastham.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	
Insanity,	77	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	17
Chorea,	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy,	32	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
Convulsions,	255	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
Trismus Nascentium,	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tetanus,	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paraplegia,	13	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diseases of Spinal Cord,	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Myelitis,	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinal Meningitis,	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Locomotor Ataxia,	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Nervous System,	225	7	2	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	20
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
Epistaxis,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otitis,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear, or Nose,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																	
Endocarditis,	163	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1
Valvular Disease of Heart,	292	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	14
Disease of Heart,	490	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	20
Pericarditis,	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4

TABLE VI — CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES.	State.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durh m.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	Total.
Strangulation of Intestines, .	2	1															1
Intussusception of Intestines, .	5																
Hernia,	29																
Fistula,	1																
Peritonitis (not puerperal), .	108	4															4
Ascitis,	8																1
Gallstones,	7																
Cirrhosis of Liver,	82													1			1
Hepatitis,	22										1						1
Jaundice,	1																
Other Diseases of Liver,	83					1		1									2
Other Diseases of Digestive System, .	32								1								1
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																	
Addison's Disease,	4																
Disease of Spleen,	2																
Bronchocele,	3																
Diseases of Lymphatic System, . .	8																
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																	
Nephritis,	291	3						1						1	2	1	8
Bright's Disease,	376	9		3	1				1				2	1			21

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES.															
Class III. — Dietetic Diseases.															
State.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	Total.	
Starvation,	3														
Intemperance,	23														
Chronic Alcoholism,	27														
Delirium Tremens,	13														
Other Dietetic Diseases,	1														
Class IV.— Constitutional Diseases.															
Rheumatism,	87									1		1		2	
Gout,	2														
Rickets,	5														
Cancer not located,	145					1		1		3		2		7	
Cancer of Breast,	58	1			1									3	
Cancer of Stomach,	96				1								1	1	
Cancer of Womb,	24														
Cancer of other Organs,	191	1		1	2		2		1			2	1	10	
Tabes Mesenterica,	57														
Tubercular Meningitis,	91			91	1							1		2	
Acute Hydrocephalus,	1306	1	1	1	2		2	1	2	9	1	13	2	35	
Phthisis,															

[illegible]

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]

TABLE VI — CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES.	State.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	Total.
Insanity,	77	1													1
Chorea,	6								1						1
Epilepsy,	32														
Convulsions,	255				2		1			1	4		2		10
Trismus Nascentium,	11														
Tetanus,	14														
Paraplegia,	13														
Diseases of Spinal Cord,	21													1	1
Myelitis,	5														
Spinal Meningitis,	36									1					1
Locomotor Ataxia,	14					1			1		1				3
Other Diseases of Nervous System,	225							1	1				3	1	6
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.															
Epistaxis,	2														
Otitis,	3														
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear, or Nose,	1														
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.															
Endocarditis,	163														
Valvular Disease of Heart,	292	1				1	1	1	1				4		8
Disease of Heart,	490	1		1	1	2	4	2	2	2			5	1	21
Pericarditis,	22					1					1				1

[illegible]

TABLE VI — CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES.	State.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	Total.
Strangulation of Intestines, . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intussusception of Intestines, .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia,	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fistula,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis (not puerperal), . .	108	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Ascites,	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gallstones,	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver,	82	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4
Hepatitis,	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jaundice,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver,	83	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System, .	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.															
Addison's Disease,	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Disease of Spleen,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchocele,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Lymphatic System, . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.															
Nephritis,	291	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	10
Bright's Disease,	376	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	12

[illegible]

Class III.—Orders.

Dietetic Diseases,	67
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Class IV.—Orders.

	2	I	4	8	4	4	3	I	2I	65
Constitutional Diseases,	.	.	2357								

Class V.—Orders.

	880	2	I	6	2	5....	4	I	I4....	30
Developmental Diseases,	.	.	3	I	I	6	2	4	I	I4....	30

Class VI.—Orders.

[illegible]

Class VII.—Orders.

[illegible]

Class VIII — Orders

[illegible]

2. Cause not stated,

Class III.—Orders.									
Dietetic Diseases,	67	18	17	3	14	4	9	2	.48
Class IV.—Orders.									
Constitutional Diseases,	2357	505	681	252	482	141	134	97	16.93
Class V.—Orders.									
Developmental Diseases,	880	183	246	99	143	65	50	55	6.32
Class VI.—Orders.									
1. Diseases of Nervous System,	1938	374	545	173	387	107	153	124	13.92
2. Organs of Special Sense,	6	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.04
3. Circulatory System,	1240	265	294	155	268	74	75	67	8.91
4. Respiratory System,	1852	421	532	191	369	86	123	79	13.30
5. Digestive System,	846	189	242	100	167	47	45	37	6.07
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands,	17	1	6	2	5	2	.....	.....	.12
7. Urinary System,	841	174	235	60	178	52	74	38	6.04
8. Generative System,	133	26	43	11	31	4	9	5	.95
9. Organs of Locomotion,	14	5	3	2	2	1	.....	1	.10
10. Integumentary System,	20	2	6	5	3	2	...	1	.14
Class VII.—Orders.									
1. Accident or Negligence,	601	136	175	42	150	29	30	27	4.31
2. Homicide,	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.05
3. Suicide,	100	16	31	9	17	8	10	8	.71
4. Execution,	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02
Class VIII.—Orders.									
1. Ill-defined,	655	154	174	59	122	32	42	53	4.70
2. Cause not stated,	24	5	3	2	8	1	2	2	.17

61

2354

940

2030

9

1242

2081

909

23

779

150

11

9

584

10

89

1

858

20

ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

Cholera Infantum,	97	143	47	112	44	29	19	5	496	3.56	680	660	701	765	783	695	660	506	753	6609	669.9
Infantile Diarrhœa,	67	118	20	54	22	17	8	7	313	2.24	250	229	242	207	185	272	219	257	200	2374	237.4
Cholera Morbus,	3	6	1	5	2	1	1	1	19	.13	32	40	40	24	55	53	29	36	36	304	36.4
Dysentery,	23	46	7	26	9	2	4	1	118	.84	156	177	185	119	105	101	98	146	168	1353	135.3
Diarrhœa,	12	10	4	6	4	6	5	2	49	.35	121	146	101	129	115	50	84	54	80	929	92.9

ORDER 3. MALARIAL DISEASES.

Intermittent Fever,	5	7	...	3	2	...	...	...	17	.12	18	24	16	25	22	13	7	21	32	195	19.5
Remittent Fever, . . . . .	...	9	1	11	...	1	4	1	27	.19	28	10	26	24	29	26	16	30	29	245	24.5
Periculous or Congestive Fever,	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	16	.11	11	13	6	12	12	20	9	17	17	133	13.3
Other Malarial Diseases,	6	34	5	14	3	2	2	1	67	.48	113	69	55	43	36	30	47	49	56	505	56.5

ORDER 4. ZOÖGENOUS DISEASES.

Hydrophobia, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	10	1.0
Glanders, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.1
Cow Pox and effects of Vaccination, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.1
Other Zoögenous Diseases, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	.2

ORDER 5. VENEREAL DISEASES.

Syphilis,	4	11	1	5	...	...	1	...	22	.15	18	20	16	14	15	15	10	4	12	146	14.6
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	.01	...	4	4	6	3	2	1	2	...	24	2.4
Other Venereal Diseases, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.1

ORDER 6. SEPTIC DISEASES.

Phagedæna, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	.2
Erysipelas,	10	9	7	4	...	6	2	3	41	.29	48	36	29	59	62	47	45	22	45	434	43.4
Pyæmia, Septicæmia,	7	10	7	4	...	3	1	1	33	.23	56	51	57	38	54	54	39	51	60	493	49.3
Puerperal Fever,	6	11	7	9	5	5	...	1	44	.31	36	43	43	57	78	49	50	49	46	495	49.5

Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.

Thrush, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	1	6	15	1.5
Hydatids, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.1
Worms,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.01	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	10	1.0
Other Parasitic Diseases, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	.5

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																					
Starvation,	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.02	5	4	4	3	2	1	2	...	3	27	2.7
Scurvy, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.1
Intemperance,	5	5	...	6	2	3	2	...	23	.16	24	10	13	18	12	13	14	25	18	165	16.5
Chronic Alcoholism,	6	5	3	8	1	4	...	...	27	.19	27	41	32	47	55	60	56	23	16	384	38.4
Delirium Tremens,	6	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	13	.09	1	3	2	1	5	0	2	9	8	53	5.3
Other Dietetic Diseases, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	2	4	4	3	...	...	...	22	2.2
Class IV.—Constitutional Dis.																					
Rheumatism,	15	32	9	16	3	8	2	2	87	.62	107	91	94	121	124	107	109	103	99	1042	104.2
Gout,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.01	3	2	4	1	1	1	...	2	1	17	1.7
Rickets,	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	.03	6	9	2	4	2	4	...	5	5	42	4.2
Cancer not located,	35	28	16	30	10	12	7	7	145	1.04	128	97	92	77	84	95	...	...	...	718	71.8
Cancer of Breast,	9	16	9	9	4	2	6	3	58	.41	43	62	57	26	52	59	45	38	34	474	47.4
Cancer of Stomach,	14	29	11	23	7	8	3	1	96	.68	90	107	83	82	70	80	65	69	77	819	81.9
Cancer of Womb,	3	9	1	8	1	...	2	...	24	.17	49	73	34	82	59	56	38	49	49	513	51.3
Cancer of other Organs,	36	56	19	31	12	10	17	10	191	1.37	148	132	150	128	105	126	213	168	188	1549	154.9
Tabes Mesenterica,	7	14	5	24	2	3	2	...	57	.40	119	117	82	87	75	85	63	75	102	862	86.2
Tubercu'r M'gitis, Acute H'droceph.,	12	30	14	20	2	3	8	2	91	.65	96	84	106	121	94	100	92	81	75	940	94.0
Phthisis,	309	404	125	257	73	61	42	35	1306	9.38	1227	1358	1311	1405	1386	1420	1544	1459	1491	13907	1390.7

Other forms of Tuberculosis,	26	28	20	35	12	15	6	142	1.02	181	151	126	98	91	87	60	59	53	1048	104.8	
Scrofula,	3	4	6	...	7	...	...	20	.14	18	11	10	16	31	25	35	25	26	217	21.7
Pott's Disease,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	6	6	9	2	2	3	13	52	5.2
Hip joint Disease,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	.01	3	4	7	8	3	7	5	2	4	45	4.5
Purpura,	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	.04	2	6	5	5	3	7	10	3	4	51	5.1
Anæmia,	9	4	6	8	3	1	1	2	.34	.24	40	49	35	32	42	31	23	28	354	35.4	
Diabetes,	20	19	9	20	4	11	1	3	87	.62	86	71	77	59	58	79	62	48	676	67.6	
Other Constitutional Diseases,	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	.02	6	3	2	5	1	2	5	8	4	39	3.9
Class V.—Developmental Dis.																					
Premature Birth,	66	86	25	67	25	20	13	2	304	2.18	285	277	238	252	231	200	217	190	2644	264.4	
Atelectasis,	1	9	2	3	...	2	17	.12	17	23	14	12	17	14	11	19	12	156	15.6
Cyanosis,	8	6	...	2	2	4	...	1	23	.16	20	25	23	18	11	17	20	23	26	206	20.6
Spina Bifida,	3	5	1	...	1	1	1	2	14	.10	14	16	9	9	6	11	9	10	8	106	10.6
Imperforate Anus,	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	15	1.5
Cleft Palate, Hare Lip,	1	5	1	...	3	10	1.0
Other Congenital Malformations,	4	23	6	3	6	...	3	1	46	.33	25	27	16	22	20	17	14	15	11	213	21.3
Umbilical Hemorrhage,	2	2	2	...	2	8	.05	7	11	10	11	5	10	4	9	6	81	8.1
Old Age,	99	115	62	68	29	23	38	33	467	3.35	504	489	561	643	677	638	704	688	5917	591.7	
Class VI.—Local Diseases.																					
ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																					
Inflam. of Brain or its Membranes,	69	114	18	47	14	13	12	11	298	2.14	356	323	389	307	328	327	252	291	3174	317.4	
Apoplexy,	150	201	69	146	40	67	43	28	744	5.34	683	689	583	631	607	588	542	498	6033	603.3	
Softening of Brain,	18	13	7	20	9	10	7	8	92	.66	97	71	82	73	63	78	91	56	69	772	77.2
Hydrocephalus, not acute,	1	5	...	1	...	2	...	3	12	.08	19	22	19	26	16	26	25	24	37	226	22.6
Hemiplegia,	10	8	5	16	...	4	4	...	47	.33	32	49	29	37	25	28	31	32	25	335	33.5
Paralysis Agitans,	5	9	6	7	2	2	3	2	36	.25	42	31	60	67	68	59	37	40	65	515	51.5
Insanity,	20	10	4	15	3	7	17	1	77	.55	76	63	56	60	58	76	47	73	642	64.2	

TABLE VII — CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.																				
Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1897, Total.	Per Cent. to Total Mortality.	1896, Total.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	1888, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.
Chorea,	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	6	.04	2	3	2	1	...	6	4	4	...	28	2.8
Epilepsy,	6	9	2	5	...	5	...	32	.22	41	64	49	47	42	51	47	39	34	456	45.6
Convulsions,	43	92	24	64	10	6	10	255	1.83	320	327	250	300	329	290	281	287	267	2906	290.6
Trismus Nascentium, . . . . .	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	11	.07	8	10	6	11	13	7	14	9	13	102	10.2
Tetanus, . . . . .	...	2	4	2	1	1	2	14	.10	27	23	11	24	16	14	17	17	27	190	19.0
Paraplegia,	3	3	...	2	...	2	1	13	.09	11	5	5	4	4	8	10	10	7	77	7.7
Diseases of Spinal Cord,	3	3	5	2	6	1	1	21	.15	31	17	26	14	21	21	16	23	17	207	20.7
Myelitis,	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	.03	8	19	12	12	16	9	10	16	12	119	11.9
Spinal Meningitis,	8	9	4	5	2	6	1	36	.25	42	48	37	38	66	44	33	30	56	410	41.0
Locomotor Ataxia,	4	1	1	4	...	1	...	14	.10	18	13	10	5	11	5	7	7	4	94	9.4
Other Diseases of Nervous System,	30	54	24	46	20	25	20	225	1.61	217	241	201	237	220	197	271	218	221	2248	224.8
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																				
Epistaxis, . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	.01	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	.6
Otitis,	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	.02	6	4	4	5	5	6	3	2	3	41	4.1
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear, or Nose,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	13	1.3
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																				
Endocarditis,	28	40	18	61	3	7	6	163	1.17	110	124	75	77	70	52	55	63	53	842	84.2
Valvular Disease of Heart,	67	55	48	60	27	13	14	292	2.09	251	254	278	297	172	211	177	176	168	2276	227.6
Disease of Heart,	120	119	63	84	27	36	20	490	3.52	504	549	471	483	589	544	536	437	511	5114	511.4
Pericarditis,	3	2	3	6	1	2	4	22	.15	22	22	10	22	20	18	30	20	25	211	21.1

Angina Pectoris,	9	14	2	10	2	1	2	...	40	28	53	67	62	47	50	34	59	68	70	550	55.0
Syncope, . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	7	.05	9	7	8	1	13	15	14	9	16	99	9.9
Aneurism,	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	9	.06	8	8	9	9	11	13	12	5	8	92	9.2
Senile Gangrene,	5	11	5	8	4	2	1	3	39	.28	24	34	24	18	22	26	15	28	17	247	24.7
Thrombosis, Embolism,	3	6	3	5	1	5	1	1	25	.17	36	36	33	25	50	53	63	41	44	406	40.6
Phlebitis, . . . . .	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	.02	4	4	3	4	4	4	1	4	1	33	3.3
Other Dis. of Circulatory System,	28	42	13	30	8	4	17	7	149	1.07	221	116	136	112	124	58	126	77	68	1187	118.7
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																					
Laryngitis,	1	7	5	3	...	3	1	...	20	.14	42	35	38	28	27	19	17	23	23	272	27.2
Catarrhal Croup,	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	.05	2	7	3	17	9	...	1	6	3	55	5.5
Other Dis. of Larynx or Trachea, . . . . .	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	5	.03	4	3	3	2	2	3	5	3	3	33	3.3
Emphysema, Asthma,	7	9	4	17	1	3	1	2	44	.31	35	61	41	44	51	40	27	32	44	419	41.9
Bronchitis,	88	141	29	77	21	9	14	12	391	2.80	525	539	446	521	546	481	455	324	365	4593	459.3
Pneumonia,	299	334	143	250	60	101	62	35	1284	9.22	1361	1289	1118	1465	1493	1442	1430	915	1167	12964	1296.4
Pleurisy,	11	17	4	5	2	2	...	...	41	.29	42	44	34	38	38	31	31	38	27	364	36.4
Other Dis. of Respiratory System,	11	22	4	16	1	3	1	2	60	.43	70	86	61	61	51	44	29	38	48	548	54.8
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																					
Stomatitis,	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	7	.05	9	10	8	8	11	9	7	3	10	82	8.2
Dentition,	5	6	...	7	...	...	1	3	22	.15	29	38	37	37	25	27	30	45	29	319	31.9
Quinsy,	2	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	10	.07	17	10	10	14	11	10	10	5	7	104	10.4
Dyspepsia,	3	11	5	4	1	...	1	...	25	.17	48	15	28	20	27	25	25	13	20	246	24.6
Hæmatemesis,	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	7	.05	7	8	8	7	6	8	5	12	8	76	7.6
Disease of Stomach,	24	40	14	29	13	5	12	2	139	.99	167	134	115	140	136	144	136	86	100	1297	129.7
Ulcer of Stomach,	7	8	4	5	...	1	...	...	25	.17	24	22	19	17	19	21	22	22	12	203	20.3
Enteritis,	12	30	12	27	5	7	3	1	97	.69	138	103	111	138	139	119	131	112	91	1179	117.9
Appendicitis,	21	22	1	18	...	2	3	...	67	.48	43	31	19	17	6	...	...	...	...	153	18.3
Ulceration of Intestines,	1	6	3	2	...	3	2	1	18	.12	8	14	17	8	11	8	9	9	16	118	11.8
Obstruction of Intestines,	9	13	6	11	3	5	2	...	49	.35	34	43	41	37	39	19	31	25	25	343	34.3
Strangulation of Intestines,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	.01	9	4	11	6	6	5	5	1	1	49	4.9

TABLE VII — CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Hartford Co.										Per cent. to										Average for Ten Years.	
	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1897, Total.	1896, Total.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	1888, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.			
Intussusception of Intestines,	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	.03	4	6	19	7	7	5	7	10	77	7.7	
Hernia,	5	9	6	4	1	3	...	1	.29	.20	29	34	26	32	21	22	23	29	265	26.5		
Fistula, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	3	5	3	2	1	2	27	2.7	
Peritonitis (not puerperal),	35	25	13	19	2	7	4	3	108	.77	118	129	153	128	136	120	122	115	1292	129.2		
Ascitis,	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	8	.05	10	7	9	8	9	8	11	7	82	8.2		
Gallstones, . . . . .	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	.05	5	5	6	7	8	2	4	5	51	5.1	
Cirrhosis of Liver,	23	19	12	11	11	1	4	82	.58	77	71	82	86	69	68	48	63	45	691	69.1		
Hepatitis,	5	10	...	5	...	1	1	22	.15	36	29	31	40	46	31	52	40	50	377	37.7		
Jaundice, . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8	13	16	23	34	29	24	150	15.0
Other Diseases of Liver,	22	24	13	10	6	5	2	83	.59	71	46	57	39	36	41	17	15	16	421	42.1		
Other Diseases of Digestive System,	8	5	6	6	3	2	1	32	.22	32	24	36	36	24	29	21	20	32	286	28.6		
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																						
Addison's Disease, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	.4	.02	6	4	5	5	6	...	6	...	41	4.1
Disease of Spleen, . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	.01	5	1	3	1	2	3	...	...	1	18	1.8
Bronchocele, . . . . .	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	.02	6	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	16	1.6
Diseases of Lymphatic System,	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	8	.05	9	7	5	7	3	1	...	2	41	4.1	
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																						
Nephritis,	46	110	14	71	10	22	8	201	2.09	245	231	156	177	142	150	76	79	90	1637	163.7		
Bright's Disease,	91	80	35	70	27	40	21	376	2.70	363	306	317	363	340	288	294	281	269	3197	319.7		

Uræmia,	13	10	4	13	4	1	1	1	47	.33	69	58	45	48	29	38	39	34	34	541	54.1
(Suppression of Urine,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.01	6	3	1	1	2	5	1	3	5	27	2.7
Calculus,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.02	1	5	1	1	3	5	4	2	2	27	2.7
Hæmaturia,	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	.04	4	4	4	2	1	3	12	6	2	40	4.0
Disease of Bladder,	11	20	4	16	5	7	5	6	74	.53	57	66	67	74	68	57	55	40	38	596	59.6
Prostatis,	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	15	.10	17	13	14	11	11	9	8	14	8	120	12.0
Other Diseases of Urinary System,	9	4	2	5	1	3	3	3	27	.19	17	10	20	16	14	13	18	10	20	165	16.5

ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM

A. *Dis. of the Reproductive Organs.*

Diseases of the Uterus,	1	2	2	4	1	2	2	2	14	.10	14	15	12	13	11	11	12	9	9	120	12.0
Metritis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	6	3	24	2.4
Disease of Ovaries,	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	9	.06	14	17	10	7	21	11	12	17	15	133	13.3
Disorders of Menstruation,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	2	1	1	3	...	1	1	13	1.3
Menorrhagia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.2
Pelvic Abscess,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	...	8	2	1	3	4	3	1	...	8	31	3.1
Perineal Abscess,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	6	.6
Dis. of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	5	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	11	1.1

B. *Diseases of Parturition.*

Abortion and Miscarriage,	2	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	11	.07	16	26	16	20	9	17	6	7	5	133	13.3
Puerperal Mania,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	5	2	2	15	1.5
Puerperal Convulsions,	5	6	1	2	1	2	1	1	17	.12	11	12	13	14	9	8	10	16	9	119	11.9
Puerperal Hemorrhage,	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	7	.05	11	9	9	5	8	2	5	7	6	67	6.7
Placenta Prævia,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.01	5	6	6	4	2	6	3	2	3	39	3.9
Other Accidents of Childbirth,	17	20	5	17	2	4	2	2	69	.49	66	47	56	55	59	42	50	25	39	518	51.8

ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMO.

Caries, Necrosis,	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	.03	6	1	3	8	4	3	7	9	4	50	5.0
Arthritis, Periostitis,	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	.06	3	9	7	7	9	19	3	4	4	74	7.4
Other Dis. of Organs of Locomot'n,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	11	1.1	

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.

	2	7	3	5	2	4	...	23	16	15	31	26	19	28	17	13	10	208	20.8
Gun-shot Wounds,	2	2	...	...	2	1	1	6	.04	7	11	10	9	8	12	4	11	84	8.4
Cut, Stab,	1	7	2	4	1	4	1	20	.14	31	29	19	22	13	16	8	20	195	19.5
Poisoned,	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	.02	...	5	6	4	7	7	6	8	55	5.5
Poisoned by Opium,	4	4	2	2	...	...	4	16	.11	17	14	24	24	17	18	27	20	196	19.6
Drowning,	4	7	1	3	2	...	1	19	.13	16	13	22	21	24	16	16	23	194	19.4
Hanging,	2	4	...	3	1	1	1	12	.08	3	4	6	5	5	2	7	4	58	5.8
Otherwise,	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.02	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	10	1.0
Hanging,	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Class VIII.—Unclassified.

Tumor,	5	15	3	9	2	5	2	...	41	.29	39	44	35	31	24	31	19	37	351	35.1	
Dropsy,	8	1	7	5	4	2	4	6	37	.26	62	64	65	94	76	74	83	81	701	70.1	
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition,	73	94	34	62	8	13	16	3	303	2.17	284	342	319	339	354	318	302	296	3115	311.5	
Sunstroke, . . . . .	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	.02	63	7	12	8	27	3	12	3	8	147	14.7
Exhaustion,	6	12	4	7	3	3	11	2	48	.34	74	57	48	74	56	77	41	89	87	651	65.1
Hemorrhage,	11	6	3	6	1	...	2	1	30	.21	39	42	41	44	41	41	32	43	396	39.6	
Abscess,	9	10	2	1	1	...	...	1	24	.17	38	26	10	18	21	17	23	25	21	223	22.3
Sudden Death, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.02	16	10	5	28	17	17	10	15	9	130	13.0
Other ill-defined causes,	42	34	6	31	13	17	16	6	165	1.18	232	178	149	177	159	145	202	253	151	181	181.1
Cause not stated,	5	3	2	8	1	2	2	1	24	.17	20	32	30	56	38	33	56	90	401	40.1	

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS IN TOWNS, ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT, DISTINGUISHED BY AGE AND MONTH.

TOWNS.	AGES.													January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	Males.	Females.	Total Deaths.	Total Births.	Sex not stated.	
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.																			Unknown.
Andover, . . .	59	25	21	7	20	18	11	18	3	3	1	1	...	2	1	10	8	12	29	15	11	2	1	...	112	9	5	11	353	2	...	
Ansonia, . . .	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	19	1	1	1	1	7	7	11	1	1	...	7	7	14	18	...	...	...
Ashford, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	6	11	20	...	...	...
Avon, . . .	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	11	8	19	22	...	...	...
Barkhamsted, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	10	10	...	...	...
Beacon Falls, . . .	3	6	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	12	2	1	...	5	2	4	2	3	1	4	5	3	2	5	...	18	20	38	42	...	...	...
Berlin, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...
Bethany, . . .	7	3	...	3	2	2	2	2	5	6	6	...	...	3	7	1	2	2	1	...	4	5	3	...	...	18	20	38	...	...	...	...
Bethel, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...
Bethlehem, . . .	1	4	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	5	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	19	18	...	...	...
Bloomfield, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bolton, . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	3	...	...	...	...
Bozrah, . . .	21	17	3	5	7	3	4	7	8	5	1	...	...	4	10	7	7	9	9	8	7	6	4	...	44	44	88	174	...	...	...
Brantford, . . .	254	95	30	40	96	94	92	99	81	78	39	2	3	90	90	87	73	90	87	87	82	72	67	...	559	443	1003	1752	1	...	...
Bridgeport, . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	11	14	17	15	20	11	9	8	6	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...
Bridgewater, . . .	25	17	5	9	8	10	10	12	15	18	11	3	...	1	...	1	1	8	19	20	11	9	8	...	74	69	143	211	...	...	...
Bristol, . . .	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	8	6	14	15	...	...	...
Brookfield, . . .	13	2	4	4	2	1	2	...	6	6	9	...	...	5	2	10	5	4	5	4	2	6	4	...	36	21	57	56	...	...	...
Brooklyn, . . .	5	2	1	3	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	12	12	24	41	...	...	...
Burlington, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	6	8	16	14	...	...	...
Canaan, . . .	7	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	27	19	46	51	...	...	...
Canterbury, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	5	5	2	1	3	5	3	1	...	...	5	4	9	...	...	...
Canterbury, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	16	31	37	1	...	...
Chaplin, . . .	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	5	8	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	6	2	...	...	13	16	28	10	...	...	...
Chatham, . . .	4	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	7	2	3	...	...	5	3	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	2	...	...	8	9	17	27	...	...	...
Cheshire, . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	10	11	21	31	...	...	...
Chester, . . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	4	2	...	3	1	1	1	2	3	5	3	4	...	...	...	15	20	41	31	...	...	...
Clinton, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	10	2	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	17	...	...	...	...
Colchester, . . .	3	...	1	4	5	5	2	2	4	4	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	15	20	41	31	...	...	...
Colebrook, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	12	5	17	...	...	...
Columbia, . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18	...	...	...	...
Cornwall, . . .	2	...	1	1	2	3	2	1	5	11	5	2	...	2	6	4	1	4	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	17	17	34	...	...	...	...
Coventry, . . .	2	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	5	6	3	...	...	1	3	4	1	4	2	3	2	5	1	...	...	16	11	27	54	...	...	...
Cromwell, . . .	9	...	4	15	25	27	13	31	32	26	17	4	...	1	21	14	22	39	24	21	16	21	...	...	158	135	293	447	...	...	...	...
Cranbury, . . .	63	35	4	15	25	27	13	31	32	26	17	4	...	1	21	14	22	39	24	21	16	21	...	...	158	135	293	447	...	...	...	...

Darien,	7	5	1	.....	2	4	5	16	17	3	.....	5	6	5	5	4	3	7	7	6	3	4	5	.....	38	22	60	48
Derby,	15	11	4	3	9	10	7	10	10	6	.....	1	7	16	6	11	10	8	9	6	9	6	5	.....	58	43	102	175
Durham,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Easton,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	.....	.....
East Granby,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	19	.....	.....
East Haddam,	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	.....	.....
East Hartford,	6	3	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	17	.....	.....
East Haven,	17	10	3	7	7	6	6	4	9	13	11	2	.....	12	6	10	11	6	13	5	5	9	6	.....	43	52	95	167
East Lyme,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	16	.....
East Windsor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	17	29	.....
Ellington,	5	3	1	4	5	1	2	7	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	27	46	69
Enfield,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	12	32	.....
Essex,	10	9	2	12	9	13	12	15	14	20	7	1	.....	13	20	10	13	14	6	11	5	11	.....	58	72	130	34	.....
Fairfield,	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	34	.....	.....
Franklin,	13	2	2	6	1	2	3	5	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	19	36	.....
Gastonbury,	9	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	39	84	.....
Goshen,	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	24	51	58
Granby,	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....
Greenwich,	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	44	51	74
Griswold,	40	9	3	10	24	13	5	20	13	25	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Groton,	16	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	90	171	.....
Guilford,	8	6	1	4	5	8	3	3	7	15	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	38	69	127
Haddam,	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	40	75	93
Hartford,	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	16	39	53
Hamden,	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13	31	53
Hampton,	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	36	71	77
Hartford,	274	93	30	49	131	103	135	139	123	70	6	17	101	108	114	118	88	102	102	95	110	97	103	2	711	593	1309	1816
Hartland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartwinton,	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebron,	10	4	.....	.....	5	4	7	6	9	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killingly,	31	9	4	3	4	9	4	19	16	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killingworth,	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ledyard,	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon,	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield,	23	7	4	11	14	4	16	8	14	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyme,	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester,	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mansfield,	23	7	4	11	14	4	16	8	14	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marlborough,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meriden,	79	52	13	11	24	38	30	38	36	39	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlebury,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlefield,	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown,	35	6	4	5	19	22	41	46	50	24	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milford,	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	AGES.														Under 1 year.	Total Deaths.	Total Births.	Sex not stated.												
	100 and over.																													
	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	January.	February.					March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	Males.	Females.
Morris.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	101	8	
Naugatuck.	45	23	11	8	21	13	6	14	12	9	3	2	1	17	13	18	21	14	15	12	14	15	12	9	9	84	84	168	336	
New Britain.	11	35	9	15	37	32	24	32	41	23	10	1	38	24	36	36	36	30	18	37	44	28	26	32	32	187	184	371	713	
New Canaan.	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	4	9	1	6	3	8	3	3	6	6	26	26	53	52	
New Fairfield.	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	9	9	
New Hartford.	4	5	2	3	3	6	4	5	4	3	3	1	4	3	2	3	5	1	3	7	4	3	7	2	2	31	31	44	76	
New Haven.	336	190	82	77	101	158	109	182	179	100	68	7	138	137	154	141	148	105	201	131	119	149	130	150	150	951	818	1769	2928	
Newington.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	7	7	12	13	
New London.	61	22	6	13	24	31	19	23	33	21	2	1	14	25	27	14	39	23	23	40	10	28	30	10	10	144	148	292	306	
New Milford.	16	6	2	3	5	3	5	3	12	15	9	1	9	6	8	3	8	6	8	5	8	5	3	5	5	37	38	75	102	
Newtown.	8	6	1	2	2	5	3	5	7	11	6	1	8	4	7	5	4	7	10	3	2	2	2	2	2	31	26	57	102	
Norfolk.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	24	35	
North Branford.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	5	14	15	
North Canaan.	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	12	23	36	
North Haven.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	12	23	36	
North Stonington.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	12	23	36	
Norwalk.	46	19	8	10	25	33	22	29	39	47	26	2	1	32	28	36	28	20	25	26	28	19	19	22	22	160	146	306	440	
Norwich.	74	36	17	9	36	25	29	39	57	64	27	12	1	33	38	55	28	35	38	26	29	42	42	39	42	201	224	495	558	
Old Lyme.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	10	25	
Old Saybrook.	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	6	5	1	1	5	4	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	15	9	24	23	
Orange.	18	14	6	5	4	4	5	12	8	9	3	1	7	7	7	5	7	3	10	21	4	6	6	8	1	39	50	89	134	
Oxford.	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	4	4	1	1	7	5	2	1	2	7	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	7	19	18	
Plainfield.	23	11	1	4	5	4	3	4	9	9	7	1	4	8	4	8	8	7	3	5	8	7	10	4	4	38	41	80	96	
Plainville.	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	25	41	
Plymouth.	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	31	57	
Pomfret.	3	1	1	1	2	4	3	3	6	4	7	1	1	4	5	2	3	1	3	3	2	6	5	2	2	11	13	33	35	57
Porter.	13	3	2	3	6	2	10	8	5	2	7	2	1	4	4	5	2	2	3	3	2	6	8	4	8	43	30	73	117	
Portland.	7	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	5	8	4	7	12	6	8	8	4	4	4	20	15	35	43	
Preston.	38	17	1	4	17	8	3	9	10	14	8	1	1	13	7	6	15	11	13	11	12	20	10	10	9	79	58	137	181	
Putnam.	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	1	1	3	2	6	8	5	4	8	3	3	3	3	3	24	25	49	45	
Redding.	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	8	13	26	
Ridgefield.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	14	
Rocky Hill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	14	
Roxbury.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	23	53	64	
Salem.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	17	27	27	
Salisbury.	7	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	1	1	4	6	7	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	2	2	2	30	23	53	64
Saybrook.	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	2	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	2	2	2	10	17	27	27

[illegible]

Totals, . . .	2734	1106	415	538	1104	1125	992	1294	1576	1708	1038	158	5	3 ¹	1142	1173	1393	1219	1138	998	1223	1239	1146	1097	1054	1090	37240	6657	13915	20580	18
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TABLE IX.
DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN TOWNS, ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT, DISTINGUISHED BY NATIONALITY.

TOWNS.	DEATHS.										BIRTHS.																				
	NATIVITY OF DECEDENTS.										NATIVITY OF PARENTS.																				
	Connecticut.	Other States.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	Germany.	Italy.	France.	Sweden.	Russia.	Other For. Countries.	Total Native Decedents.	Total Foreign Decedents.	Unknown.	Total of all Nations.	Both Parts of U. S.	Each of diff. Nationality.	Both Parts English.	Irish.	Scottish.	Canadian.	German.	Italian.	French.	Swedish.	Russian.	Other For. Countries.	Percentage Unknown.	Total Births.	
Andover,	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	2	11	107	71	17	76	2	4	1	1	1	2	9	26	21	353	8
Ansonia,	133	12	5	33	5	1	4	1	1	2	1	6	145	57	2	204	107	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1
Ashford,	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	3	1	14	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1
Avon,	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	1
Barkhamsted,	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1
Beacon Falls,	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	6	1	38	17	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	1
Berlin,	28	4	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Bethany,	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	3	1	38	41	9	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67	3
Bethel,	29	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1
Bethlehem,	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	19	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1
Bloomfield,	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	5	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1
Bolton,	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	11	13	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1
Bozrah,	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	11	13	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1
Branford,	62	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	15	2	88	44	33	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	174	1
Bridgeport,	557	114	38	146	8	8	52	2	5	33	33	671	294	1	38	1003	566	288	53	179	9	18	90	60	2	55	55	365	12	1752	1
Bridgewater,	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1
Bristol,	92	14	4	17	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	106	32	5	143	86	31	4	15	1	15	14	2	1	24	8	11	1	211	1
Brookfield,	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	14	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1
Brooklyn,	30	5	2	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	21	1	57	15	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	1
Burlington,	15	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	7	1	24	16	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1
Canaan,	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	2	2	16	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1
Canterbury,	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	2	14	10	5	2	2	2	7	5	1	1	12	1	2	51	1	
Canton,	26	6	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	32	11	3	46	15	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	1
Chaplin,	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	2	9	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	37	1	
Chatham,	23	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	6	1	31	21	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1
Cheshire,	20	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	4	1	28	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1
Chester,	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	3	1	17	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1
Clinton,	16	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	21	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1
Colchester,	27	4	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	10	1	41	19	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Colebrook,	8	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	4	1	17	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1
Columbia,	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	18	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1
Cornwall,	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	2	1	17	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	1
Covenry,	20	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	8	1	34	25	4	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	1
Cromwell,	17	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	21	6	1	27	15	8	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	17	5	1	4	54	1

Danbury,	185	34	6	35	1	12	4	2	2	210	62	12	203	217	76	5	46	1	1	30	27	2	7	6	21	2	44						
Darien,	29	20	8	7	7	1	3	1	3	49	8	3	102	12	23	1	22	3	5	1	30	27	2	7	6	21	2	44					
Derby,	29	20	8	5	20	1	3	1	3	49	34	4	60	69	32	3	22	3	5	1	30	27	2	7	6	21	2	44					
Durham,	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	5	1	1	14	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Eastford,	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	5	1	1	14	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Easton,	16	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	3	1	19	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
East Granby,	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	14	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
East Haddam,	20	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	31	6	1	37	31	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
East Hartford,	55	19	2	7	1	3	3	1	1	74	4	95	79	39	4	2	19	13	5	1	9	5	1	9	5	1	9	5					
East Haven,	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	1	16	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
East Lyme,	22	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	29	29	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
East Windsor,	28	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	14	46	37	17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
Ellington,	22	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	23	6	29	17	17	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
Enfield,	67	13	9	26	5	7	1	1	1	80	48	2	130	60	44	5	13	1	30	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Essex,	31	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	1	1	36	25	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Farmfield,	57	9	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	66	16	2	84	50	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Farmington,	32	5	1	6	2	1	2	1	2	37	12	2	51	24	14	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
Franklin,	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	9	1	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Glastonbury,	35	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	41	9	1	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Goshen,	8	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	21	2	1	12	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
Granby,	16	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	21	2	1	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
Greenwich,	88	35	5	19	3	1	1	1	1	123	41	7	102	38	3	21	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
Griswold,	46	15	1	7	1	9	5	1	1	51	17	1	69	38	4	2	3	1	32	1	8	15	1	7	16	1	1	1	1				
Groton,	59	12	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	71	4	75	39	48	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Guilford,	30	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	22	5	2	39	29	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Haddam,	25	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	26	5	1	21	27	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
Hamden,	48	9	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	57	14	1	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Hampton,	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	9	1	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Hartford,	734	167	24	203	8	18	53	14	1	901	309	39	1309	604	318	20	207	16	30	78	128	66	155	97	37	18	9	18					
Hartland,	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Harwinton,	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	15	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Hebron,	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	14	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Huntington,	38	6	5	7	1	2	1	1	1	44	16	1	61	57	28	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Kent,	71	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	10	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Killingly,	11	23	2	10	11	1	1	1	1	94	23	1	118	66	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Killingworth,	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	1	15	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Lebanon,	27	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	1	30	29	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
Ledyard,	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Lisbon,	10	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	4	1	17	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Litchfield,	34	3	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	37	10	1	48	37	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Lyme,	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	15	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Madison,	16	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	21	6	1	27	16	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Manchester,	64	7	3	24	1	7	4	2	3	71	44	7	122	43	33	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48		
Mansfield,	30	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	3	3	38	22	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Marborough,	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	7	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Meriden,	205	38	19	59	1	18	3	2	7	243	142	7	392	194	137	29	58	2	35	118	28	3	15	39	47	2	707	10	10	10	10	10	
Middlebury,	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	7	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Middlefield,	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	10	2	11	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Middletown,	150	35	11	63	4	3	10	2	185	97	4	286	124	62	7	23	2	2	24	7	32	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milford,	35	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	44	7	7	51	45	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Monroe,	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	4	4	20	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montville,	31	9	4	4	1	3	1	2	2	40	10	2	52	24	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Salisbury,	27	14	9	1	41	10	2	53	41	11	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	64		
Savbrook,	26	2	1	2	22	5	2	27	15	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	27		
Scotland,	10	2	1	1	12	2	2	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4		
Seymour,	12	1	1	1	19	19	2	38	22	12	1	1	1	13	2	7	5	3	72			
Sharon,	24	14	7	2	36	7	2	45	24	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	28			
Sherman,	10	1	1	1	10	1	1	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6			
Simsbury,	18	1	1	1	19	6	1	25	11	5	2	3	1	10	1	1	4	2	39			
Somers,	10	1	1	1	14	3	3	17	19	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36			
Southbury,	11	2	1	1	13	1	1	14	18	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27			
Southington,	48	1	1	1	49	21	2	72	55	22	3	2	1	3	13	1	3	6	109			
South Windsor,	14	1	1	1	15	3	3	18	25	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	38			
Sprague,	6	1	1	1	7	3	3	10	12	9	7	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	25			
Stafford,	39	10	7	2	49	22	6	77	32	7	1	1	1	8	4	3	2	3	61			
Stafford,	169	75	9	1	244	96	7	347	157	92	12	58	1	13	20	16	5	26	450			
Sterling,	11	4	1	1	15	15	4	18	15	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26			
Stonington,	66	24	3	2	90	40	4	130	85	47	6	15	1	1	4	1	2	9	172			
Stonington,	33	11	4	3	44	8	4	56	46	8	2	3	1	1	4	1	4	1	70			
Suffield,	28	14	1	1	42	4	2	48	42	13	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67			
Thompson,	59	11	2	1	70	25	4	99	15	8	1	1	1	79	2	5	1	3	113			
Thomaston,	27	5	2	7	32	14	1	46	24	11	7	3	2	1	1	3	7	1	59			
Tolland,	10	3	1	1	13	7	1	17	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24			
Torrington,	100	17	3	1	117	29	1	147	107	56	3	26	1	3	37	12	17	3	298			
Trumbull,	13	2	1	1	13	7	1	20	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14			
Union,	3	2	1	1	5	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10			
Vernon,	64	11	6	1	75	43	3	121	64	40	8	4	1	9	30	1	1	1	173			
Voluntown,	12	7	1	1	19	1	1	20	13	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	23			
Wallingford,	74	5	3	17	79	33	1	112	85	71	13	19	1	13	13	3	1	7	248			
Warren,	4	1	1	1	16	4	2	22	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37			
Washington,	5	4	2	1	16	4	2	22	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37			
Waterbury,	456	64	18	134	520	217	9	746	465	293	15	232	9	107	47	84	2	24	1369			
Waterford,	25	7	2	4	32	10	3	45	20	8	1	2	2	3	5	2	1	1	49			
Watertown,	28	5	1	1	33	3	2	36	30	18	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	60			
Westbrook,	13	1	1	1	14	2	2	16	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13			
West Hartford,	16	2	1	6	18	13	1	32	29	16	1	2	1	3	3	1	3	1	60			
Weston,	13	1	1	1	14	2	1	16	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10			
Westport,	43	5	8	1	47	1	1	66	39	14	1	6	1	5	2	1	7	1	74			
Wethersfield,	20	0	1	1	29	6	3	38	22	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34			
Willington,	13	1	1	1	14	1	1	15	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14			
Wilton,	28	5	2	1	33	3	3	36	25	4	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	43			
Winchester,	56	27	2	10	83	26	1	110	71	22	1	3	1	2	3	1	6	1	118			
Windham,	104	16	2	19	120	43	6	169	103	47	4	9	4	71	1	14	1	5	261			
Windsor,	37	9	5	1	46	2	2	55	44	16	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	75			
Windsor Locks,	32	4	7	1	36	11	1	48	35	10	2	18	1	1	17	1	3	3	92			
Wolcott,	6	1	1	1	7	1	1	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18			
Woodbridge,	9	1	1	1	10	3	1	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54			
Woodbury,	17	2	4	1	19	5	1	24	36	0	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18			
Woodstock,	29	11	1	1	40	2	2	42	22	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31			
Totals,	8269	1804	341	1808	10073	3514	328	13915	8425	3635	364	1910	98	862	1049	962	53	811	978	1192	241	20580

NATIONALITY.

Deaths of those born in Conn.,...		8,269	9,258	8,932	8,248	9,152	9,254	8,993	8,586	7,782	8,269	59,4	61,8	61,4	61,0	61,8	62,8	62,1	63,7
other States,		1,804	1,999	1,947	1,839	1,908	1,971	1,913	1,721	1,725	1,626	12,9	13,3	12,8	12,9	13,2	12,5	13,7	12,5
Total for the United States,.....		10,073	11,257	10,879	10,087	11,060	11,225	10,816	10,307	9,507	9,895	72,3	74,9	74,2	73,9	75,1	75,4	75,8	76,2
Deaths of those born in England, ..		341	372	329	343	375	408	344	337	284	319	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,5	2,6	2,3	2,2	2,4
Ireland, ..		1,808	1,839	1,815	1,757	1,990	2,020	1,879	1,822	1,675	1,606	12,9	12,2	12,4	12,8	13,3	13,0	13,3	13,0
Canada, ..		295	237	269	251	250	275	245	204	180	192	2,1	1,5	1,8	1,6	1,8	1,7	1,4	1,4
Germany, ..		471	449	449	444	446	433	448	383	394	335	3,3	2,9	3,0	3,2	3,1	2,7	3,1	2,5
Italy, ..		106	106	95	101	93	67	68	49	25	55	7	7	6	7	6	4	3	1
Sweden, ..		73	135	128	110	115	125	110	93	69	81	5	8	8	7	8	7	6	5
other Foreign Countries,		420	344	324	327	313	326	283	255	221	228	3,0	2,2	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,7
Total of Foreign Births,.....		3,514	3,482	3,409	3,333	3,582	3,654	3,377	3,143	2,858	2,906	25,2	23,1	24,3	24,0	23,4	23,0	22,8	22,3
Nativey not stated,.....		328	286	258	279	259	291	192	215	164	179	2,3	1,9	1,7	1,9	1,3	1,5	1,3	1,3
Grand Total,.....		13,915	15,025	14,546	13,699	14,901	15,170	14,385	13,665	12,529	12,980	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
SEASONS.*																			
Deaths in Spring,.....		3,750	3,815	3,785	3,142	3,997	3,648	3,628	3,248	3,128	3,390	26,9	25,3	26,0	22,9	25,2	23,7	24,9	26,1
Summer,		3,460	4,438	3,694	3,812	3,870	3,876	3,631	3,599	3,525	3,491	24,8	29,5	25,3	27,8	26,0	25,2	26,3	28,1
Autumn,		3,298	3,369	3,496	3,182	3,233	3,281	3,392	3,025	3,039	2,951	23,7	22,4	24,0	23,2	21,6	23,5	22,1	24,2
Winter,		3,407	3,403	3,571	3,563	3,861	4,365	3,734	3,793	2,837	3,148	24,4	22,6	24,7	26,0	25,5	27,7	22,6	24,2
Total,.....		13,915	15,025	14,546	13,699	14,901	15,170	14,385	13,665	12,529	12,980	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
BIRTHS.																			
Births in Spring,.....		5,062	5,324	4,980	5,331	5,013	4,997	4,565	4,354	4,213	4,010	24,5	24,9	24,8	26,1	25,3	24,5	25,0	23,7
Summer,		5,310	5,460	5,031	5,186	5,307	5,037	4,838	4,412	4,577	4,511	25,8	25,6	25,2	25,4	26,1	25,5	26,6	26,6
Autumn,		5,098	5,420	4,974	4,868	4,931	4,886	4,592	4,282	4,276	4,344	24,7	25,4	24,8	23,9	24,4	24,7	24,6	24,8
Winter,		5,110	5,120	4,946	4,960	5,045	4,880	4,593	4,346	4,110	4,013	24,8	24,0	24,8	24,3	24,8	24,5	24,9	23,7
Total,		20,580	21,324	19,931	20,345	20,296	19,750	18,558	17,394	17,176	16,878	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

* A few not stated by seasons are distributed equally.

TABLE XI.
CAUSES OF DEATH BY MONTHS, AGE, AND SEX, NOSOLOGICALLY ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.											
Class 1.—Zymotic Diseases.														ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																												
Chicken Pox,														1	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	2	3	3	11	11	2	2	2	3	3	3	Measles,	8	28	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	30	30	52										
5	11	12	5	10	4	5	5	2	4	3	3	3	Scarlet Fever,	4	30	23	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	42	27	42	69											
18	28	44	25	14	5	3	2	1	5	5	11	11	Influenza,	17	7	2	3	11	6	11	15	24	35	22	6	1	1	82	79	161	161											
10	5	6	5	8	2	15	16	34	22	14	14	14	Typhoid Fever,	1	2	9	32	46	30	11	10	6	4	1	1	1	84	67	151	151												
1	3	5	4	3	3	6	8	3	1	1	3	3	Cerebro-spinal Fever,	9	10	7	6	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	19	41	41												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Continued Fever,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2										
9	10	13	9	10	4	12	17	16	11	7	12	12	Whooping Cough,	71	50	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	55	130	130												
37	30	23	20	22	27	14	13	17	49	29	29	29	Diphtheria,	19	156	100	26	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	149	161	310	310												
8	14	11	4	7	5	2	2	4	22	16	11	11	Membranous Croup,	15	72	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62	43	106	106												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mumps,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3											
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Other Miasmatic Diseases,	2	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	14	8	22	22												

ORDER 2. DIARRHOEAL.																																	
2	1	2	1	4	38	166	105	85	25	4	3	..	Cholera Infantum,	.	.	.	419	72	5	..	..	..	..	..	263	232	1	496				
4	4	10	3	4	21	58	92	66	23	18	10	..	Infantile Diarrhoea,	.	.	.	238	71	2	1	..	..	..	..	183	130	..	313				
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	6	3	2	..	..	Cholera Morbus,	.	.	.	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	10	..	19				
4	1	1	..	..	7	36	27	23	13	3	3	..	Dysentery,	.	.	.	14	27	9	1	4	6	10	11	10	..	1	47	71	..	118	
..	3	4	4	6	4	5	8	5	5	3	2	..	Diarrhoea,	.	.	.	4	..	3	1	1	1	2	7	10	5	15	..	30	19	..	49	
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																																	
1	1	2	..	4	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	Intermittent Fever,	.	.	.	1	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	..	17		
2	..	..	3	1	3	3	4	7	2	1	1	..	Remittent Fever,	.	.	.	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	4	5	2	1	..	14	13	..	27
3	2	1	3	..	1	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	Pernicious or Congestive Fever,	.	.	.	3	1	..	1	2	2	3	1	2	..	1	..	9	7	..	16
5	..	2	3	5	4	11	11	10	6	7	3	..	Other Malarial Diseases,	.	.	.	9	6	..	5	2	4	6	8	17	5	4	1	..	33	33	1	67
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																																	
1	2	4	1	1	5	..	1	2	4	..	1	..	Syphilis,	.	.	.	7	3	..	1	3	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	10	12	..	22
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra,	.	.	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																																	
1	6	9	6	3	4	4	1	3	1	..	3	..	Erysipelas,	.	.	.	11	1	3	3	1	4	7	6	5	21	20	..	41
5	3	9	2	2	2	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	Pyæmia, Septicæmia,	.	.	.	1	1	8	11	1	3	4	4	14	19	..	33
7	4	4	4	9	5	2	2	..	2	1	4	..	Puerperal Fever,	21	17	2	2	1	..	1	44	..	44
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																																	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	Worms,	.	.	.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	

7	9	19	16	11	12	8	10	11	12	17	10	Other forms of Tuberculosis,	11	10	2	12	26	27	17	17	9	9	2	...	69	73	142	
2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	Scrofula,	5	7	...	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	11	9	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pott's Disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hip-joint Disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	Purpura,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6
2	2	1	6	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	Anæmia,	6	5	2	1	5	1	2	2	6	4	...	14	20	34		
7	11	4	6	7	2	6	10	5	8	12	9	Diabetes,	...	2	1	7	5	9	10	10	27	12	5	...	40	47	87	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Other Constitutional Diseases,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Class V.—Developmental Dis.																												
18	20	25	30	23	28	29	32	29	24	23	23	Premature Birth,	302	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	126	304
...	...	1	...	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	Atelectasis,	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
2	1	2	...	...	4	1	2	5	1	2	3	Cyanosis,	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	23
...	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	2	1	3	...	Spina Bifida,	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Imperforate Anus,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6	4	2	4	4	4	6	3	6	1	4	2	Other Congenital Malformations,	41	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	22	46
1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	Umbilical Hemorrhage,	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
44	43	45	52	46	35	31	35	44	35	28	1	Old Age,	1	14	120	264	63	4	204	260	3	
Class VI.—Local Diseases.																												
ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																												
30	20	33	27	34	17	24	26	16	19	26	26	Inflam. of Brain or its Membranes,	100	83	34	13	18	16	5	13	4	12	163	134	1	298
51	57	81	96	74	54	47	44	53	56	64	67	Apoplexy,	9	5	1	1	9	23	48	116	183	213	121	15	356	387	1	744
6	7	7	5	15	6	8	6	5	7	12	8	Softening of Brain,	4	4	...	1	11	16	34	19	3	43	49	92	
1	1	3	2	2	2	1	Hydrocephalus, not acute,	6	3	1	...	1	4	8	12	...	
6	5	2	7	1	10	3	5	2	3	...	3	Hemiplegia,	3	1	3	10	16	13	...	1	24	23	47	
7	5	3	4	5	2	2	3	3	1	1	...	Paralysis Agitans,	4	9	14	8	1	20	16	36	

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	
7	6	8	6	9	6	4	7	2	5	7	10	Insanity,	Insanity, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	7	7	7	8	22	17	7	1	...	32	45	...	77
1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	Chorea,	Chorea, . . . . .	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	6
2	3	4	6	2	4	2	...	3	2	...	4	Epilepsy,	Epilepsy,	1	1	1	4	4	9	2	2	4	...	3	1	...	19	13	...	32		
23	25	29	28	13	20	30	24	20	16	15	12	Convulsions,	Convulsions,	175	63	7	3	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	154	101	...	255
...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	...	...	1	Trismus Nascensium,	Trismus Nascensium,	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	11
...	...	1	...	2	3	...	2	2	1	2	1	Tetanus,	Tetanus,	4	...	...	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	12	2	...	14	
3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	Paraplegia,	Paraplegia, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	5	3	...	2	10	...	13
1	3	3	2	...	5	...	1	1	2	...	1	Diseases of Spinal Cord,	Diseases of Spinal Cord, . . . . .	...	4	...	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	...	...	11	10	...	21	
...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Myelitis,	Myelitis, . . . . .	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	
5	7	5	2	3	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	Spinal Meningitis,	Spinal Meningitis,	13	11	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	20	16	...	36	
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	Locomotor Ataxia,	Locomotor Ataxia, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	4	...	...	...	10	4	...	14	
12	18	22	26	19	12	17	19	22	18	17	23	Other Dis. of Nervous System,	Other Dis. of Nervous System,	11	2	...	3	5	12	13	36	35	68	34	6	...	99	126	...	225		
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS SPE. SENSE.																																
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Epistaxis,	Epistaxis, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Otitis,	Otitis,	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Other Dis. of Eye, Ear, or Nose,	Other Dis. of Eye, Ear, or Nose, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
ORDER 3. OF CIR. SYSTEM.																																
13	11	14	23	11	9	8	19	12	17	14	12	Endocarditis,	Endocarditis,	5	2	9	8	15	10	11	25	33	27	15	3	...	87	76	...	163		
21	26	32	19	24	27	29	15	25	19	32	23	Valvular Disease of Heart,	Valvular Disease of Heart,	6	4	3	9	13	12	32	43	58	84	21	7	...	141	150	1	292		
45	34	61	42	57	40	32	37	27	37	39	39	Disease of Heart,	Disease of Heart,	13	2	...	10	17	20	48	78	109	119	70	3	1	263	227	...	490		
2	1	1	...	2	3	...	4	4	3	2	...	Pericarditis,	Pericarditis,	1	1	5	2	3	5	3	1	1	...	15	7	...	7	...	22	

[illegible]

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Strangulation of Intestines,	3	6	4	13	26	19	9	8	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Intussusception of Intestines,	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	4	6	2	2	2	Hernia.	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	6	3	5	1	2	1	1	13	16	29		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fistula.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	12	8	12	10	9	12	4	7	13	6	7	7	Peritonitis (not puerperal),	3	6	4	13	26	19	9	8	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	51	57	108	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	Ascites,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	8		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Gallstones,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	7		
11	5	8	7	6	3	6	9	8	6	9	4	4	Cirrhosis of Liver,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	7		
1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	3	3	3	Hepatitis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	31	82		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Jaundice,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	12	6	6	8	4	11	9	6	4	7	6	6	Other Diseases of Liver,	16	2	1	3	6	6	7	5	17	16	3	1	1	1	1	43	40	83		
3	3	5	3	3	2	2	6	1	1	4	2	2	Other Dis. of Digestive System,	12	4	1	1	1	2	...	4	3	2	3	...	...	...	20	12	...	32
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																																	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Addison's Disease,	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Disease of Spleen,	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Bronchocele,	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	Diseases of Lymphatic System,	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	...	8		
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																																	
23	13	19	31	23	21	18	29	26	20	34	34	34	Nephritis,	3	5	5	14	28	40	33	50	44	50	18	1	1	1	1	159	132	291		
36	29	35	25	37	40	28	32	18	28	32	36	36	Bright's Disease,	4	6	15	23	36	49	59	85	78	21	1	1	1	1	207	169	376			

5	5	2	5	10	3	3	1	1	3	1	8	Uræmia,	47
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Suppression of Urine,	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calculus,	3
3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Hæmaturia,	6
9	7	5	4	8	7	7	8	3	3	5	5	Disease of Bladder,	74
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	Prostatitis,	15
...	3	1	2	4	1	6	1	3	1	4	1	Other Dis. of Urinary System,	27

ORDER 8. OF GENER'VE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of Reproductive Organs.

...	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	Diseases of the Uterus,	14
...	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	4	4	Disease of Ovaries,	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Menorrhagia,	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pelvic Abscess,	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dis. of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.,	1

B. Diseases of Parturition.

1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	1	Abortion and Miscarriage,	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Puerperal Mania,	1
2	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	10	5	1	Puerperal Convulsions,	17
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	Puerperal Hemorrhage,	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Placenta Prævia,	2
3	4	2	6	6	4	5	11	7	15	7	6	Other Accidents of Childbirth,	69

ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Caries, Necrosis,	5
1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	Arthritis, Periostitis,	9

TABLE XI — CONTINUED.

CAUSES.													Total.																															
ORDER 10. OF INTEG. SYSTEM.													Sex not stated.																															
Dis. of Integumentary System,													Female.																															
Class VII.—Violence.													Male.																															
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.													Age not stated.																															
Fractures and Contusions,													Over 100.																															
Fracture and Contusion of Skull,													90 to 100.																															
Railroad Injuries,													80 to 90.																															
Gun-shot Wounds,													70 to 80.																															
Burns and Scalds,													60 to 70.																															
Poisoned,													50 to 60.																															
Drowning,													40 to 50.																															
Suffocation,													30 to 40.																															
Other Accidents,													20 to 30.																															
Falling,													10 to 20.																															
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.													5 to 10.																															
Murder,													1 to 5.																															
Manslaughter,													Under 1.																															
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.														
1	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	2	...	1	3	...	6	1	2	3	...	1	...	3	4	6	14	...	20														
Dis. of Integumentary System,																			
Class VII.—Violence.																	
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																
Fractures and Contusions,																
Fracture and Contusion of Skull,															
Railroad Injuries,														
Gun-shot Wounds,														
Burns and Scalds,													
Poisoned,													
Drowning,													
Suffocation,													
Other Accidents,													
Falling,													
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.													
Murder,													
Manslaughter,												

TABLE XII.
OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF DECEDENTS.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Age not stated.	Total, 1897.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.
I. Tillers of the Soil.																				
Farmers,	5	30	28	41	73	162	241	164	14	...	758	826	839	895	839	929	841	846	831	770
Florists,	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
Gardeners,	4	2	1	7	5	3	...	...	22	20	25	23	24	23	22	17	14	13
II. Professional and Personal.																				
Actors and Actresses,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Architects,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Artists,	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	5	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Authors,	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chemists,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Engineers,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Clergymen,	1	1	3	1	7	8	5	...	...	26	23	20	16	20	23	29	17	27	26
Dentists,	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	5	6	5	2	7	5	5	3	2
Designers,	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Draughtsmen,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricians,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Inspectors,	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...
Inventors,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journalists (including Editors and Reporters),	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	3	6	6	7	...	...	...
Lawyers,	1	2	1	5	4	2	1	...	...	16	22	21	17	9	22	17	10	14	21
Musicians,	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	10	6	6	5	11	5	8	5

Photographers,	2	2	2	1	5	4	8	5	1	4	26	27	4	3	3	1	2	1	4	3	5
Physicians,	2	2	2	1	5	4	8	5	1	26	27	4	3	3	2	31	31	34	25	20	23
Publishers,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stenographers,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Students,	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Teachers,	1	7	7	2	6	3	1	1	1	24	50	21	25	20	26	7	27	25	11	17	17
Telegraph Operators,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	29	44	35	24	34	36	31	16	28	17	17	17
Veterinarians,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	7	7	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	7	7	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5

III. Optional Activity.

Agents,	1	2	6	5	5	19	19	11	13	18	6	14	4	3	1	2	1	4	3	5
Bankers,	1	2	6	5	5	19	19	11	13	18	6	14	4	3	1	2	1	4	3	5
Bartenders,	5	5	1	1	3	7	13	11	12	5	2	8	6	7	1	2	8	6	7	1
Bottlers,	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	12	7	12	10	1	15	15	1	1	10	1	15	15
Brokers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Builders,	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	2	4	2	3	5	2	7	4	2	7	4	1	1
Contractors,	2	3	2	3	1	9	9	5	4	6	4	5	4	3	5	2	4	3	16	16
Druggists,	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	8	7	11	14	13	6	9	10	11	5	13	13	13
Grocers,	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	8	7	11	14	13	6	9	10	11	5	13	13	13
Hotel Clerks,	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	8	7	11	14	13	6	9	10	11	5	13	13	13
Hotelkeepers,	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	8	7	11	14	13	6	9	10	11	5	13	13	13
Insurance Agents,	1	1	1	1	1	18	18	19	7	12	16	11	2	12	6	12	6	12	6	12
Liquor Dealers,	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	2	10	9	8	4	10	4	3	13	13	13	13	13
Livemen,	1	1	1	1	1	26	26	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mail Carriers,	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	10	7	8	4	13	2	6	8	9	9	9	9	9
Manufacturers,	1	1	1	1	1	46	46	54	36	35	49	50	44	37	33	31	31	31	31	31
Merchants,	6	8	17	23	24	120	126	137	140	130	134	141	130	91	117	117	117	117	117	117
Opticians,	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oystermen,	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Piano Tuners,	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Postmasters,	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Undertakers,	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

IV. Outdoor—Local.

Brickmasons,	3	6	4	3	5	1	5	2	1	4	4	8	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Brickmakers,	3	6	4	3	5	1	5	2	1	4	4	8	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

TABLE XII — CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Total, 1897.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.
Butchers,	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	22	18	19	33	20	16	25	26	25
Carpenters,	1	14	15	20	22	33	31	10	4	1	1	150	169	121	106	151	131	120	126	126	94
Charcoal Burners,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marble Cutters,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Millwrights,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quarrymen,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roofers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slaters,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stonemasons,	6	6	4	5	7	11	11	1	2	1	1	42	24	41	19	32	17	33	25	19	22
V. Indoor—Active.																					
Bakers,	1	2	2	2	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	13	9	7	8	15	16	9	8	4	8
Blacksmiths,	3	4	8	10	17	16	16	8	1	1	1	66	59	55	75	57	54	41	54	46	37
Boilermakers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Brassworkers,	1	2	3	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	19	14	4	13	2	3	3	2	3	3
Brewers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	3
Cabinetmakers,	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	6	6	7	12	8	5	10	11
Carriagemakers,	3	1	2	4	12	6	5	1	1	1	1	33	21	13	15	15	25	8	5	11	14
Cartridgemakers,	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Carvers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Caterers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Confectioners,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cooks and Housemaids,	11	31	16	12	20	10	17	3	1	1	1	120	153	75	67	110	150	125	126	109	92
Coopers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	9	5	5	5	3	5	2	6	7
Cutlers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	3	5	1	5	4	3	3	6

TABLE XII — CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Total, 1897.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.
Clerks and Salesmen,	12	42	26	8	17	9	4	2	...	...	...	120	104	95	74	109	104	85	97	59	80
Clock and Watch Makers,	1	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	7	4	8	6	10	3	5	10
Diesinkers,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dressmakers,	1	8	6	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	27	17	28	18	25	17	12	17	15	29
Factory Operatives,	25	68	31	16	20	15	9	3	...	...	...	187	220	167	177	151	179	165	178	153	116
Furriers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Grinders,	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	10	9	9	7	7	14	17	7
Harnessmakers,	1	...	3	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	11	12	11	8	12	15	14	8	6	15
Housekeepers,	11	200	283	312	312	443	401	240	34	...	...	2160	2186	2074	1978	1968	2170	2007	1971	1609	1676
Engravers,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	8	2	3	2	...	1
Jewelers,	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	5	6	6	5	...	...	...
Laundry Workers,	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	6	5	1	6	5	6	3
Milliners,	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	4	8	4	5	1	4	4
Nurses,	...	2	5	3	3	4	2	3	...	...	...	22	28	26	25	15	18	21	13	17	13
Printers,	1	5	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	13	6	17	9	18	17	18	13	22
Rubber Workers,	2	11	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	25	16	20	23	12	34	28	10	15
Spinners,	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	3	3	2	2	2	1	6
Tailors,	...	1	1	2	6	7	10	3	...	...	...	30	32	37	28	23	38	27	26	16	32
Varnishers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	1	3
Woolsorters,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	1	2	3	2	1	1	...
VII. Occupations at Large.																					
Army Officers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Baggage-masters,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

TABLE XIII.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE COLORED POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.										MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Male.		Female.	Sex not stated.	Total 1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	Average.	1897.	Total 1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	Average.	Male.	Female.	Total 1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	Average.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were mixed marriages: 5 in 1897; 8 in 1896; 13 in 1895; 10 in 1894; 4 in 1893; 6 in 1892; 7 in 1891; 8 in 1890; 6 in 1889; 8 in 1888.

NOTE.—The totals for 1897 in the above table are only for the first half of the year, to wit: Jan. 1st to June 30, 1897. The figures for the remainder of the year are not available.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population.		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		TYPHOID FEVER.	
	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.				
New Haven,	112,000	26	25	46	28	38	32	26	28	20	28	16	26	16	18	12	24	17	24	22	38	13	24	8	25	13	17	10	42	28	33	24	28	18
Ansonia,	13,000	...	...	1	1	...	6	1	2	1	3	1	8	2	12	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beacon Falls,	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bethany,	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Branford,	5,200	2	2	2	2	3	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	...	4	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	5	1	4	
Cheshire,	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derby,	7,125	...	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	4	...	1	3	7	...	7	1	4	3	4	...	7	2	5	2	1
East Haven,	1,050	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guilford,	2,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamden,	4,100	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madison,	1,550	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meriden,	28,500	13	1	5	2	5	2	8	6	7	8	10	6	5	8	4	13	7	7	7	...	5	5	3	6	6	9	6	9	8	8	9	14	5
Middlebury,	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milford,	4,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naugatuck,	10,000	1	...	3	...	4	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	...	5	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Branford,	800	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Haven,	1,900	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Orange,	6,000	6	9	...	1	2	...	2	...	3	2	3	5	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Oxford,	1,050	1	1	1,050	3
Prospect,	500
Seymour,	3,400	1	1
Southbury,	1,150
Wallingford,	8,500	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	7	1	1	1	5	2	2	4	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	4	...	5	1	2	3	4	2
Waterbury,	42,000	3	13	6	19	3	18	2	16	1	14	2	29	...	22	1	43	1	11	5	13	1	8	...	19	1	13	7	20	4	4	13	8	5
Wolcott,	550
Woodbridge,	900

TABLE XIV. — CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population.	1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		TYPHOID FEVER.				
		Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.			
Danbury, . . .	19,748	2	3	1	9	10	6	2	1	1	9	16	2	12	8	22	3	8	1	7	10	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	
Bridgeport, . .	65,000	7	14	27	11	6	9	7	2	14	12	8	5	8	7	3	22	8	11	8	17	2	9	12	5	11	5	2	9	13	10	11	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Bethel, . . .	3,500	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Brookfield, . .	950	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Darien, . . .	2,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Easton, . . .	900	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Fairfield, . . .	3,900	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Greenwich, . .	12,000	2	2	1	1	5	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	5	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	3	3	3		
Huntington, . .	5,750	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2		
Monroe, . . .	950	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
New Canaan, . .	3,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	1		
New Fairfield, .	650	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Newtown, . . .	3,200	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	1		
Norwalk, . . .	22,000	4	3	9	13	4	9	2	4	4	4	6	4	9	3	9	4	12	2	10	2	4	2	10	3	2	3	2	6	4	1	4	2	1		
Redding, . . .	1,550	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Ridgefield, . .	2,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sherman, . . .	650	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Stamford, . . .	18,500	1	2	3	5	36	1	1	3	3	1	5	1	5	1	5	8	4	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	6	10	1	1	3	6	10	1		
Stratford, . . .	3,150	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Trumbull, . . .	1,426	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Weston, . . .	800	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Westport, . . .	4,000	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	9	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wilton, . . .	1,650	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		

TABLE XIV. — CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population.	1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		TYPHOID FEVER.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Malarial.		Typhoid.		Malarial.		Typhoid.		Malarial.		Typhoid.		Malarial.		Typhoid.		Malarial.		Typhoid.		Malarial.		Typhoid.		Malarial.		Typhoid.		Malarial.		Typhoid.		1882.		1881.		1880.		1879.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

BIRTHS, 1897.

There were registered during the year 1897, in the State of Connecticut, 20,580 births, of which 19,565 were born alive, and 915 were still-born.

As compared with the year before, there were 882 less living births, and 38 more still-births reported.

Of the whole number of births of which the sex was certified, 10,623 were males, 9,866 were females, while in regard to 91 the sex was not stated.

New Haven County had the largest birth-rate, viz : 26.6 ; and foreign-born parents, to wit, 47.7 per cent.

Middlesex County had the lowest birth-rate, 18.1.

Of Hartford County, 42.9 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of New London County, 35.0 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Fairfield County, 39.7 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Windham County, 40.7 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Litchfield County, 32.8 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Middlesex County, 40.6 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Tolland County, 30.5 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of the State, 42.2 per cent. were registered as both parents foreign-born, and 40.9 per cent. of native parents ; there were 15.7 per cent. of one native and one foreign-born parent, while 1.0 per cent. of the nationality of parents was not stated.

Of the sexes registered, the proportion of boys to girls was 107.6 to 100 girls, against 109.1 the previous year.

The proportion of births to the whole estimated population of the State (viz., 883,192) was 1 to 42.9 of the population, or 23.3 per thousand.

The town having the highest birth-rate is in Hartford County, namely, Burlington, 34.1.

The greatest number of births in any one month occurred in August, 1,896. The smallest number in June, 1,570.

The largest number of males were born in August, 1,005. The largest number of females were born in August and September, 884 in each.

In the first quarter of the year the birth-rate was 23.6.

In the second quarter of the year the birth-rate was 21.9.

In the third quarter of the year the birth-rate was 25.1.

In the fourth quarter of the year the birth-rate was 22.5.

In Hartford County the town having the highest birth-rate was Burlington, 34.1. Hartland had the lowest birth-rate, 11.4.

In New Haven County, Naugatuck had the highest birth-rate, 33.6. Bethany had the lowest birth-rate, 5.4.

In New London County, the highest birth-rate was in Griswold, 32.5. North Stonington had the lowest birth-rate, 9.3.

In Fairfield County, Bridgeport exceeded the other towns with a birth-rate of 26.9, and Sherman had the smallest, 9.2.

In Windham County, Putnam took the honors; birth-rate, 27.8; the lowest was in Scotland, 7.6.

Litchfield County's highest was Torrington, 29.8, and the lowest was Colebrook, 7.0.

In Middlesex County, Cromwell took the lead; birth-rate, 27.0; and Durham was lowest, 10.4.

In Tolland County, Somers 24.8, and Stafford 13.2.

The number of still-births registered in the State was 915, which is one to every 21.4 of living births.

There were 534 males, 364 females, and 17 sex not stated. Fifteen males, 11 females, and 2 sex not stated, were colored.

Table XV.—SHOWING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE OF BIRTHS BY COUNTIES, 1897.

COUNTIES.	PARENTS.				Nativity of Parents not Stated.	Total.
	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Father For. Mother Amer.	Father Amer. Mother For.		
Hartford, . . .	1,697	1,853	338	343	57	4,288
New Haven, . . .	2,461	3,299	580	529	42	6,911
New London, . . .	818	609	158	139	13	1,737
Fairfield, . . .	1,766	1,616	306	300	76	4,064
Windham, . . .	404	425	103	99	11	1,042
Litchfield, . . .	667	417	106	71	10	1,271
Middlesex, . . .	359	326	54	55	8	802
Tolland, . . .	253	142	39	26	5	465
Total, . . .	8,425	8,687	1,684	1,562	222	20,580

Table XVI.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PARENTAGE AND PERCENTAGE.

Years.	American Parents.	Per cent.	Foreign Parents.	Per cent.	Foreign American.	Per cent.	Not Stated.	Per cent.	Total Births.
1897, . . .	8,425	40.9	8,687	42.2	3,246	15.7	222	1.0	20,580
1896, . . .	8,789	41.2	9,079	42.5	3,316	15.5	140	0.6	21,324
1895, . . .	8,268	41.4	8,258	41.4	3,154	15.8	251	1.2	19,931
1894, . . .	8,510	43.2	8,380	41.1	3,196	15.7	259	1.3	20,345
1893, . . .	8,487	41.8	8,298	40.8	3,169	15.6	342	1.6	20,296
1892, . . .	8,346	42.2	7,907	40.0	3,120	15.7	377	1.9	19,750
1891, . . .	8,074	43.5	7,268	39.1	2,881	15.5	335	1.8	18,558
1890, . . .	7,596	43.6	6,528	37.5	2,770	15.9	500	2.8	17,394
1889, . . .	7,831	45.5	6,361	37.0	2,621	15.2	363	2.1	17,176
1888, . . .	7,640	45.2	6,039	35.7	2,615	15.4	584	3.4	16,878

Table XVII. — ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY MONTHS AND SEX, 1897.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Males,	6	10	17	12	7	4	10	8	4	6	6	13	...	103
Females,	11	4	16	7	5	10	8	7	5	9	10	7	1	100
Sex not stated, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Total,	17	14	33	19	12	14	18	15	11	16	16	20	1	206

Table XVIII. — TWIN-BIRTHS BY MONTHS AND SEX, 1897.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Males,	13	17	13	16	12	19	27	16	16	25	14	20	...	203
Females,	17	11	23	18	10	11	23	16	16	15	8	26	...	194
Sex not stated, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	30	28	36	34	22	30	50	32	32	40	22	46	...	402

BIRTH-RATE, 1897.
Diagram A, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

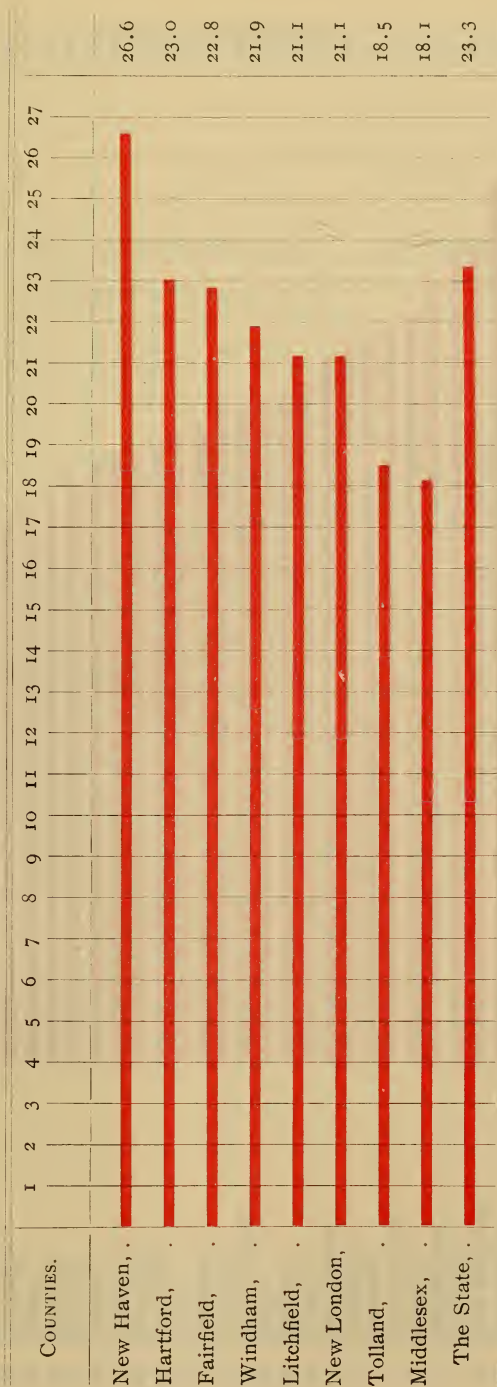


Table XIX. — PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1897. BY TOWNS.

(Included in Tables I, II, III.)

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hartford,.....	Males,		2	4			4					3	1	14
	Females,			4								3	3	10
Berlin,.....	Males,													
	Females,	2												2
Canton,	Males,						2							2
	Females,													
East Hartford, ..	Males,								1					1
	Females,	2		2					3					7
Enfield,	Males,													
	Females,	2												2
Farmington,	Males,													
	Females,					2								2
Manchester,	Males,		1						2					3
	Females,		1							2				3
New Britain,	Males,		1				2					3		6
	Females,		1									1		2
Plainville,	Males,						2							2
	Females,													
Suffield, .. .	Males,									2				2
	Females,													
Wethersfield, ...	Males,						1							1
	Females,						1							1
Windsor Locks, .	Males,						4					2		6
	Females,													
Total, .....	.....	6	6	10	2	10	6	6		4	12	4		66

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
New Haven,.....	Males,	2	1	4	..	..	4	..	2	1	1	2	3	20
	Females,	2	1	2	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	2	5	34
Ansonia,	Males, .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
	Females, .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5
Branford,.....	Males, .....	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
	Females, .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
East Haven,....	Males, .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females, .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Guilford,.....	Males, .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
	Females, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Meriden,.....	Males, .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	1	..	10
	Females, .....	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	8
Naugatuck,	Males,	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	9
	Females,	3	2	4	1	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	16
North Haven,...	Males, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Orange,	Males, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Females, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Wallingford,....	Males, .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females, .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Waterbury,	Males,	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	10
	Females, .....	..	2	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	8
Woodbridge, ...	Males, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Females, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, .....	.....	10	6	19	8	10	12	18	8	18	18	6	20	153

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Griswold,.....	Males,	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Females,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Groton,.....	Males, .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Females, .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lebanon,.....	Males,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New London,...	Males, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Norwich,	Males, .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	8
	Females, .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4
Old Lyme,.....	Males, .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females, .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sprague,.....	Males, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Females, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stonington,	Males, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Females, .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total, .....	.....	4	4	4	4	..	2	..	6	2	4	..	4	34

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Danbury,.....	Males,							2		2				4
	Females,													
Bridgeport,	Males,				5	2		1	2		2		1	13
	Females,		2	2	1			3	2				3	13
Bethel,	Males,	1												1
	Females,	1												1
Fairfield,	Males,													
	Females,				2				2					4
Greenwich,	Males,							3		1		2		6
	Females,					2		3		1				6
Huntington,	Males,			2										2
	Females,													
New Canaan,	Males,													
	Females,									2				2
Norwalk,	Males,					4		4	2	2	4		1	17
	Females,			2					2				1	5
Ridgefield,	Males,													
	Females,			2										2
Stamford,	Males,	1												1
	Females,	1												1
Total,		4	2	8	8	8		16	10	8	6		8	78

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Eastford,	Males,											2		2
	Females,											1		1
Killingly,	Males,				2									2
	Females,													
Plainfield,	Males,					2				1				3
	Females,									1				1
Thompson,	Males,			1								1		2
	Females,			1	2							1		4
Windham,	Males,		2						1		1			4
	Females,								1	2	1			4
Total,			2	2	4	2			2	4	2		5	23

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Bethlehem,.....	Males,	2										2		4
	Females,													
Harwinton,.....	Males,							1					2	3
	Females,							1						1
New Hartford,...	Males,	1												1
	Females,	1												1
New Milford,...	Males,											1		1
	Females,											1		1
Salisbury,.....	Males,													
	Females,											2		2
Sharon,.....	Males,	1												1
	Females,	1												1
Thomaston,....	Males,											2		2
	Females,													
Torrington,....	Males,						2			2				4
	Females,			2										2
Winchester,....	Males,													
	Females,							2						2
Total,.....		6		2			2	4			2	4	6	26

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown,....	Males,		3							1				4
	Females,		1							3				4
Clinton,.....	Males,		4											4
	Females,						2	2						4
East Haddam,...	Males,													
	Females,											2		2
Portland,.....	Males,							1						1
	Females,							1						1
Total,.....			8				4	2			4		2	20

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Bolton,.....	Males,							1						1
	Females,							1						1
Ellington,.....	Males,							1						1
	Females,							1						1
Union,.....	Males,													
	Females,			2										2
Vernon,.....	Males,													
	Females,			2										2
Total,.....				4				4						8

Table XX.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1897. BY COUNTIES.
(Included in Table I, II, III, IV.)

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hartford, . .	Males, . .	..	4 ..	4 ..	9	6	3	..	2	8	1	37		
	Females, . .	6	2 ..	6	2	1	3	..	2	4	3	29		
	Total, . .	6	6 ..	10	2	10	6	6	4	12	4	66		
New Haven, . .	Males, . .	5	2	8	2	4	5	8	4	10	11	4	5	68
	Females, . .	5	4	11	6	6	7	10	4	8	7	2	15	85
	Total, . .	10	6	19	8	10	12	18	8	18	18	6	20	153
New London, . .	Males, . .	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	4	20
	Females, . .	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	14	
	Total, . .	4	4	4	4	..	2	..	6	2	4	..	4	34
Fairfield, . .	Males, . .	2	..	2	5	6	..	10	4	5	6	..	4	44
	Females, . .	2	2	6	3	2	..	6	6	3	..	..	4	34
	Total, . .	4	2	8	8	8	..	16	10	8	6	..	8	78
Windham, . .	Males, . .	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	13
	Females, . .	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	2	10
	Total, . .	..	2	2	4	2	..	..	2	4	2	..	5	23
Litchfield, . .	Males, . .	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	5	16
	Females, . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	10
	Total, . .	6	..	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	4	6	26
Middlesex, . .	Males, . .	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	11
	Females, . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	2	9
	Total, . .	..	8	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	..	2	20
Tolland, . .	Males, . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females, . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Total, . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
Grand Total, .		30	28	39	34	22	30	50	32	32	40	22	49	408

Table XXI. TWINS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY COUNTIES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS WITH SEXES FOR 1897.

COUNTIES.	1897.				1896.		1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		TOTAL FOR 10 YEARS.		AVERAGE FOR 10 YEARS.							
	TWINS.				ILLEGIT.				1896.		1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		TOTAL FOR 10 YEARS.		AVERAGE FOR 10 YEARS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford, .	37	29 ..	66	19	27	1	47	*99	47	64	36	58	41	*73	44	78	4	*81	39	*51	49	64	43	*76	34	710	420	71.0	42.0			
New Haven, .	68	85 ..	*153	33	30 ..	63	154	77	132	64	184	48	84	53	114	61	192	67	110	42	108	57	72	59	1203	591	120.3	59.1				
New London, .	20	14 ..	34	7	12 ..	19	44	29	40	19	32	19	*49	24	24	16	32	17	30	14	24	20	32	20	351	197	35.1	19.7				
Fairfield, .	44	34 ..	78	22	13	2	37	104	21	76	27	60	27	72	49	*93	43	58	30	*63	27	62	23	*53	29	719	313	71.9	31.3			
Windham, .	13	10 ..	*23	7	6 ..	13	22	6	16	7	24	13	4	10	18	8	4	5	6	12	18	11	4	7	139	92	13.9	9.2				
Litchfield, .	16	10 ..	26	8	6 ..	14	16	13	*15	6	32	10	12	15	24	5	30	14	16	8	24	19	12	6	207	110	20.7	11.0				
Middlesex, .	11	9 ..	20	4	3 ..	7	22	9	13	7	18	5	28	8	22	10	12	7	14	7	*27	13	*29	6	205	79	20.5	7.9				
Tolland, .	2	6 ..	8	3	3 ..	6	4	6	10	6	18	3	10	5	18	13	10	6	10	6	8	3	12	7	108	61	1.08	6.1				
Total, .	211	197 ..	408	103	100	3	206	465	208	366	172	426	166	332	208	401	196	319	185	300	165	335	189	290	168	3642	1863	364.2	186.3			

* Includes one set of triplets.

† Includes two sets of triplets.

‡ Includes one set of quadruplets.

The following table exhibits the rate of illegitimate births to every 1,000, by counties :

Hartford County,	10.9	to 1,000 births.
New Haven “	9.1	“ “
New London “	10.9	“ “
Fairfield “	9.1	“ “
Windham “	12.4	“ “
Litchfield “	11.0	“ “
Middlesex “	8.7	“ “
Tolland “	12.9	“ “
The State,	10.0	“ “

Table XXII. — STILL-BIRTHS, 1897.

WHITE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Males,	40	51	47	45	44	50	43	38	34	42	38	47	...	519
Females,	24	29	37	34	21	31	25	30	28	30	35	29	...	353
Sex not stated, . . .	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	2	...	15
COLORED.														
Males,	2	1	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	15
Females,	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	11
Sex not stated, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Grand Total, . . .	70	82	85	82	68	86	71	68	67	77	78	81	...	915

TABLE XXIII. — SHOWING A NATIONALITY OF PARENTS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	American.	Irish.	English.	German.	Canadian.	Scotch.	Welsh.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.	Swiss.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Hungarian.	Prussian.	Bohemian.	Danish.	Swedish.	Polish.	Norwegian.	Finland.	Russian.	Portuguese.	Newfoundland.	American and Foreign.	Mixed Foreign.	Other Foreign Countries.	Not Stated.	Total.	
Hartford, .	1697	205	34	110	52	10	10	2	2	80	29	7	7	3	1	1	4	89	9	9	3	126	126	3	681	157	934	57	4288	
New Haven, .	2461	401	59	204	98	14	14	3	3	266	1	7	7	2	...	...	18	116	12	12	3	16	212	1	1109	262	1602	42	6911	
New London, .	818	69	24	42	65	6	6	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	4	4	1	43	43	10	297	41	286	13	1737	
Fairfield, .	1766	183	49	98	3	9	9	3	3	74	1	5	5	12	1	1	4	50	1	1	1	43	43	1	608	156	923	76	4064	
Windham, .	404	8	5	2	153	3	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	202	29	207	3	1042	
Litchfield, .	667	30	15	36	15	3	3	16	17	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	19	4	4	4	14	14	1	177	41	197	10	1271	
Middlesex, .	359	11	4	26	3	2	2	1	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	53	3	3	3	23	23	1	109	28	163	8	802	
Tolland, .	253	5	5	24	15	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	3	3	3	7	7	1	65	11	65	5	465	
Total, 1897, .	8425	912	105	524	404	47	47	2	27	456	36	26	26	20	3	3	29	354	32	4	4	16	468	11	4	3248	725	4377	214	20580
1896, .	8791	2111	429	1172	947	92	92	4	34	882	29	93	93	54	1	5	86	860	133	7	7	5	890	24	7	3314	693	519	140	21324
1895, .	8268	2031	393	1131	853	118	118	5	48	755	19	59	59	61	4	6	73	728	93	8	8	16	795	24	2	3157	848	184	251	19931
1894, .	8510	2131	439	1166	939	127	127	5	42	1704	23	280	280	56	5	1	74	744	80	10	10	8	657	24	9	3106	685	168	259	20345
1893, .	8487	2162	453	1216	964	136	136	7	48	2643	17	286	286	39	3	3	89	729	61	6	6	9	654	22	3	3169	625	129	342	20296
1892, .	8372	2158	169	1208	1005	123	123	9	49	590	20	143	143	99	8	11	79	649	57	10	10	14	532	19	...	3120	615	67	324	19750
1891, .	8074	2161	424	1140	862	97	97	9	39	458	24	175	175	70	10	10	34	540	63	12	12	12	377	18	5	2881	638	98	335	18557
1890, .	7596	2021	410	1093	846	131	131	11	20	1322	20	112	112	53	6	13	66	504	45	7	7	6	249	11	3	2770	545	3	350	17394
1889, .	7831	2034	384	1133	820	89	89	7	18	267	27	59	59	4	3	17	53	467	29	9	9	4	220	21	...	2619	535	115	363	17176
1888, .	7640	2181	369	1044	818	103	103	6	25	200	13	25	25	32	1	4	41	388	23	7	7	8	136	8	...	2615	501	105	584	16878

TABLE XXIV.—BIRTH-RATE BY COUNTIES FOR 10 YEARS.

COUNTIES.	YEARS.									
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Hartford, . . .	23.0	24.4	24.1	24.1	25.4	23.9	23.7	21.8	22.4	22.5
New Haven, . .	26.6	27.7	28.4	28.6	29.5	28.7	28.6	26.7	27.7	26.3
New London, . .	21.1	22.8	21.6	22.0	22.5	21.9	21.7	20.4	20.1	20.4
Fairfield, . . .	22.8	25.8	23.2	24.9	25.6	25.4	25.8	24.6	23.0	22.0
Windham, . . .	21.9	25.4	21.8	25.9	22.1	23.6	21.8	21.9	21.8	18.9
Litchfield, . . .	21.1	20.4	20.2	21.0	19.5	19.1	20.2	19.1	18.8	16.3
Middlesex, . . .	18.1	18.3	21.2	20.3	21.4	20.0	22.7	20.1	20.7	18.6
Tolland,	18.5	21.2	20.4	20.2	22.6	22.1	21.8	20.6	22.1	18.3
State of Connecticut	23.3	24.9	24.4	24.9	25.4	24.7	24.8	23.3	23.4	22.2

MARRIAGES.

There were 6,461 marriages during the year 1897, this being 255 less than in 1896.

This is one marriage to every 136.6 of the living population, or a marriage rate of 7.3 per 1,000, or 14.6 persons to a 1,000.

TABLE XXV.—MARRIAGES.

BRIDES.	12 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	Total.
First Marriage, .	2	864	4,277	532	86	12	2	....	....	12	5,787
Second " .	....	2	177	232	124	62	19	4	....	1	621
Third " .	....	....	2	9	6	7	6	1	....	....	31
Fourth " .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number not stated,	....	....	11	5	3	....	....	1	....	2	22
Total, 1897, .	2	866	4,467	778	219	81	27	6	....	15	6,461
1896, .	1	956	4,665	760	219	71	21	1	....	20	6,714
1895, .	1	1,034	4,467	766	242	84	24	3	1	1	6,623
1894, .	2	862	3,983	671	213	75	22	2	....	....	5,830
1893, .	1	993	4,418	742	202	73	22	4	....	....	6,459
1892, .	1	1,014	4,517	761	206	47	45	4	....	....	6,596
1891, .	1	998	4,460	749	190	71	22	3	....	....	6,494
1890, .	1	939	4,325	735	188	72	18	4	....	....	6,284
1889, .	....	835	3,955	654	205	69	18	8	....	....	5,744
1888, .	1	897	4,144	627	191	82	25	....	....	2	5,969
GROOMS.											
First Marriage, .	....	95	4,337	974	136	21	3	....	....	4	5,570
Second " .	....	1	117	278	218	120	56	19	....	....	809
Third " .	....	....	....	6	20	14	16	4	....	....	60
Fourth " .	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	5
Fifth " .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Sixth " .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Number not stated,	....	....	7	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	15
Total, 1897, .	....	96	4,461	1,261	377	158	77	27	....	4	6,461
1896, .	....	110	4,631	1,364	365	155	73	15	1	....	6,714
1895, .	....	123	4,558	1,211	375	163	72	20	1	....	6,623
1894, .	....	110	3,922	1,194	362	150	71	17	2	....	5,830
1893, .	....	127	4,447	1,240	386	153	85	15	2	....	6,459
1892, .	....	119	4,594	1,270	356	159	73	24	1	....	6,596
1891, .	....	115	4,525	1,257	374	139	60	22	1	....	6,494
1890, .	....	147	4,240	1,252	379	144	94	18	3	....	6,284
1889, .	....	101	3,865	1,175	346	152	84	18	3	....	5,744
1888, .	....	115	4,120	1,142	311	163	73	14	3	....	5,969

The number of persons who were married in each County in 1897 were to every 1,000 of the population as follows:

Hartford County,	16.1	Windham County,	15.8
New Haven County,	14.6	Litchfield County,	13.2
New London County,	15.1	Middlesex County,	12.3
Fairfield County,	13.2	Tolland County,	11.7

It will be observed that Hartford County shows again the highest marriage-rate, and Tolland County the lowest.

The number of persons who were married in 1896 in each County were to every 1,000 of the population, as follows:

Hartford County, 17.9; New Haven County, 16.1; New London County, 15.7; Fairfield County, 14.2; Windham County, 17.6; Litchfield County, 13.9; Middlesex County, 12.5; Tolland County, 11.4.

First Marriages and Re-marriages.—The marriages of bachelors and spinsters constituted 87.8 per cent. of the total; those of widows and widowers, 11.8 per cent.

Of the males married in the year 1.4 per cent. were boys under 20 years old.

Of the females under 20 there were 13.4 per cent., and of those two were already widows.

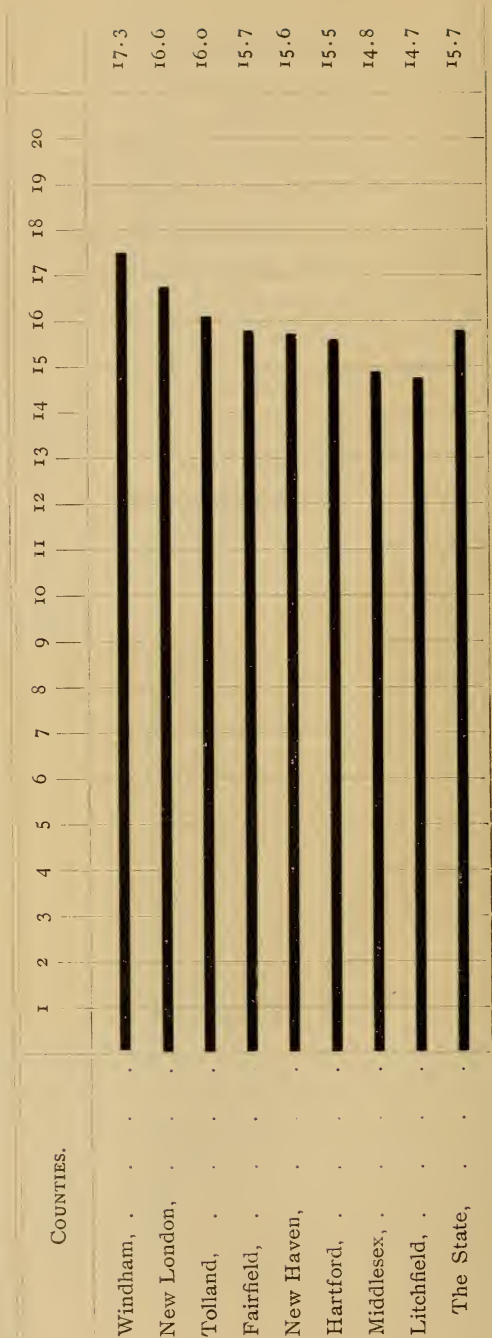
Table xxv exhibits more in detail the foregoing facts.

TABLE XXVI.—COMPARATIVE AGES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN-BORN MOTHERS.

NUMBER OF MOTHERS AT BIRTH OF—	AMERICAN MOTHERS.										FOREIGN MOTHERS.										TOTAL FOR TEN YEARS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	TOTALS.										TOTALS.										American.	Foreign.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Under 15.	15 to 18.	18 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Age not stated.	Under 15.	15 to 18.	18 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Age not stated.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1st child,	3138	360	2177	379	14	0	3089	3172	2012	3111	3142	3159	3034	2862	2817	2885	1	46	191	1625	258	12	6	2139	2200	1846	2202	2201	2174	1953	1775	1770	1723	30183	20082	35																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
"	10	96	1501	495	21	11	2194	2214	2251	2318	2287	2227	2197	2052	2137	2003	..	4	41	1302	397	7	5	1756	2028	1972	1910	1777	1732	1706	1503	1438	1317	21860	17029	33																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
3d "	..	1	914	570	40	1	1552	1694	1886	1616	1600	1562	1559	1375	1420	1387	..	6	1092	577	17	6	1698	1646	1566	1456	1524	1441	1415	1146	1100	1063	15300	14003	25																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
4th "	..	1	521	510	42	6	1080	1098	1112	1052	1070	1057	985	1042	971	918	..	1	651	633	42	5	1332	1328	1170	1261	1175	1119	1015	1009	874	799	10385	11082	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
5th "	254	434	54	8	750	786	731	717	717	720	690	636	673	648	..	1	313	622	37	1	974	1027	979	916	835	805	732	654	597	579	7068	8098	12																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
6th "	106	376	40	3	525	518	484	503	486	485	434	454	473	381	..	..	158	533	56	5	752	744	610	666	665	603	521	453	453	455	4743	5922	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
7th "	32	225	44	1	304	368	309	347	366	335	306	259	278	282	..	..	60	401	55	1	517	537	495	484	460	389	372	353	334	366	3154	4307	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
8th "	14	160	39	..	213	258	234	224	208	172	189	176	169	168	..	..	23	310	59	2	231	249	235	237	226	226	208	187	103	185	2011	3076	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
9th "	6	99	44	..	148	159	123	127	133	144	123	123	118	97	..	..	3	109	46	..	158	169	151	183	168	168	148	149	116	134	1206	2171	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
10th "	1	58	37	2	98	87	84	85	79	77	68	58	83	68	..	..	6	170	54	1	230	249	235	237	226	226	208	187	103	185	784	1535	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
11th "	2	21	20	..	43	49	55	41	36	41	40	37	42	34	..	..	48	20	1	99	08	05	103	76	111	82	81	70	74	418	880	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
12th "	2	18	..	..	28	20	23	23	20	23	22	22	20	18	..	..	24	22	1	47	80	43	51	65	65	49	58	74	61	231	593	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
13th "	6	19	..	..	25	15	10	10	16	17	12	13	13	8	..	..	23	29	..	..	52	54	41	24	30	50	34	42	32	139	468	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
14th "	2	6	..	..	8	2	7	7	3	7	8	2	8	3	..	..	15	10	..	16	19	12	14	12	11	13	11	11	12	33	131	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
15th "	5	1	..	..	6	4	5	2	2	5	4	4	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	7	5	5	4	6	4	4	7	6	14	57	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
16th "	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	7	5	4	6	4	4	2	5	1	4	31	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
17th "	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	3	4	5	3	4	2	5	1	2	18	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
18th "	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	4	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	12	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
19th "	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

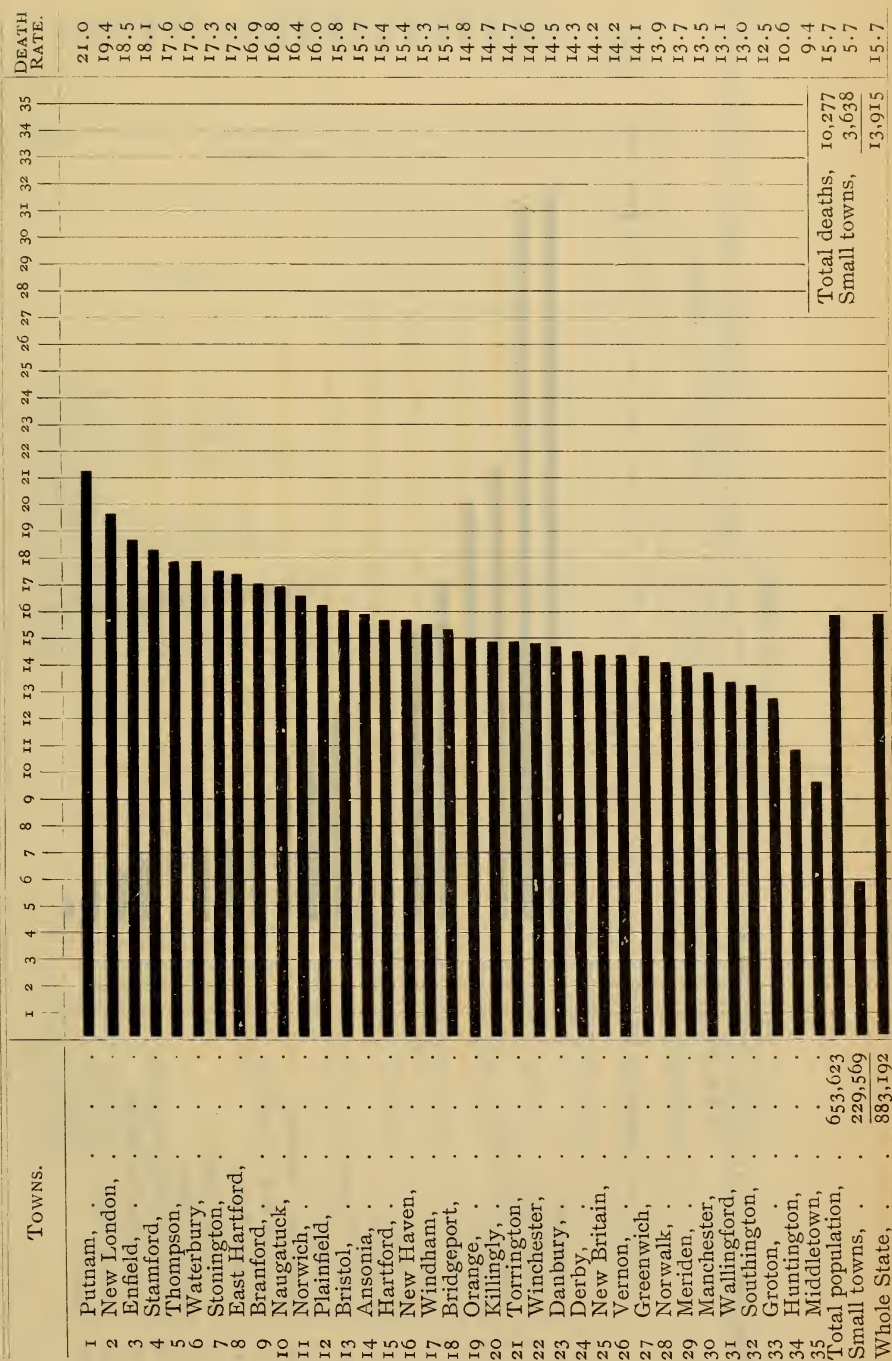
DEATH-RATE, 1897.

Diagram C, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.



DEATH-RATE, 1897.

Diagram D, SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN EVERY TOWN OF OVER 5,000 INHABITANTS, AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.



DEATH-RATE, 1897.

Diagram E, EXHIBITING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY, BY ABSOLUTE NUMBERS, FROM NINETEEN OF THE MOST PROMINENT CAUSES OF DEATH IN CONNECTICUT IN 1897.

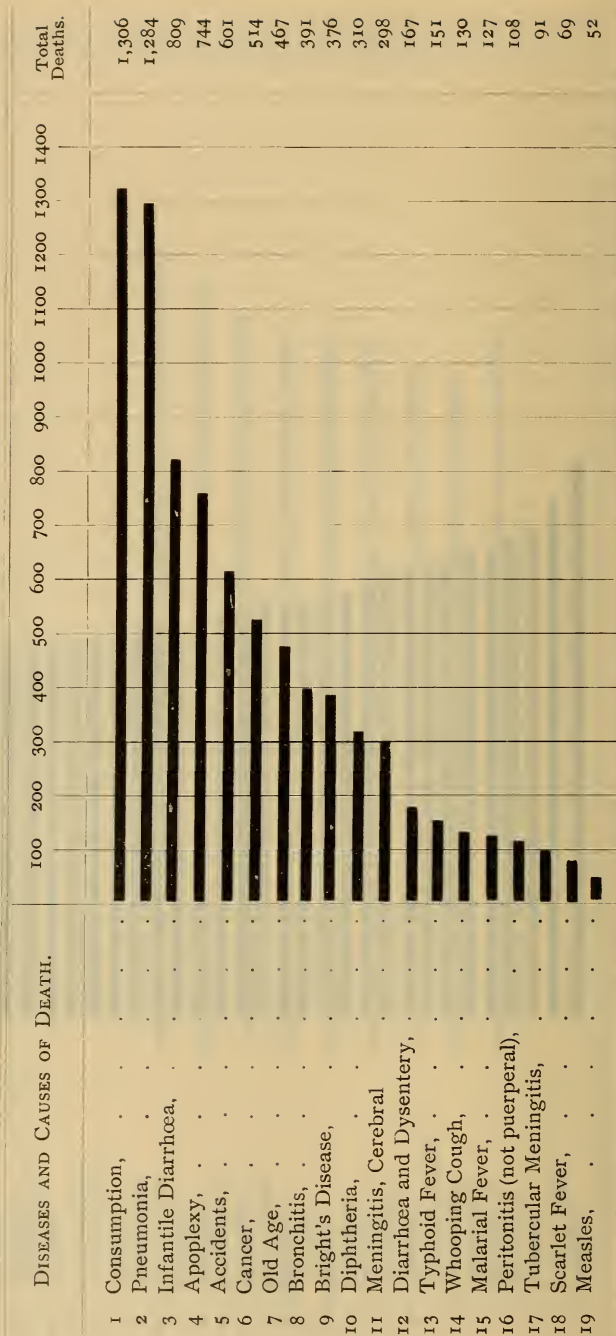


TABLE XXVII.—DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT BY THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING 1897.

CAUSES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.
Adultery,	21	30	6	12	2	5	...	4	80
Adultery and cruelty,									
Adultery and desertion,									
Adultery and intemperance,							1		1
Bigamy,	1								1
Cruelty,	13	28	1	20	2	3	2	1	70
Cruelty and desertion,		1							1
Cruelty and intemperance,	4	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	12
Desertion,	41	46	15	36	8	7	5	6	164
Desertion and intemperance,	1								1
Intemperance,	21	22	9	6	7	2	3	1	71
Incorporeal imbecility,	1								1
Fraudulent contract,				1					1
Total,	103	131	32	75	70	17	13	12	403

TABLE XXVIII.—DIVORCES FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Hartford,	103	62	75	93	62	76	104	76	93	81
New Haven,	131	161	127	69	110	128	122	166	150	136
New London,	32	44	54	33	46	59	43	54	62	61
Fairfield,	75	95	105	88	107	132	98	94	146	65
Windham,	20	23	10	27	10	27	24	39	21	17
Litchfield,	17	34	24	32	16	37	43	23	29	33
Middlesex,	13	16	14	13	15	19	22	9	12	16
Tolland,	12	14	8	12	14	23	19	16	23	21
Total,	403	449	417	367	390	501	475	477	536	430



DEATHS.

The registered mortality in 1897, exclusive of still-births, numbered 13,915, which was 1,110 less than in the preceding year. Upon the estimated population, 883,192, the death-rate was 15.7 per 1,000 living population.

The deaths of males on record numbered 7,240; of females 6,657; of 18 decedents the sex is not stated.

The greatest mortality was registered in March and reached 1,393. The smallest mortality was in June, amounting to 998. The annual rates represented by the deaths registered in each quarter were as follows :

				Total Deaths.
First quarter,	16.7	per 1,000 of living population,	3,708	
Second "	15.1	" "	"	3,355
Third "	16.3	" "	"	3,610
Fourth "	14.6	" "	"	3,242
				<hr/>
				13,915

The annual death-rate was 15.7.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The number of deaths registered, of which no cause was given, in 1897, was 24 out of a total of 13,915, being 0.17 of total mortality. This result is in strong contrast with the registration of former years, when the omitted causes of death numbered annually five or six hundred.

Among so many thousand deaths there will inevitably occur a small percentage respecting which the causes cannot be ascertained.

DEATHS FROM UNKNOWN OR UNSPECIFIED CAUSES OF
DEATH AND PERCENTAGES, 1878-1897 (20 YEARS).

Year.	Total.	Deaths from causes not stated.	Percentage of Total Mortality.
1878	9,352	624	6.6
1879	9,394	545	5.8
1880	10,408	536	5.1
1881	10,907	502	4.6
1882	11,662	390	3.3
1883	11,926	369	3.1
1884	11,351	377	3.4
1885	12,033	437	3.6
1886	11,616	305	2.6
1887	12,385	215	1.7
1888	12,980	99	.8
1889	12,529	71	.5
1890	13,665	33	.2
1891	14,385	38	.2
1892	15,170	26	.3
1893	14,901	30	.2
1894	13,699	32	.2
1895	14,546	22	.1
1896	15,025	20	.1
1897	13,915	24	.1

CAUSES OF DEATH CONSIDERED BY CLASSES.

Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.

The deaths from zymotic diseases registered in 1897 amounted to 2,312, or 16.61 per cent. of the total mortality. The deaths from this class of diseases were 550 less than in the year before.

From the causes of death as registered under the different classes, the percentage of each was as follows:

	Deaths.	Percentage of Total Mortality.
From the Zymotic,	2,312	16.61
“ Parasitic,	2	.01
“ Dietetic,	67	.48
“ Constitutional,	2,357	16.93
“ Developmental,	880	6.32
“ Local,	6,907	49.63
“ Violence,	711	5.10
“ Unclassified and not stated,	679	4.87
	13,915	100.00

The following table gives the percentage by classes for 20 years, 1878-1897 :

Years.	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Dietetic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violence.
1878	22.61	. . .	.37	20.39	10.72	31 83	4.50
1879	18.72	....	.41	19 49	11.52	37.34	4.34
1880	22.82	.06	.45	19.12	10.36	37.85	3.95
1881	23.03	....	.57	20.27	11.79	36.03	3.53
1882	24.70	.02	.48	18.92	11.42	36.76	4.25
1883	23.69	.02	.38	18.43	11.78	35 47	4.20
1884	21.27	.02	.41	19.43	12.73	35.69	3.72
1885	19.36	.01	.41	18.40	12.34	38.71	4.11
1886	19.31	.01	.55	17 80	12.69	37.80	4.10
1887	21.40	.01	.38	17.45	7.99	40.45	4.24
1888	21.40	.09	.34	17.73	7.25	42.55	4.25
1889	20 07	.01	.45	17.72	7.98	41.44	4.63
1890	19.45	....	.54	17.38	6.56	46.22	4.09
1891	21.55	.01	.59	16 57	6.81	44.42	4.51
1892	22.74	.03	.51	15.02	6.31	45.26	4.52
1893	20.84	....	.48	15.94	5.85	46.68	4.89
1894	19 69	....	.39	16.70	6 13	46 57	5.02
1895	18.85	....	.42	16.74	6 45	47.76	4.89
1896	19.04	.01	.40	15 66	6.25	48.21	4.55
1897	16.61	.01	.48	16.93	6.32	49.63	5.10

A brief reference to some of the special diseases of the zymotic class may be of interest.

Measles.—This disease caused 52 deaths, against 259 in the previous year.

They were fatal in three towns in Hartford County with 3 deaths.

In six towns in New Haven County with 25 deaths.

In three towns in Fairfield County with 4 deaths.

In four towns in Windham County with 15 deaths.

In three towns in Litchfield County with 4 deaths.

In one town in Tolland County with 1 death.

Scarlet Fever was fatal in 69 instances during the year, which was 13 less than in the year before.

The fatal prevalence of scarlet fever in the counties was as follows :

Hartford County,	7 deaths in 3 towns.			
New Haven	"	36	"	8
New London	"	2	"	2
Fairfield	"	15	"	7
Windham	"	5	"	5
Litchfield	"	2	"	2
Tolland	"	2	"	2
		<hr/>		<hr/>
State,		69		29

The mortality from *Diphtheria* and *Croup* occurred in counties as follows :

Hartford County,	44 deaths in 12 towns.			
New Haven	"	210	"	12
New London	"	38	"	7
Fairfield	"	80	"	10
Windham	"	23	"	8
Litchfield	"	16	"	6
Middlesex	"	2	"	2
Tolland	"	3	"	3
		<hr/>		<hr/>
State,		416		60

Whooping Cough was fatal in 130 instances :

Hartford County,	38 deaths in 8 towns.			
New Haven	"	24	"	7
New London	"	17	"	5
Fairfield	"	31	"	6
Windham	"	9	"	5
Litchfield	"	11	"	4
		<hr/>		<hr/>
State,		130		35

Typhoid Fever was fatal in 151 instances during the year, which was 56 less than in the year before.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES.

FOR 43 YEARS.—1855-1897.

	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Total.	Per cent. to known causes.
1855	58	62	32	15	25	28	27	20	273	5.50
1856	47	62	31	16	29	30	20	15	256	4.62
1857	61	58	28	15	27	35	29	14	267	4.55
1858	68	68	25	35	25	34	16	24	285	4.89
1859	78	55	25	48	26	36	17	22	307	5.30
1860	59	91	24	28	35	40	20	17	314	5.60
1861	92	74	32	34	42	32	23	31	360	5.25
1862	99	83	45	46	24	36	24	24	381	5.10
1863	112	96	61	39	19	45	28	27	427	5.71
1864	97	117	52	43	18	54	29	32	442	5.44
1865	129	97	80	50	60	57	42	27	548	7.79
1866	77	79	49	37	36	20	15	19	332	4.95
1867	117	105	38	38	25	46	19	28	415	6.39
1868	81	104	32	33	31	30	30	25	366	5.54
1869	84	130	35	59	38	48	38	30	458	5.63
1870	87	124	31	54	37	44	35	25	427	5.49
1871	64	111	25	53	31	34	29	5	352	4.93
1872	134	134	37	67	39	39	32	24	506	5.76
1873	114	117	37	43	33	41	24	21	430	5.00
1874	69	109	40	31	32	32	28	21	370	4.68
1875	103	119	38	45	40	44	32	28	449	3.11
1876	76	79	42	42	25	32	12	20	328	3.58
1877	80	80	33	40	25	26	17	28	329	3.32
1878	39	55	30	28	27	27	25	15	346	2.70
1879	30	24	34	26	14	15	5	11	169	1.77
1880	40	47	32	31	34	21	19	18	242	2.51
1881	52	68	23	32	30	18	19	15	257	2.45
1882	64	76	35	35	37	28	24	25	325	3.10
1883	49	118	26	29	28	18	14	20	292	2.14
1884	61	93	29	30	25	11	16	16	281	2.47
1885	66	56	22	31	18	19	8	7	227	1.09
1886	50	70	19	30	29	21	13	12	244	2.15
1887	33	51	15	37	19	14	12	14	195	1.16
1888	75	95	16	31	28	21	15	11	292	2.21
1889	62	62	26	68	20	21	6	16	281	2.25
1890	64	103	24	42	17	21	31	10	312	3.28
1891	76	77	23	49	26	15	24	11	301	2.09
1892	93	85	35	45	14	10	18	9	309	2.03
1893	72	76	21	42	17	24	16	7	275	1.84
1894	83	66	23	21	18	18	13	8	250	1.82
1895	61	72	8	75	13	20	6	4	259	1.78
1896	45	61	21	32	18	17	10	3	207	1.37
1897	39	49	9	28	8	7	5	6	151	1.08

MORTALITY FROM PROMINENT ZYMOTIC DISEASES—
10 YEARS.

Years.	DISEASES.									Total.
	Small Pox & Varioloid.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Infantile Diarrhea.	Dysentery.	
1885	4	41	140	292	76	370	186	953	168	2230
1889	.....	62	81	281	92	584	133	763	146	2142
1890	12	18	67	312	137	435	122	879	98	2080
1891	1	115	149	301	79	410	156	967	101	2279
1892	4	49	280	309	64	369	173	968	105	2321
1893	3	69	217	275	122	264	203	972	119	2244
1894	16	30	64	250	130	206	162	943	185	1986
1895	3	26	65	259	127	262	126	889	177	1934
1896	.....	259	82	207	53	375	124	930	136	2166
1897	.....	52	69	151	130	310	106	809	118	1745
Average,	4.	72.	121.	263	101.	358.	149.	907.	135.	2112.

The deaths from the above 8 principal zymotic diseases registered in 1897 form 12.5 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and are equal to 19.7 deaths in every 10,000 of the population.

CLASS II. PARASITIC DISEASES.

Although the diseases of this class are seldom fatal, they are by no means insignificant and are often the occasion of much suffering. Only 2 fatal events were attributed to them during the year.

CLASS III. DIETETIC DISEASES.

There were 67 deaths registered in this class, all but 4 of which were certified to be due to the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

CLASS IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The deaths registered in this class as resulting from diseases termed constitutional numbered 2,357, that is 16.9 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, 3 more than were reported in this class last year.

Consumption and the other tubercular diseases constituted 1,596 of the whole class.

In the light of recent discoveries, tubercular diseases are infectious and should be included among the zymotic class, but for the present are retained in Class IV, in accordance with long usage.

CLASS V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

In this class were registered 880.

Of these 467 were ascribed to old age, 304 to premature birth, 23 to cyanosis, 46 to congenital malformation, and 40 to other causes.

Still-births are not included in this class, but are enumerated separately. See Table XXII.

Still-births are not enumerated as deaths in any part of this report.

CLASS VI. LOCAL DISEASES.

The deaths of this class always exceed those of any other.

The registered number in 1897 was 6,907, or 49.6 per cent. of the total mortality of the year. This class of diseases are subdivided into orders, according to the different portions of the body in which the diseases are located.

Diseases of the Nervous System were registered as fatal in 1,938 instances, of which 744 were apoplexy, 298 by inflammation of the brain or its membranes; 255 by "convulsions," a term of very indefinite meaning; 92 by softening of the brain; 77 by insanity; and 472 by various other disorders of the nervous system.

Diseases of Circulatory System caused 1,240 deaths, of which 1,007 were recorded as from various diseases of the heart, which is a little more than 7.2 per cent. of the total mortality in the State.

Diseases of Respiratory System were the cause of death in 1,852 cases. Of these 1,284 were credited to pneumonia, 391 to bronchitis, and 41 to pleurisy.

Diseases of the Digestive System, this group contributed 846 to the total mortality of the year.

They included 97 from enteritis, 108 from non-puerperal peritonitis, 67 from appendicitis, 196 from various diseases of the liver, 378 from diseases of the stomach, etc.

Diseases of the Urinary System occasioned 841 deaths, of which Bright's disease and nephritis caused 667 deaths, and 47 deaths were ascribed to uræmia.

The remaining deaths from "Local Diseases" comprise 6 deaths from diseases of the eye, ear, and nose, *Organs of Special Sense*; 17 of the *Lymphatic System*; of the *Reproductive System*, 26; of diseases and accidents incident to *Parturition*, 107; of the *Locomotor System*, 14; and of the *Integumentary System*, 20.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL LOCAL DISEASES—10 YEARS.

Years.	DISEASES.										Totals.
	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Convulsions.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Peritonitis.	Bright's Disease, Nephritis and Other Kidney Diseases.	
1888	468	97	73	267	827	365	1107	27	115	398	3744
1889	408	82	47	287	764	324	915	38	122	403	3480
1890	542	78	76	281	857	455	1430	31	120	422	4292
1891	588	36	58	290	825	481	1442	31	136	482	4369
1892	607	29	60	329	851	546	1493	38	163	514	4630
1893	631	41	56	300	926	521	1465	38	123	591	4697
1894	583	34	63	250	896	446	1118	34	153	520	4097
1895	689	54	56	327	1016	539	1289	44	129	605	4748
1896	683	43	76	320	942	525	1361	42	118	688	4798
1897	744	60	77	255	1007	391	1284	41	108	725	4692
Average.	603.	55.	64.	290.	891.	459.	1290.	36.	129.	534.	4350.

CLASS VII. VIOLENCE.

The number of deaths caused by violence or negligence during the year, as registered, was 711, which was 27 more than the year before; which was 5.1 per cent. of the total mortality of the year. Accident and negligence caused 601; homicide and suicide, 107; injuries on railroad resulted fatally in 122 cases; 102 were accidentally drowned.

Of the suicides, 16 chose drowning and 19 hanging as a means of exit from life. The remaining 65 selected various modes.

CLASS VIII. UNCLASSIFIED.

This class is an enumeration of deaths in which no cause is stated, or, if stated, it is in terms so general as to prevent proper classification. There were 679 in the list, in 24 of which no cause of death was given.

The remaining 655 were described as due to "Tumors," "Debility," and like terms which were not creditable to the physicians who rendered the certificates.

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STATEMENT OF BIRTHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Total for 10 yrs.
Hartford....	Male.....	1,663	1,743	1,691	1,832	1,937	2,049	2,058	1,956	2,152	2,205	19,286
	Female....	1,592	1,466	1,508	1,646	1,774	1,910	1,824	1,930	2,051	2,060	17,761
	Not stated	36	22	19	13	25	25	16	15	12	23	206
	Total....	3,291	3,231	3,218	3,491	3,736	3,984	3,898	3,901	4,215	4,288	37,253
New Haven.	Male.....	2,911	2,901	2,762	3,105	3,262	3,354	3,649	3,510	3,674	3,560	32,688
	Female....	2,602	2,758	2,781	2,849	3,114	3,171	3,057	3,168	3,360	3,328	30,197
	Not stated	28	19	42	42	41	91	62	54	20	23	322
	Total....	5,541	5,678	5,585	5,996	6,417	6,616	6,768	6,732	7,063	6,911	63,307
New London	Male.....	840	778	811	872	908	915	923	887	1,001	911	8,846
	Female....	809	749	753	792	837	884	838	838	843	823	8,166
	Not stated	6	8	3	4	4	3	....	3	....	3	34
	Total....	1,655	1,535	1,567	1,668	1,749	1,802	1,761	1,728	1,844	1,737	17,046
Fairfield....	Male.....	1,729	1,766	1,871	1,954	2,106	2,227	2,089	2,045	2,323	2,107	20,217
	Female....	1,564	1,610	1,794	1,902	2,076	1,973	2,016	1,882	2,104	1,931	18,852
	Not stated	43	16	27	29	36	40	61	51	46	26	375
	Total....	3,336	3,392	3,692	3,885	4,218	4,240	4,166	3,978	4,473	4,064	39,444
Windham....	Male.....	460	503	512	503	567	555	619	526	623	538	5,406
	Female....	429	468	468	480	550	493	580	483	538	501	4,990
	Not stated	11	11	10	5	6	2	3	4	1	3	56
	Total....	900	982	990	988	1,123	1,050	1,202	1,013	1,162	1,042	10,452
Litchfield....	Male.....	467	534	545	537	558	566	580	581	602	660	5,630
	Female....	442	452	474	536	520	542	604	584	604	604	5,372
	Not stated	5	7	7	10	7	2	3	6	8	7	62
	Total....	914	1,003	1,026	1,083	1,085	1,110	1,187	1,171	1,214	1,271	11,064
Middlesex....	Male.....	378	400	404	446	446	455	439	452	426	420	4,266
	Female....	351	396	393	451	399	451	397	427	384	380	4,029
	Not stated	3	4	....	2	2	2	3	....	1	2	19
	Total....	732	800	797	899	847	908	839	879	811	802	8,314
Tolland.....	Male.....	264	294	281	307	324	311	270	283	279	222	2,836
	Female....	237	254	238	240	248	273	254	243	259	239	2,485
	Not stated	8	7	....	1	2	2	....	3	4	4	31
	Total....	509	555	519	548	575	586	524	529	542	465	5,352
Total for the State.....	Male.....	8,712	8,919	8,877	9,556	10,109	10,432	10,627	10,240	11,080	10,623	99,175
	Female....	8,026	8,163	8,409	8,896	9,518	9,697	9,570	9,555	10,152	9,866	91,852
	Not stated	140	94	108	106	123	167	148	136	92	91	1,205
Grand Total	.....	16,878	17,176	17,394	18,558	19,750	20,296	20,345	19,931	21,324	20,580	192,232

STATEMENT OF DEATHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Total for 10 yrs.
Hartford....	Male.....	1,382	1,310	1,411	1,490	1,622	1,522	1,339	1,437	1,570	1,506	14,589
	Female.....	1,312	1,245	1,335	1,445	1,482	1,524	1,221	1,390	1,411	1,378	13,743
	Not stated	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	6	7	20
	Total....	2,696	2,557	2,746	2,936	3,105	3,047	2,560	2,827	2,987	2,891	28,352
New Haven.	Male.....	1,869	1,769	2,053	2,107	2,190	2,271	2,100	2,199	2,352	2,170	21,080
	Female.....	1,712	1,607	1,894	1,943	2,009	2,170	1,917	2,032	2,172	1,894	19,350
	Not stated	3	7	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	3	18
	Total....	3,584	3,383	3,948	4,050	4,201	4,441	4,017	4,232	4,525	4,067	40,448
New London	Male.....	638	644	753	713	755	721	717	720	720	650	7,031
	Female.....	665	609	691	684	725	720	698	665	717	722	6,896
	Not stated	3	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	9
	Total....	1,306	1,255	1,444	1,397	1,481	1,442	1,415	1,386	1,438	1,372	13,936
Fairfield....	Male.....	1,364	1,354	1,356	1,566	1,642	1,607	1,472	1,543	1,636	1,507	15,047
	Female.....	1,271	1,228	1,268	1,393	1,444	1,424	1,339	1,516	1,414	1,392	13,599
	Not stated	1	1	2	3	3	7	6	10	3	3	39
	Total....	2,636	2,583	2,626	2,962	3,089	3,038	2,817	3,069	3,053	2,812	28,685
Windham...	Male.....	353	401	409	438	433	437	432	432	438	419	4,192
	Female.....	404	439	434	408	456	425	441	482	439	404	4,332
	Not stated	4	2	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	11
	Total....	761	842	843	846	890	865	873	914	877	824	8,535
Litchfield....	Male.....	446	398	426	438	501	473	490	480	479	432	4,563
	Female.....	412	371	433	450	499	396	409	462	445	455	4,332
	Not stated	....	5	3	4	1	....	....	2	4	1	21
	Total....	859	774	862	892	1,001	869	899	944	928	888	8,916
Middlesex...	Male.....	378	348	413	430	459	378	391	373	402	341	3,913
	Female.....	394	369	391	394	453	362	342	352	367	317	3,741
	Not stated	....	4	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	9
	Total....	772	721	805	824	913	741	733	725	770	659	7,663
Tolland.....	Male.....	187	237	195	252	257	235	226	234	224	215	2,262
	Female.....	178	174	196	225	233	223	159	215	223	185	2,011
	Not stated	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	7
	Total....	366	414	391	478	490	458	385	449	447	402	4,280
Total for the State.....	Male.....	6,617	6,461	7,016	7,434	7,859	7,644	7,167	7,418	7,821	7,240	72,677
	Female.....	6,348	6,042	6,642	6,942	7,301	7,244	6,526	7,114	7,188	6,657	68,004
	Not stated	15	26	7	9	10	13	6	14	16	18	134
Grand Total	12,980	12,529	13,665	14,385	15,170	14,901	13,699	14,546	15,025	13,915	140,815

REGISTRATION REPORT.

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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. — PREPARED BY U. G. MYERS, OBSERVER, UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Observations taken at U. S. Weather Office, in New Haven, Conn., during 1897.

1897. MONTH.	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.				TEMPERATURE.			HUMIDITY.	PRECIPITATION.		WIND.			
	Monthly Mean Barometer.	Highest Barometer during month.	Lowest Barometer during month.	Range of Pressure during month.	Monthly mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.		Range.	Amount of Rain and Melted Snow.	No. of days on which .or inch Precipitation occurred.	Prevailing Direction.	Highest Velocity.	
January	30.09	30.73	29.33	1.39	27.9	52	5	47	72	3.85	11	W.	41	Total number of miles of movement.
February	30.08	30.58	29.56	1.02	30.0	51	9	42	67	2.00	7	N.	56	
March	30.07	30.84	29.23	1.61	37.7	60	11	49	67	3.66	8	N.	39	
April	30.09	30.64	29.55	1.10	47.8	73	24	49	68	2.44	7	S.	38	
May	29.96	30.37	29.64	.73	58.2	81	40	41	72	5.03	13	S.	34	
June	29.94	30.27	29.68	.59	64.0	88	44	41	71	2.47	10	S. W.	35	
July	29.97	30.33	29.62	.70	72.2	88	57	31	83	16.63	14	S. W.	43	
August	29.98	30.20	29.62	.57	68.8	83	51	32	78	6.81	10	N.	32	
September	30.13	30.41	29.72	.69	63.0	93	38	55	75	2.42	8	N.	27	
October	30.16	30.66	29.60	1.07	53.4	86	30	56	72	1.25	9	N. E.	35	
November	30.07	30.60	29.26	1.34	41.9	64	15	49	76	5.72	15	W.	42	
December	30.07	30.57	29.29	1.28	33.8	57	10	46	77	5.61	14	W.	35	
For the year	Mean 30.05	Highest 30.84	Lowest 29.23	Mean Range 1.09	Mean 49.4	Highest 93	Lowest 5	Mean Range 45	Mean 73	Total 57.89	Total 126	Prevailing Direction N.	Highest 56	Total 82,085

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Taken by the U. S. Weather Bureau in New Haven, Conn., since 1873.

YEARS.	COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.												Annual means.	COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATION.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1873	24.1	26.4	33.1	44.1	56.7	67.1	72.4	69.1	62.4	52.3	33.1	32.3	47.8	7.42	3.45	4.01	4.95	6.27	2.07	1.55	9.90	2.12	6.18	4.73	4.41	57.06
1874	31.3	28.0	34.1	40.0	57.2	67.6	72.3	68.1	64.9	52.5	41.2	33.2	49.2	4.29	3.86	1.34	7.89	4.02	3.41	4.90	12.99	4.07	1.68	3.44	2.85	55.82
1875	22.7	24.0	31.8	43.2	58.5	68.1	73.0	71.9	62.3	52.3	37.5	31.9	48.2	2.72	3.98	3.24	3.28	2.71	3.50	4.42	5.56	2.10	3.18	7.44	1.39	43.52
1876	33.7	30.9	35.3	47.2	58.9	72.2	77.2	72.6	61.6	50.5	43.8	24.3	50.7	1.54	4.20	10.15	7.05	3.12	1.86	11.05	1.20	5.34	1.12	4.43	1.36	54.13
1877	27.1	35.6	37.7	48.3	59.3	69.3	73.5	74.1	65.6	54.8	45.3	38.0	52.4	2.60	1.07	8.09	3.44	2.14	6.17	2.37	5.69	1.13	10.09	7.11	1.46	51.36
1878	31.3	33.5	43.4	52.4	59.0	65.8	75.1	72.1	65.4	56.9	42.5	33.8	52.9	6.80	6.40	4.18	5.08	3.75	2.62	2.53	4.93	7.67	2.33	6.33	5.50	58.12
1879	26.5	27.1	37.0	46.1	61.4	68.5	73.6	69.7	62.1	58.7	41.9	36.0	50.7	2.69	3.89	5.82	6.08	3.22	4.62	9.50	9.40	2.13	1.41	2.33	4.41	55.59
1880	37.5	35.2	36.3	49.3	64.0	70.6	73.6	70.2	64.3	51.5	39.3	27.6	51.6	3.75	3.89	5.68	3.69	1.24	1.21	4.09	8.14	3.73	4.07	2.82	3.40	46.52
1881	21.4	26.8	35.8	44.1	58.6	63.4	70.5	71.2	69.5	55.9	43.1	27.6	49.8	4.70	6.17	10.42	1.71	3.89	5.14	3.53	2.51	1.45	2.78	4.18	4.75	51.32
1882	26.8	31.6	36.9	43.5	51.4	66.2	71.1	67.3	60.7	55.3	37.8	20.9	48.7	5.01	4.52	3.59	1.55	5.95	2.74	3.03	2.61	3.43	3.54	1.31	2.90	47.02
1883	23.2	31.7	33.6	44.9	55.9	66.8	67.8	69.1	66.4	53.2	40.9	31.5	48.7	3.60	5.06	1.04	2.39	3.34	5.26	5.89	5.69	1.41	2.49	2.44	0.41	49.33
1884	26.8	29.7	29.9	48.0	54.9	65.2	72.1	67.8	60.7	52.8	42.4	33.3	47.3	4.05	3.15	1.19	2.31	2.01	1.83	2.51	1.13	.77	5.37	3.49	3.34	36.32
1885	25.4	26.1	26.9	40.0	50.6	63.1	67.8	67.8	63.2	52.8	42.7	27.3	48.2	3.53	5.95	3.20	3.21	2.74	1.84	4.69	4.50	2.35	1.95	3.83	3.47	42.36
1886	25.4	26.1	34.4	48.3	56.9	63.1	70.1	68.2	63.2	52.8	42.7	27.3	48.2	4.24	6.22	4.22	2.75	.18	5.02	4.66	4.86	2.21	3.24	2.85	3.69	60.60
1887	20.5	29.8	31.3	44.4	56.5	67.8	68.3	69.2	59.4	46.4	41.4	32.6	46.7	5.48	3.16	7.40	2.57	6.03	2.15	1.76	7.10	7.68	6.46	4.73	5.68	59.78
1888	34.2	25.0	38.7	48.6	59.6	67.8	70.0	68.5	63.0	48.8	44.7	38.8	50.6	4.47	2.08	1.44	4.01	3.81	3.17	17.08	4.38	4.98	3.96	7.78	2.62	59.78
1889	34.2	25.0	38.7	48.6	59.6	67.8	70.0	68.5	63.0	48.8	44.7	38.8	50.6	3.07	3.19	6.66	2.89	4.24	3.12	6.59	2.67	5.38	7.63	6.07	2.90	48.95
1890	35.4	35.5	34.2	47.0	56.8	65.9	69.4	69.1	62.8	51.3	40.2	38.2	50.4	6.77	5.88	3.68	3.55	1.02	1.90	4.52	3.14	3.96	4.62	2.21	3.74	44.69
1891	30.8	32.3	35.1	48.6	56.0	66.2	67.6	70.6	66.4	50.8	40.8	28.4	49.0	5.39	1.56	3.97	1.31	5.11	2.36	4.33	4.99	1.54	.94	5.40	1.72	37.78
1892	27.1	31.2	32.8	47.0	56.1	68.9	71.6	70.6	61.7	52.4	40.2	30.8	48.0	3.47	6.23	4.50	3.84	7.08	2.07	1.89	4.86	2.24	4.75	2.56	3.22	46.71
1893	20.2	25.9	33.7	45.5	56.8	66.4	70.9	70.6	60.1	54.2	41.0	30.8	48.0	2.74	4.23	1.15	2.24	4.49	.49	2.40	1.70	4.63	6.11	4.23	3.33	37.74
1894	30.5	26.0	41.4	47.3	57.6	68.0	73.1	68.9	65.6	53.2	37.2	32.1	50.1	5.13	.99	2.36	3.11	1.70	2.41	3.77	3.91	2.51	3.32	4.84	1.91	34.96
1895	26.7	22.4	34.4	46.2	58.6	68.4	69.0	71.4	66.4	48.6	43.6	29.4	49.3	1.82	5.65	5.61	1.10	3.67	2.06	3.86	2.57	3.42	2.91	2.33	2.40	38.39
1896	25.0	28.6	30.8	48.2	61.9	65.2	72.2	71.3	62.0	49.8	46.3	20.4	49.3	3.85	2.00	3.66	2.44	5.03	2.47	16.63	6.81	2.42	1.25	5.72	5.61	57.89
1897	27.9	30.0	37.7	47.8	58.2	64.0	72.2	68.8	63.0	53.4	41.9	33.8	49.9													
Mean years	27.4	28.7	34.6	46.3	57.8	67.0	71.7	70.0	63.4	52.2	41.3	32.2	49.4	4.19	4.08	4.42	3.36	3.71	2.94	5.36	5.08	3.65	3.90	3.94	3.48	48.08

ERRATUM.

Fairfield County, Table II, the death-rate for Norwalk should read 13.9 per 1,000 instead of 18.3, page 14.

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